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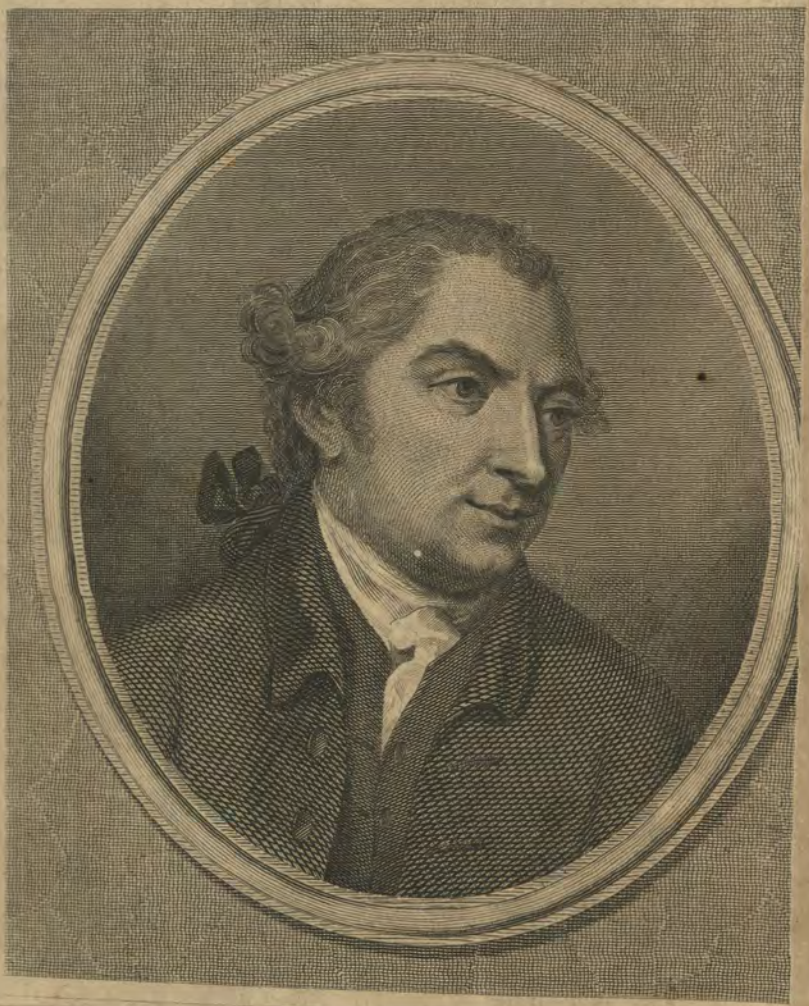

James Basire

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LITERARY ANECDOTES

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY:

COMPRIZING

Biographical Memoirs

OF

WILLIAM BOWYER, PRINTER, F. S. A.

AND MANY OF HIS LEARNED FRIENDS;

AN INCIDENTAL VIEW

OF THE PROGRESS AND ADVANCEMENT OF LITERATURE

IN THIS KINGDOM DURING THE LAST CENTURY;

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES

OF A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF

EMINENT WRITERS AND INGENIOUS ARTISTS.

By JOHN NICHOLS, F. S. A.

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VOLUME IX.

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RED-LION-PASSAGE, FLEET-STREET.

1815.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE NINTH Volume of "Literary Anecdotes" is presented to the Publick, with a confidence arising from the extraordinary indulgence with which the former Volumes have been received. Nothing but that reception could have induced me to persevere in researches attended with anxious solicitude and considerable personal labour*.

In June 1812, I had relinquished every idea of extending this Work beyond the period included in the Sixth Volume†; and, with such views, had actually compiled and printed several sheets. But I soon perceived the absolute necessity of extending my plan; the INDEX alone, which was completed in May 1813, having grown to a moderate-sized Volume.

The materials indeed for continuing the Work, many of them communicated by Scholars of distinguished eminence, were so numerous, that an *Eighth* Volume was almost imperceptibly completed by St. George's-day 1814. And now, with the sincerest respect and gratitude, I proceed to

* See the progress of such an undertaking, vol. III. p. 297.

† See the Preface to vol. I. p. xiii.

redeem

redeem the pledge which I then gave, by offering to my indulgent Readers the Conclusion of a Work in which their patience has had no small trial—not without the hope, in many cases the certainty, that they have been rewarded by useful information.

On the imperfection arising from the want of regular arrangement, I shall only observe, that such a Book could not very easily have been otherwise produced. It is not a regular History—it is not a Romantic Tale—nor a Work of Fancy—which a Writer might amuse himself by refining, till he frittered away his own ideas. It is a Mine of literary materials, whence future Biographers and Historians will readily and unsparingly collect what may suit their several purposes. Should my Representatives, at any future period, be inclined to publish a new Edition (a task which I shall never myself think of attempting), the whole is now before them; and my corrected copy will facilitate their labour. A regular arrangement (and certainly some compression) might then be properly adopted.

Of smaller errors, several have arisen from the articles themselves (the Letters particularly) not having been originally written for the Press. These I have carefully endeavoured to point out and amend; and, in general, have availed myself of every hint that has been suggested, either by the various Periodical Criticks, or by a host of intelligent Correspondents, of whom the greater part have been duly noticed in former Prefaces.

Here,

Here, however, I must repeat the respectable names of JAMES BINDLEY, Esq.; the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE HARDINGE; GEORGE ALLAN, Esq. M. P.; the Rev. WILLIAM BELOE; JAMES BROWN, Esq.; Mr. A. CHALMERS; the Rev. RALPH CHURTON, B. D. Archdeacon of St. David's; JAMES DOWLAND, Esq.; and of *the late* Rev. EDWARD JONES (see p. 760): And am proud to add some of the brightest Ornaments of Literature, by whose personal friendship I have very long been honoured — the truly benevolent Dr. THOMAS BURGESS, Lord Bishop of ST. DAVID'S; the enlightened and profoundly-learned Dr. SAMUEL PARR; the kind-hearted and energetic Dr. RENNELL, Dean of Winchester, and Master of the Temple; the Rev. JOSEPH HOLDEN POTT, B. D. Archdeacon of London; the Rev. ROBERT NARES, B. D. Archdeacon of Stafford; and the Rev. WILLIAM TOOKE, F. R. S.

I am happy also to acknowledge the valuable contributions of Mr. JOHN BELL, of Newcastle; JOSEPH BRADNEY, Esq.; JOHN BURDON, Esq.; the Rev. WEEDEN BUTLER, Junior; the Rev. THOMAS CROMPTON; the Rev. CHARLES DUNSTER; DAVID JENNINGS, Esq.; the Rev. AULAY MACAULAY; the Rev. THOMAS M^cCULLOCH; EDWARD ROBERTS, Esq.; the Rev. JOHN FLEMING ST. JOHN; the Rev. PETER SANDIFORD; the Rev. Dr. GEORGE STRAHAN; THOMAS STREET, Esq.; ROBERT SURTEES, Esq.; and Mr. A. J. VALPY.

To

To Mr. JAMES BASIRE (whose modest worth, even in his boyish days, secured my hearty esteem) I am indebted for a Portrait of his Father; whose animated features I felicitate myself in thus having first been the medium of introducing to the Publick.

I have also to thank my skilful and invariable Friend Dr. LETTSOM, for Portraits of Mr. PETER COLLINSON, Dr. CUMING, and Dr. FOTHERGILL; and am greatly obliged to Mr. H. ROGERS for the striking resemblance of Mr. HOLT.

A copious INDEX to the EIGHTH and NINTH Volumes, by the attentive and unwearied diligence of the young Friend to whom I was obliged for the former Index, is in great forwardness; and will be so arranged in the printing, as to form a Second Part of the Seventh Volume. The List of Additional Subscribers, as far as they are come to hand, shall then be given.

I have now fulfilled my engagement; but do not feel myself precluded from offering to the Publick (should health and leisure permit) another Work, arising out of, and immediately connected with, the "Literary Anecdotes;" but so far distinct, that no Purchaser of the one will be under the obligation, unless with his full and free consent, to possess the other. For such a publication, I have already abundant resources, of a nature far superior to any production of my own; and part of it is actually in the press.

Highbury Place, August 8, 1815.

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LITERARY

LITERARY ANECDOTES

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

1786.

"Historical, Monumental, and Genealogical Collections relative to the County of Gloucester; printed from the original Papers of the late Ralph Bigland*, Esq. Garter Principal King of Arms. No. I. Containing the Parishes of Abbenhall, Abston and Wick, Acton Iron, Acton Turville, Adlestrop and Alderton†," Folio.

* Of whom see before, vol. VIII. p. 713.

† "This modest work, which professes to be little more than a Collection of Monumental Inscriptions, and 'rather an History of the Inhabitants of Gloucestershire than of the Shire itself,' was begun, about 30 years ago, by the late Ralph Bigland, Esq. principally to obtain information relative to his profession. It was not till he found the Collections increase on his hands, and had been repeatedly solicited by his friends in that his native County, that he entertained thoughts of offering them to the Publick. This was to have been done in a new Edition of Sir Roger Atkyns's 'Antient and Present State of Gloucestershire;' but the business of the College of Arms beginning at that time to increase, and Mr. Herbert having in the mean time reprinted Atkyns, and Mr. Rudder having formed a new History of the County, the Publick have been deprived of the benefit of such an excellent design, and obliged to content themselves with very meagre compilations of others, to which the present work can only serve as an Appendix, in the article of *Epitaphs—Parish Registers—Incumbents*—and a few short notes at the head of each Parish. These are embellished with Plates of many Churches, drawn and engraved by that ingenious artist Mr. Thomas Bonnor." *Mr. Gough, in Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. p.* 1062.

"The Persian Heroine. A Tragedy*. By Richard-Paul Jodrell, Esq." 8vo. and 4to.

* "This original composition is introduced by a Preface, which might be justly denominated 'The Lamentation of an *Author*;' who, having *sinned* against the majesty of the Managers of Drury Lane Theatre, and suffered under their sentence (which, it seems, is as irrevocable as the Laws of the Medes and Persians), appeals from it to the great tribunal of the Publick. 'The Public Reader must therefore now decide on the merits of this Tragedy; and to that tribunal, having first guarded the property by Law,' [entered in Stationers Hall,] 'the Author appeals with confidence.' We heartily wish his hope deferred may not make his heart sick; and that, since there is in London no Temple of Apollo, wherein 'eminent characters decide on the merits of poetical candidates,' as at Rome; nor private rehearsal before the company and the Author himself, as in France; he may find himself at least reimbursed the expence of Printing by this appeal; which is not from the caprice or political discretion of a Lord Chamberlain, or the *manus expurgatoria* of a Licenser of Stage Plays, but from some unknown Critic and Judge, concealed behind the shield of Linley and Harris, and perhaps afraid of a challenge in this fighting age. We wish a more impartial verdict may pass in the open court, but confess our recollection of very few instances in which such appeals have produced the desired effect. It is storied that the Paradise Lost first emerged from under a minced-pie—such obscure beginnings of reputation has true genius. If every disappointed Author publishes an offering to his own vanity, the world would not contain the books that should be printed, nor would it prove a meat or a drink offering to the Compositor or Bookseller.—The Play before us is followed by a learned Commentary, justifying the Author's strict adherence to the manners of the times, or excusing his variations, in 68 instances, the contents of which remind us of the contents of Sir Thomas Browne's Vulgar Errors."—*Mr. Gough, in Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. p.* 586.

"This Tragedy is introduced to us by a Preface, in which the Author, who is well known in the literary world, exhibits a complaint against the Managers of Drury-Lane Theatre. To this no answer has been given; and the charge, while it remains unrefuted, must be considered as founded in truth. The substance of Mr. Jodrell's accusation is this:—He sent a printed copy of his Play, by Mr. Nichols, to Drury-Lane, in September 1784, in the Author's name, requesting the attention of the Manager to a new Production. On the 15th of October following, the Piece was returned to Mr. Nichols, being rejected for that season, and probably for ever. It appeared that this was a very hasty decision, no more than 17 pages being cut open, and of course nothing read beyond the fourth scene of the second Act. In the month of December following, the Author expostulated with Dr. Ford, who seemed to think that the injured have no right to complain:

"A Supplement to the Fifth Edition of Collins's Peerage of England*: containing a general Account

complain: he said, that, the Theatre being private property, the owners have a right to judge in the way most convenient to themselves. Mr. Jodrell, after this, condescended to put his Tragedy into the hands of Mr. Linley, one of the Proprietors of the Theatre, but with no better success. In May 1785, *The Persian Heroine* was finally returned, as unfit for representation. We are further told, that Mr. Harris, the Manager of Covent Garden Theatre, was also of opinion that the Play was unworthy of acceptance: but against this gentleman there were no circumstances of illiberal behaviour; he only differed from the Author. By the Drury-Lane Managers Mr. Jodrell thinks he was slighted; and he concludes with wishing that the Theatre, as a National concern, were under proper regulation, and not left to the discretion of men who consider it as a mere *warehouse*, which they have purchased, and where they may, with English liberty, do as they like.—Such is the complaint of Mr. Jodrell.—We shall not enter further into the dispute, than to observe, that, for the honour of letters and the encouragement of genius, it were much to be wished that Managers may at all times recollect, that they are stationed at the head of a branch of Literature which has done honour to this Country, and may make further additions, if gentlemen and scholars are sure of meeting with liberal treatment. Mr. Garrick (notwithstanding some objections that have been made to his management) has left to his successors a model for their imitation: If he accepted a Play, by his friendly criticisms the Piece was often made better; if he rejected it, he convinced the Author, by giving his reasons, that he had read the Piece; and for his decisions he held himself accountable to the Publick. If the Managers of Drury-Lane cannot imitate Mr. Garrick in the former part of his conduct, it is surely in their power to atone for natural deficiencies, by that civility which is due to learning and genius." *Monthly Review, vol. LXXV. p.* 54.

Richard-Paul Jodrell, Esq. the respectable Author of this Tragedy, is a gentleman of great erudition, as is evident by his excellent Commentaries on Euripides. He is also a very useful and exemplary Magistrate, and highly esteemed in private life.—He is brother to Sir Paul Jodrell, M. D. Physician to the Nabob of Arcot; for whom, from similarity of name, and from both being Dramatic Writers, he has been sometimes mistaken.—Henry Jodrell, Esq. (a Commissioner of Bankrupts, many years Recorder of Great Yarmouth; M. P. for that town 1796; and for Bramber in 1804, 6, and 7) who died March 11, 1814, was another brother.

* "A Work of this nature requires great industry and application, and a particular talent for that species of minute investigation which an accurate Genealogist ought to possess.—With these qualifications, Mr. Longmate appears to be endowed in a very considerable degree; and the present work is an eminent proof of it." *Monthly Review, vol. LXXV. p.* 285.

of the Marriages, Births, Promotions, Deaths, &c. which have occurred in each Family, from that Publication in the year 1779 to the present Time. Also an Account of those Families which have been advanced to the English Peerage, whether by Descent or Creation, since that Period*. With their Paternal Coats of Arms, &c. on 34 Copper-plates. By B. Longmate†, Editor of Collins," 8vo.

* "This '*Supplemental Volume*' should have been earlier noticed. The greater part of it was printed in April 1784, and the conclusion of it in the September of that year. In the Preface the Editor says, "In acknowledgment of the many favours received from several of the Nobility, I have, at their particular desire, been some time collecting materials for publishing '*The Extinct Peerage of England*,' to consist of genealogical and historical accounts of all those families which have formerly possessed the dignity of Peerage, but have now lost that privilege, by failure of issue-male, attainder, &c. If any Nobleman, or Gentleman, who may be in possession of original deeds and pedigrees, or other authentic particulars of any of those families, will be pleased to permit me to peruse them for this undertaking, they may be assured they will be carefully used and safely returned."

† Mr. Barak Longmate was an Engraver of eminence; particularly in the Heraldic line, a study to which he had devoted his attention in early life, and in which he had acquired a distinguished proficiency. He published a very good Edition of "Collins's Peerage, 1779," 8 vols. 8vo.; the above Supplemental Volume in 1784; and compiled, in 1789, a Genealogical History of the antient Family of O'Sullivan More (of which hereafter); and died July 23, 1793, in the 56th year of his age. His remains, attended by a few friends desirous of shewing him the last tribute of respect, were deposited, on the 27th, in the lower-burial ground of St. Mary-le-Bon, with those of Elizabeth his wife, who died in 1781, and of his father and mother (Barak and Elizabeth), all inhabitants of St. James's, Westminster. He left behind him a copy of his "Peerage" prepared for a new Edition, which continues in the possession of his son, Barak, who is also an heraldic engraver. He also left an unblemished character; and his loss was lamented by a circle extending far beyond the sphere of his immediate relatives. His small but select Library, comprehending a curious Collection of Books on Heraldry, County History, Antiquities, &c. with a great number of MS Corrections, Additions, and Notes, by his own very neat and accurate hand; and a large Collection of Heraldic MSS. collated or written by himself, many of them with the Arms emblazoned, Monumental Inscriptions, Visitations of Counties, Pedigrees, &c. &c.) was sold by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, March 6 and 7, 1794; and produced only 235*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; not a fourth part of what the persuasive oratory of Mr. Leigh

"*Liber Regis;* vel, Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum. By John Bacon*, Esq. Receiver of the First Fruits†. With an Appendix, containing proper Directions and Precedents relating to Presentations, Institutions, Inductions, Dispensations, &c. and a complete Alphabetical Index‡." 4to.

Leigh would in the present times have extracted from the liberal purses of true-hearted Bibliomaniacs.

* Many years Senior Clerk and Receiver in the Office of First Fruits; and Treasurer of the Anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy. In these prominent public departments, Mr. Bacon's general habits of business and frankness of disposition have long rendered him universally known and respected. He was elected F. S. A. in 1774; and, at an advanced period of life, is enjoying robust health at his *Tusculum* in Friarn Barnet, where he is Lord of an extensive domain, most honourably acquired.

† "This useful compilation is formed on the foundation of 'Ecton's Thesaurus,' which it nearly doubles in quantity, greatly exceeds in accuracy, and almost wholly supersedes."—*Gent. Mag. LVI.* 498.—The Work was originally published in 8vo. 1718, by John Ecton, Receiver-general of the Clergy's Tenths, under the title of "Liber Valorum & Decimarum, &c.;" republished 1723 and 1728, 8vo.; and again, under the title of "Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum, &c. 1742, and 1754," 4to. A fourth Edition, "wherein the appropriations, dedications, and patronages of churches have been revised, corrected, and placed in regular order under their respective Archdeaconries, with numerous additions, by Browne Willis, LL.D. to which is added a complete alphabetical index," came out in 1763, 4to.—Mr. Ecton published also, "The State of the Proceedings of the Corporation of Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy, giving a particular Account of their Constitution, Benefactions, and Augmentations, with Directions to such as desire to become Benefactors to so Pious and Charitable a Work. The second Edition, with a continuation to Christmas, 1720. London 1721." 8vo. These Accounts have since been more than once presented to the Publick, under the authenticated shape of "Reports" to the House of Commons.

‡ Mr. Bacon's Preface received some animadversions in Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. pp. 939, 1027: and in vol. LVII. the late Dr. John Loveday (under the assumed name of *Vindex*) observes, "It is somewhat remarkable, that 'John Bacon, Esq.' should, in the Preface to his 'Liber Regis,' transcribe *verbatim*, from that prefixt to 'Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum,' Lond. 1742, and not so much as once mention the name of 'John Ecton, Esq.' which appears in the title-page of the said 'Thesaurus.' By this omission one might be led to imagine that his publication of last year was an entirely new and original Work; the title-page representing

"Catalogue of a small Library at St. Petersburg," printed for the Rev. Dr. John Glen-King. 8vo.

senting it as 'printed for the *Author*.' That it is an improvement of Ecton, there can be no doubt; though there can be no doubt likewise, that it *seems* to be an unexampled specimen of the grossest plagiarism. How is such conduct to be accounted for? It is also to be remarked, that the omissions and corrections, added by Ecton to his Work [edit. 1742, in pages 783—784], have not been accurately attended to. The 'List of Benefactions to Livings augmented by the Bounty of Queen Anne,' &c. which immediately follow Ecton's Preface, is not admitted by Mr. Bacon. A Correspondent in p. 1027, col. 2, of your last volume, asserts that Browne Willis was the Author of this Preface. But of this some doubt may be entertained; as, in the Edition of 1742, 'the Editors' acknowledge their obligations 'to that learned and communicative Antiquary." [In a Letter to Mr. North, Oct. 20, 1741, Mr. Willis tells him, "We have preserved near half the Valor, and the Dedications are bravely recovered in most Counties; in about 30 Counties, not 20 Dedications are wanting in each County."] Another Correspondent observes, "Mr. Bacon may be excused, perhaps, for having altered the title, and put his own name only to it; because he had the same right as others to publish from the original MS. to which he has access by his Office. But surely he should, in a Preface, have acknowledged his obligations to former Editors, whose additions and improvements he has throughout, and very properly, copied. He should likewise have told us what he himself has done, and not have sent the book into the world without a syllable of explanation.—Mr. Bacon has added many short notes of payments to and from livings, quantity of glebes, and nature of tithes, which might, if they are to be depended upon, be very useful to Clergymen, to maintain their rights, or recover their property: but that utility is lost, because we are not told upon what authority they are founded. The same may be said of the present value of livings, which is likewise frequently inserted. This, indeed, if it were accurately ascertained, would not long continue the same. Livings are perpetually altering in value from various accidents. But for some time at least it might be useful; and it would certainly be pleasant to know what degree of credit is due to it, and how it was obtained. On the whole, I think that Mr. Bacon ought yet to publish, if it were but a single page of Preface, to give such necessary information as is usually given by Editors, which would add to the value of his book, and is indeed due in part to his own reputation. The list of benefactions, I suppose, was omitted because it would have swelled the volume, which has already grown, it must be confessed, to a greater size than is convenient. Yet it might, perhaps, be of some use to know what livings have been augmented; and it would not have taken

up

"The Triumph of Benevolence; a Poem; occasioned by the National Design of erecting a Monument to John Howard, Esq.* The Second Edi-

up much room to have added the letters *aug.* in the body of the Work, to such as have received the Bounty."

Having at the time consulted Mr. Bacon on the subject, I took the liberty, in his name, to add the following explanation: "It may be necessary to refer to the second paragraph in the Preface to Mr. Bacon's book, where he says, 'In order that the nature and efficacy of these Returns, taken upon the eve of the Reformation, might be more clearly understood, he has prefixed the King's commission, with his instructions to the Commissioners for the taking of the Survey; and has made these original Returns, and the Liber Regis, his constant guide for the value.'—The first foundation for the taking of the Survey, to which Mr. Bacon alludes, is well known to the Clergy to have been an Act of Parliament, 26 Henry VIII; and in pursuance of that Act the Commissions and Instructions, which he recites, were issued; and the Returns regularly made, as required, into his Majesty's then Exchequer, and are now remaining with the Officers of the Revenue of First Fruits. Those, he informs us, were his guide for the values; *i. e.* all such additions as may be supposed to make a part of that value, *viz.* glebe-lands, tithes, &c. and which, as well as the whole of the references to the particulars of Monasteries, &c. appear clearly to be added as directions to the original records. And it is equally well known to the Clergy, that the information respecting the patronage of livings, and the certified values of livings, proceeds from their Lordships the Bishops, who, to writs of enquiry, make returns, annually, or oftener if necessary, under their hands and seals, into that Office, of all such matters as have arisen, agreeable to the tenor of the writ, within a limited time. Mr. Bacon, no doubt, thought himself justified in adopting the whole Preface; but it would, in our opinion, have been as well, had he given his intentions of the publication in a separate Advertisement, and then the Preface as in the Editions of Ecton; not but that it may be justly deemed an official record, the original MS. being supposed to be there lodged, and may, in that case, have descended to Mr. Bacon, not only officially, but lineally and lawfully."

These particulars may not be unacceptable to my Clerical Readers; more especially as the "Liber Regis" is now become a scarce book, and a new Edition of it extremely desireable.—The Rev. John Smith, rector of Bredon in Worcestershire, made large additions to Ecton, which are now in the hands of his son in law, the Rev. Thomas M'Culloch, Rector of Wormley.

* "Among those who are earnest to demonstrate their zeal in *a righteous cause* (says the Author of this exquisite little Poem, to the Committee then earnestly engaged in a plan for erecting a Sta-

tion. Corrected and enlarged. To which are added, Stanzas on the Death of Jonas Hanway, Esq." 4to.*

"Sepulchral Monuments in Great Britain,† applied to illustrate the History of Families, Manners, Habits, and Arts, at the different Periods from the Norman Conquest to the Seventeenth Century, with Introductory Observations. Part I. containing the Four first Centuries. [By Mr. Gough.] Folio.

"*Nenia Britannica*‡; or, an Account of some hundred Sepulchres of the antient Inhabitants of Britain. In Numbers§. By the Rev. James Douglas, F. S. A." Folio.

"The Captives, a Tragedy||, by Dr. Delap." 8vo.

a Statue in honour of Mr. Howard), shall not the Muse be suffered to approach the *Shrine* of HOWARD with an offering? The wreath she brings has been woven with animated haste; but it is a sincere testimony of her love, and as such will be received. —Your purpose, Gentlemen, being widely to circulate whatever may promote this truly virtuous design, if you should imagine the following Stanzas would assist the cause, they are at your disposal, to be made public in any way you may think proper." On this subject see *Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. pp.* 681, 783, 882.

* This excellent Poem, which passed through several Editions, was the anonymous production of Mr. S. J. Pratt; well known by his numerous publications on subjects of philanthropy.

† Of this splendid publication see vol. VI. pp. 285, 295.

‡ "As this is a singular Work, peculiarly adapted to illustrate the early part of the History of England, and of great importance to the Antiquary, we have deviated a little from our plan, for the purpose of announcing to our Readers (especially those who admire the study of Antiquity) a publication which will afford both pleasure and profit. The Author has opened several antient *tumuli*, or sepulchres, in which are found, deposited with the dead, according to the custom of the times, a variety of instruments of war, culinary or domestic utensils, rings, gems, coins, &c. These, and every circumstance relative to the tombs, are particularly described, and the tombs themselves, with all their contents, are represented in *aquatinta* plates, which are admirably adapted for conveying an accurate idea of antique relics. Mr. Douglas proposes to complete this curious performance in twelve numbers, each of which will contain three plates, the Author's own etching, and the written description of what they represent." *Monthly Review, vol. LXXVI. p.* 77.

§ The work was completed in one handsome volume.

|| This Tragedy was the production of the Rev. Dr. John Delap, of Magdalen College, Cambridge; B. A. 1746; M. A. 1750; D. D.

"A Plan of Coalition * and Alliance with the Unitarian Church." 8vo.

"A Fragment on Shakspeare †, extracted from 'Advice to a Young Poet,' by the Rev. Martin Sherlock ‡. Translated from the French." 8vo.

"On the Incarnation; Preached at Newington in Surrey, Dec. 25, 1785. By the Rev. Samuel Horsley, LL. D. F. R. S. Archdeacon of St. Alban's." 4to.

"Novum Testamentum Græcum, è Codice MS. Alexandrino §, qui Londini in Bibliothecâ Mu-

D. D. 1762; Vicar of the united Churches of Iford and Kingston, Suffolk, 1765; and Rector of Wollavington, in that County, 1774.—Dr. Delap published six other Tragedies; 1. "Hecuba; 1762;" 2. "The Royal Suppliants, 1781;" 3. "Gunilda, 1786;" 4. "The Usurper, 1803;" 5. "Matilda, 1803;" 6. Abdalla, 1803." He was also the Author of a small Collection of "Elegies," 1760, 4to; in which he very feelingly laments the want of health.—"Mundi perpetuus Administrator Christus; Concio ad Clerum, habita Cantabrigiæ, in Templo Beatæ Mariæ, Aprilis 12mo, 1762, pro Gradu Doctoratûs in Sacrâ Theologiâ, 1762;" and of "An Elegy on the Death of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, 1788," 4to.

* "The Writer ridicules, with some wit and humour, the plans and plots of Dr. Priestley against the Established Church; and, as a mean of avoiding the danger which threatens it, he proposes to give up to the Doctor, and his Socinians, a church, with its portion of tithes, in every town. Such is the plan of the book, in which are interspersed many acute remarks. It is written with considerable ingenuity. We think, however, that Reason and Argument are much fitter weapons for religious controversy than Ridicule and Wit." *Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. p.* 418.

† "The French Pamphlet, from which this Fragment is translated, is itself a translation from the Italian. The 'physiognomy of the Author's style' has been caught also by the English Translator." *Ibid. p.* 779.

‡ Of whom see memoirs in vol. VIII. p. 67.

§ "We congratulate the Christian world on the publication of this truly valuable work, which, while it bears the most unequivocal testimony to the learning and industry of the Editor, confers distinguished honour on our age and country. The work itself not being an object of criticism, we can only say in general, that it possesses every internal mark of fidelity." *M. R. LXVI.* 545.

"The Alexandrine MS. (as it is called) of the Old and New Testament had been accurately examined by Patrick Young, Keeper of the King's Library, as soon as it was placed there. He communicated

sei Britannici asservatur, descriptum à Carolo Go-

nicated its various readings to Archbishop Usher, Grotius, and other learned men; and had formed a design of printing the whole, in fac-simile types, of which, in 1643, he printed a specimen, containing the first chapter of Genesis, with notes, and left behind him scholia as far as to the fifteenth chapter of Numbers. The intrinsic merit of this ancient MS. of the Scriptures, and its preference to that in the Vatican, had been fully established by the learned Dr. Grabe, when he published from it the *Octateuch*, in 4 vols. folio and octavo, 1707, 1709, 1719, 1720. Among his papers were found, after his death, the Alexandrian texts of the New Testament, and of Saint Clement's Epistles, with notes by Young, who assumed the name of *Junius*. But he never discovered his design of printing them, and so completing the edition of the whole MS. lest he should prejudice the sale of his friend Dr. Mill's New Testament, as Dr. Hickes assures us. It was reserved, therefore, for the industry and application of Dr. Woide, one of the Librarians to the British Museum, to rescue this valuable MS. from the fate which befel a MS. of the Septuagint in the Cottonian Library, of equal antiquity, type, and value, and of which a very few fragments escaped the fire in 1733, by adopting the fac-simile mode of publication, which, from the great expence attending it, has unfortunately been adopted in so few instances *. The abilities of Mr. Joseph Jackson, letter-founder, were equal to the expressing, by types, the transcript made by Dr. Woide's own hand †, which he twice carefully collated with the original; and from Mr. John Nichols's ‡ press has now issued, at nine months' end, this curious work, to which a numerous and respectable list of subscribers § have prefixed their attestation. The learned Editor introduces his work by a Latin Preface ||, containing, in seven sections, the history, description, age, merit, and style of the MS. his motives for undertaking, and his manner of conducting, this edition.—The

* Only the Acts of the Apostles, in Greek and Latin, in a Bodleian MS. published by Hearne, Oxford, 1715, and two fragments of the Four Gospels at Wolfenbuttel, by Knittel.

† In which he was assisted by Dr. John Butler, at that time Bishop of Oxford, who had obtained leave to have the MS. itself at his house in London, but was prevented by the duties of his Diocese. Mr. Harper also, of the British Museum, kindly went over the collation with him.

‡ To whom Dr. Woide pays a compliment in his preface, p. xxx.

§ Near 450, at *2l. 2s.* the set for the common paper, and *5l. 5s.* for the fine paper copies, of which only 25 were printed. *Ten copies* were taken off on vellum; but of these no more than *six* had the notes and illustrations. See a more particular account of the destination of these ten copies in Gent. Mag. LXIX. 47.

|| Dr. Woide's Preface, with the whole of his various readings, was republished at Leipsic, in 1790, in an 8vo volume of 476 pages, under the title of "Caroli Godofredi Woidii, Notitia Codicis Alexandrini, cum variis ejus Lectionibus omnibus. Recudendum curavit, Notasque adjecit, M. Gottlieb Leberecht Spohn."

History

dofredo Woide*, S. Th. D. Soc. Reg. et Antiq. Lond. Reg. Gotting. et Phys. Ged. Socio, Eccles. Unit.

History of the MS. as far as the Donor's attestation of it goes is well known, and Dr. Woide confirms what is therein set forth: that it was written in Egypt, by a lady named *Thecla*, and her companions in the monastic life, after the Council of Nice, and was the property of the Greek Patriarch of Alexandria, till brought away by Cyrill to Constantinople, and by him presented to Charles II. The letters are of the pattern called *uncial*, upright, elegantly cut, and round, and ranged in double columns.—The whole Bible is comprised in four volumes; the Old Testament in the three first, and the New Testament, now printed, in the fourth. But the bookbinder has pared the margin so close as, in some instances, to have cut off part of the writing, and, in general, most of the red-letter contents. The first 5, and part of the 6th chapters, to the middle of verse 6, of St. Matthew, are wanting; also from vi. 50 to viii. 53 of St. John, and from iv. 13 to xii. 6 of 2 Corinthians, besides sundry slicings of the binder's knife.—Dr. Woide was in possession of the collations of the Vatican MS. by the celebrated Dr. Richard Bentley†, as well as of others from MSS. in France and Spain, which, but for fear of increasing the unavoidable delays of the present publication, he intended to have annexed. He contented himself, therefore, with subjoining to this splendid edition 90 pages of Variations in the Alexandrine MS. as stated by Young, Walton, Mill, Grabe, and Wetstein." *Mr. Gough in Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. p. 497.*

* Reader and Chaplain at the Dutch Chapel in the Savoy, and one of the Assistant Librarians of the British Museum. His first preferment in this country was the Preachership of the Dutch Chapel Royal at St. James's (succeeding the Rev. Bernard Drimel, a native of Frankfort on the Oder, who died in June 1770); to which he soon after added the Readership of the same Chapel. In 1778 he was elected F. S. A.; and in that year distinguished himself by revising through the Clarendon Press, "Christiani Scholtz Grammatica Ægyptiaca, utriusque Dialecti; quam breviavit, illustravit, edidit, Carolus Godofredus Woide, S. A. S.;" and also "Lexicon Ægyptiaco-Latinum, ex veteribus illius Linguæ Monumentis summo Studio collectum, &c. a Maturino Veyssiere la Croze, &c." both in quarto.

"Egyptian Literature was but slightly regarded in Europe before the 17th century; and might, perhaps, have been still so, if *De la Valle* had not brought to Rome, from Egypt, among other Curiosities,

† Dr. Woide made these collations from Dr. Bentley's copy, then in the possession of his nephew, Dr. Richard Bentley, Rector of Nailston in Leicestershire, who would not trust his uncle's collation to be sent to London; but, through the medium of the Rev. John Cole Gallaway, then vicar of Hinckley, Dr. Woide was allowed the liberty of collating it, for *one fortnight*, at Mr. Gallaway's vicarage.

Conf. Bohem. in Pol. Maj. Seniore, Sacelli Regii Belg., et Prot. Ref. Germanici Ministro, Musei

riosities, some Coptic or Egyptian Manuscripts, of which he gave the perusal to Athanasius Kircher, a voluminous but very indifferent writer, in regard to solidity and fidelity. Kircher, however, has the merit of being the first who published a book relating to the Egyptian Language, under the title *Lingua Ægyptiaca Restituta*, which was, in fact, nothing but the Manuscript Dictionary or Vocabulary of De la Valle. Theodore Petræus, who had been in Egypt in the same Century, enriched Europe with several valuable Manuscripts; and he, well understanding the Egyptian tongue, would have proved a restorer of Egyptian Literature, had he met with proper encouragement: but he could no where find it, not even in London, where he printed the first psalm as a specimen of the Egyptian Language. Fortunately his Manuscripts were sold to the Elector of Brandenburgh, and placed in his Library at Berlin.—Dr. Wilkins, a German, and La Croze, a Frenchman, distinguished themselves, in the beginning of the 18th Century, by their cultivation of the Egyptian tongue. The former met with encouragement and preferment in England; and printed at Oxford, in 1716, the Egyptian New Testament, in the Coptic or Lower Egyptian dialect. He also printed the Pentateuch, at London, in 1731. But being unacquainted with the Sahidic or Upper Egyptian dialect, he mistook the Sahidic or Thebaidic Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library for faulty Coptic ones. La Croze being Librarian to the King of Prussia at Berlin, and having free access to the Egyptian Manuscripts of Petræus in that Library, compiled from these and some other Manuscripts, a valuable Dictionary, which he finished in 1772. He was much assisted in this undertaking by Dr. Jablonsky, a learned Professor at Franckfort, who collected several materials for him in the Bodleian Library, and that of the French King at Paris. Dr. Jablonsky gave La Croze the first hint that, beside the Coptic dialect, there was another of Upper Egypt, which is now commonly called the Sahidic or Thebaidic dialect. He sent him likewise a transcript of a Manuscript of this kind (No. 393, Huntington, in the Bodleian Library) *de Mysteriis Literarum Græcarum*, from which La Croze took *Collectionem vocum quarundam Sahidicarum*, which is annexed to his Dictionary. Jablonsky, who, on his Travels, had copied several Egyptian Manuscripts, communicated them to his brother-in-law, Mr. Scholtz, Chaplain in Ordinary to the King of Prussia; who, being furnished with the Manuscripts at Berlin, and the Dictionary of La Croze, wrote in 1750, an Egyptian Grammar, of both dialects, in two vols. 4to. Several learned men wished that both the Dictionary and the Grammar might be published; but they could not find a Printer furnished with Egyptian types, or who would hazard the undertaking; till, at last,

Britannici Bibliothecario. Ex Prelo Joannis Nichols, Typis Jacksonianis." folio.

last, the University of Oxford, on a noble principle of much spirit, determined to take the business in hand. When the Dictionary was printing, Mr. Woide was desired to make some additions to it; but this not being proposed to him till more than half the work was printed off, he could extend his remarks to three letters only; and, to render the undertaking more useful, he added an index. He has, however, with incredible pains, copied the several materials, which are necessary for his purpose, from Manuscripts in the Bodleian, Parisian, and other Libraries; and we are told that these extensive supplements will be printed separately.—It was intended to print the Grammar of Mr. Scholtz, in two 4to vols. immediately after the Dictionary, but it being found too voluminous, Mr. Woide has, very properly, abridged it; and the work, so far from losing by his abridgement, has gained very considerably; for Mr. Woide has carefully examined, corrected, and improved the Grammar, by means of Manuscripts unknown to Mr. Scholtz, of which he gives an account in the Preface prefixed to the Grammar. As to the Sahidic part, which is now to be found in this Grammar, we must not forget to mention that it was entirely supplied by Mr. Woide.—The late Mr. Swinton of Oxford intended to have added to this work a dissertation *De Nummis Copto-Phœniciis*, part of which is actually printed off; but the remainder cannot be found among his papers. Mr. Woide likewise informs us, that, beside some curious books in the dialect of Upper Egypt, there is a very ancient and valuable translation of the New Testament, of which he intends soon to give an account, and to publish the various readings; and we hope it will not be long before he fulfils his promise, made at the end of the Preface to the Grammar, to gratify the curiosity of the learned with his dissertation on the Egyptian language and its characters. We do not doubt but there will appear several things, in this branch of Literature, which are altogether new; and we join in opinion with a Right Reverend Prelate, who, in his Preface to his applauded Commentary on Isaiah, thinks that the Publick will be benefited by it*."

In 1782, Mr. Woide was appointed an Assistant Librarian at the British Museum, at first in the department of Natural History; but very soon after in one more congenial to his studies, that of Printed Books. On the publication of the Alexandrian New Testament, his literary fame was incontestably fixed. He had before obtained the degree of D. D. from the University of Copenhagen; in 1786 was created D. C. L. at Oxford; and in 1788 was elected F. R. S. He was seized with an apoplectic fit, May 6, 1790, while at Sir Joseph Banks's *conversatione*; where every assistance was administered to him, and he was attended

* Monthly Review, vol. LX. pp. 1—3.

by

"An Account of the several Workhouses for employing and maintaining the Poor; setting forth the Rules by which they are governed, their great usefulness to the Publick, and particularly to the Parishes where they are erected; as also of several Charity Schools for Promoting Work and Labour*." The Second Edition. 8vo.

"The Affectionate Father, a Sentimental Comedy; together with Essays on various Subjects†. By James Nelson, Author of an Essay on the Government of Children." 8vo.

by Dr. Carmichael Smith: but died next day, at his apartments in the British Museum. By his wife (who died Aug. 12, 1782) he left two daughters.

* "This Work, which was first printed in 1725, takes in Country as well as London Workhouses: of the latter that in Bishopsgate-street, St. Giles's Cripplegate, Whitechapel, in Ayliff-street, Wapping, Limehouse, Mile-End, Ratcliff, Greycoat-hospital in Westminster, St. Giles's and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and St. James's."

† "The moral of this Comedy is worthy of the pen of a writer, who has at heart the true interest of his fellow-creatures. It teaches, in the words of the Author, that 'virtuous principles produce virtuous actions; and virtuous actions are the surest ground on which to build the happiness of society.' Mr. Nelson's scenes aim at the noblest end, and in a moral sense are superior to the wit and brilliancy of a Congreve. Whether the plot is conducted with that dramatic artifice which ensures success on the Stage, need not be made a question, when the piece is only offered to the Reader in his closet. This mode of conveying instruction is well chosen; the characters are produced in action; and may, therefore, be attended with a better effect than in the way of Essay-writing. On the other subjects not susceptible of the dramatic form, Mr. Nelson has given several dissertations, and made an useful miscellaneous collection‡."

The benevolent Author was an Apothecary in respectable practice in Red Lion Square, where he resided for more than half a century. He died, three days before completing his 84th year, April 19, 1794. Peculiar chearfulness and benevolence of heart marked the whole of his long and useful life; in the course of which he experienced many and severe trials; all which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation. His treatise on the Government of Children, under the heads of Health, Manners, and Education, will ever remain a valuable legacy to posterity§.

‡ Monthly Review, vol. LXXIX. p. 85.
§ See Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 508.

A Me-

"A Method to preserve Peach and Nectarine Trees from the Effects of the Mildew; and for destroying the Red Spider in Melon Frames, and other Insects, which infest Plants in Stoves, and Trees, Shrubs, &c. in the open Garden. By Robert Browne, Gardener to Sir Harbord Harbord, Bart. at Gunton in Norfolk." 12mo.

"Ancient Scottish Poems, never before in Print; but now published from the Manuscript Collections of Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington, Knight, Lord Privy Seal of Scotland, and a Senator of the College of Justice. Comprizing Pieces written from about 1420 till 1586. With large Notes, and a Glossary." [By Mr. Pinkerton.] 2 Vols. 8vo.

"The Speeches of Mr. Wilkes in the House of Commons*," 8vo.

1787.

"Remarks upon Dr. Priestley's Second Letter to the Archdeacon of St. Alban's, with Proofs of certain Facts asserted by the Archdeacon †." 8vo.

* "It is but lately that this handsome edition of Mr. Wilkes's Speeches came to our hands. It contains, as the Preface assures us, 'a faithful transcript of the three volumes which the same Editor formerly printed in 12mo. with the addition of several Speeches since the period of the last publication, drawn from the same sources with equal diligence and attention.' The additional orations contain a considerable quantity of new matter, on the most interesting subjects. Among others, we have Mr. Wilkes's excellent Speech on the 'Bill for the further Relief of Protestant Dissenting Ministers and School-masters;' which is both argumentative and entertaining. The Dissenters, were, indeed, greatly obliged to their witty and sensible advocate on this occasion. The Editor has added Notes where he deemed some explanation necessary." *Monthly Review*, vol. *LXXIX.* p. 67. —This is the only *complete* and *correct* Edition of Mr. Wilkes's Speeches; and it is now become *Liber valdè rarissimus.*

† About this period the following Letter was addressed to Dr. Priestley by Mr. Gough, on the general complexion of his controversial writings:

"Sir, Unknown as you are to me except by your writings, I cannot but grieve to see Dr. Priestley engaging in controversy with every anonymous adversary that throws about his squibs in the News-

"*Consilia**; or, Thoughts upon several Subjects; affectionately submitted to the Consideration of a Young Friend. By Samuel Birch†. The Second Edition, corrected and enlarged." 8vo.

Newspapers. *Is the King of Israel come out to hunt a partridge in the mountains? After whom dost thou pursue? Is it not after a dead dog or a flea?* Let that conscious pride which taught you to make your submissions to Dr. Blackstone, teach you to despise such antagonists as C. C. and the rest who make you fret like a Lion among mice or bees, and make you lose that temper and candor so essential to a champion for Liberty.—But a word in your ear from a friend! You are not the proper champion for the cause you have espoused. Liberty, civil and religious, is to be defended by Disquisitions as *candid* as *free*; not by flying pamphlets, whose price and number bear more proportion to the Author's indemnification than to the reader's information; whose partial representation betrays the writer's ignorance of the true state of the case in general; and whose hasty conclusions, like newspaper lies, only serve as pleas for a new publication to correct or retract them. Come and spend one winter among us in the Metropolis; and you will find the characters of your brethren, both Clergy and Laity, widely different from what you represent or experience them in the Province of York. But, if you do come, don't provoke the Publick to draw their characters by your palliations. No, Sir; keep your station of a Philosopher and a Philologist; and, while you candidly explore and set forth truth in these walks, for the sake of that liberty you contend for, do not give your congregation any more red-hot discourses from the pulpit, which your best friends would tremble to see from the press. With respect for your talents, and compassion for your temper, I am, &c. G."

* "We hope this lively young Author will not take it as a reflection (we assure him it is not meant so) if, by way of exordium, we tell our Readers that this is the *second* capacity in which he has very lately entertained us. His orations, in a senatorial capacity, in the Council-chamber at Guildhall, are remarkable for neatness and energy. His *Consilia* are now *sub judice*; and Mr. Deputy Birch need not be ashamed of coming into Court.—In his Preface he tells us, 'The following sheets, which were originally written for private perusal, are now offered to the Publick. The very flattering reception with which a candid Publick has honoured them is of itself a sufficient apology for obtruding a second impression.—The Author, well aware that they lie open to the criticism of the world, hopes that the purity of his intention will secure him from the censures which otherwise the imperfection of them might occasion." *Gent. Mag. LVIII.* 430.

† Of this ingenious Writer, who has since become an Alderman of London, and will most probably be Lord Mayor before this volume can be completed, see vol. VIII. p. 155.

"A Decla-

"A Declaration of my last Sentiments on the different Doctrines of Religion*. By the late Pierre François Le Courayer, D. D. Author of the 'Dissertation on the Validity of English Ordinations,' and Translator of 'The History of the Council of Trent,' by Fra. Paolo Sarpi, and of 'The History of the Reformation,' by John Sleidan†. Faithfully translated from the original French, just published from the MS. of the Author. To which is prefixed, an Account of Dr. Courayer." Small 8vo.

"Liber Quotidianus Contrarotulatoris Garderobe, Anno Regni Regis Edwardi I. Vicesimo Octavo, A. D. 1299 & 1300‡. Ex Codice MS. in Bibliothecâ suâ asservato Typis edidit Soc. Antiq. Londinensis§," 4to.

* For Memoirs of Dr. Courayer, see vol. II. pp. 39—45; and for this posthumous work in particular, p. 44.

† On this publication, Courayer thus addressed Dr. Ducarel:

"DEAR DOCTOR, *May* 30, 1769.

"I thank you for the information you gave me of the reception of my last volume of Sleidan's Translation. I would have had the honour to present it myself to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; but, being unknown to him, and being besides almost blind and deaf, I thought more proper to send it directly to the Library, especially after Miss Talbot told me that the two first volumes were left there. I will be obliged to you, however, if you be so good to present my respects to his Grace, and assure him, that, if it was not for my old age, and my deafness, I would be very glad to pay him my respects in person. I make use at the same time of this opportunity to remind you of our old acquaintance; and to assure you that I am, as much as ever, dear Doctor, your obedient servant, PET. FR. LE COURAYER."

‡ I have, in my own small but valuable Topographical Library, beautifully written on fine vellum, a similar original Accompt-book of the same illustrious Monarch for the years 1304 and 1305.

§ This is one of those publications which will always do honour to a Society instituted for the very purpose of discovering and preserving such subjects. It is the Wardrobe Account of that great Prince, Edward I. for one of the most eventful years of his reign. It contains the establishment, both civil and military, of his 28th year, preserves the name and value of most articles then in use, and gives a daily account of every expence and proceeding; from whence facts may be collected whereon future inquirers into our national history may rely, as being grounded on the solid basis of certainty.—See a fuller account of this curious volume in Gent. Mag. vol. LVII. p. 700.

"History and Antiquities of the Town, Castle, and College of Fotheringay, in the County of Northampton*." 4to.

"A Sylloge of the remaining authentic Inscriptions relative to the Erection of our English Churches, embellished with a Number of Copper Plates, exhibiting Fac-Similes of some of the most material†. By the Rev. Samuel Pegge, M. A. [with a small Appendix, by the Rev. John Pridden, M. A."]

"Derwent‡, an Ode," by John Carr§, LL.D." 4to.

"The Analogy between the Light of Inspiration, and the Light of Learning, as Qualifications for the Ministry:—Preached in the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, at a public Ordination of Priests and

* "The Editor of these very useful *Collectanea* presents us, in the *Fortieth* Number, with the history of a place made interesting to the English Antiquary by a variety of events, but by none so much as by having been the last scene of the life of the unfortunate Queen of Scots, whom 'having attended to the block, he could not dispense with following to the grave.' Her execution and funeral are largely discussed in the Appendix, from new and hitherto unpublished materials." *Gent. Mag. vol. LVII. p.* 165.

† "This Forty-first Number of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica* is an excellent proof of the unimpaired and vigorous talents of the worthy and respectable Antiquary its Author, who enjoys the *vivida viridisque senectus* in his retirement at Whittington; and that he may complete a century in the like enjoyment, is the sincere and hearty wish of all who know him.—The collection of 75 inscriptions, of which 40 are given in *fac simile*, though confined to Religious Structures, is a valuable accession to English *Paleography*. Mr. Astle, like Pere Montfaucon, has undertaken that part of it which relates to Manuscripts and Books. It was reserved for Mr. Pegge to collect specimens of it from Buildings and their Appendages, which he carries from before the Conquest down to Henry VIII.; and Mr. Pridden continues it to the present century and year. The epitaphial part belongs to the department of Sepulchral Monuments." *Mr. Gough, in Gent. Mag. LVII.* 701.—This latter department was excellently supplied by Mr. Gough himself, in his "Sepulchral Monuments."

‡ "There is somewhat of true simplicity in these fond remembrances of past scenes on the banks of the River Derwent, which conclude with a panegyric on Mr. Madison, 'a son of its banks,' Secretary to the Embassy at Paris, as before to Sir Joseph Yorke at the Hague. He died at Paris in 1783." *Ibid. p.* 992.

§ The worthy Schoolmaster noticed in vol. VIII. p. 305.

Deacons,

Deacons, September 9, 1787. By the Rev. Samuel Horsley, LL. D. F. R. S. Archdeacon of St. Alban's."

"A Poem to the Memory of Handel*."

"A brief Account, Historical and Critical, of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament. To which is added, a Dissertation on the Comparative Excellency of the Hebrew and Samaritan Pentateuch. By the Rev. Dr. Henry Owen, F. R. S."

"Characters of the Kings and Queens of England†, selected from different Histories; with Observations and Reflections, chiefly adapted to Common Life; and particularly intended for the Instruction of Youth. To which are added, Notes Historical, by John Holt‡," 12mo.

* By Edward Jones, Esq. the celebrated Author of "Musical and Poetical Relicks of the Welsh Bards;" see vol. VIII. p. 126.

† "The method adopted by Mr. Holt is, to give regularly, 1. the various Characters of each Monarch; 2. his own Observations on them; and, 3. Historical Remarks, including the prices of sundry articles of Commerce, &c. with specimens of the various changes in the English language.—Hume and Smollett are the Historians to whom he is principally indebted for the 'Royal Characters;' and 'Anderson's Historical and Chronological Deductions' have furnished some quotations for his Remarks. Of the latter, however, many are original, and do honour to the Author's sensibility." *Gent. Mag. vol. LVII. p. 999.*

‡ Mr. Holt, who came, at an early age, from the neighbourhood of Mottram Longendale in Lancashire, to the delightful village of Walton, about three miles from Liverpool, set forward in life with a very moderate education, but a laudable thirst after knowledge. He studied and read a good deal,—as much, in short, as his other avocations would permit; and aimed to make himself an useful member of society. He was educated with a view to his becoming a Dissenting Minister; but never thought proper to take that office upon him; but becoming a member of the Church of England, commenced School-master and Parish-clerk. The latter post he gave up a short time after; previous to which, he married a good and worthy woman, when they commenced a boarding-school for young ladies; and, with much credit to themselves, and benefit to the publick, brought up many females, who bear ample testimony to the attention that was paid to health and morals, as well as the really useful parts of learning. In 1787, and the following year, he published his three useful volumes of "Characters of the Kings and Queens of England." That he

"Notices and Descriptions of Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul, now Provence, Lan-

was a very singular and minute observer of Nature; and that the bent of his studies was latterly directed to those of Agriculture; is apparent from his valuable Remarks in a long Tour taken in the Summer of 1793, and his appropriate description of Mr. Bakewell's Farm at Dishley in Leicestershire†. He wrote also "An Essay on the Curle in Potatoes," for which he received a Medal from the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; and was appointed surveyor of the County of Lancaster by the Board established for the promotion of that most useful of the sciences; of which large district he returned so minute a Report, and in so short a space of time, as entitled him to the particular notice of that Board. Mr. Holt's Report, from the valuable matter it contained, and its judicious arrangement, was the first that was republished; and he had various premiums and testimonies of approbation adjudged and sent to him. He compiled a few books for the use of Schools; wrote a Novel or two; and had been for some time collecting materials for a "History of Liverpool ‡;" but died at Walton, where he had been resident upwards of 40 years, March 21, 1801, of a bilious complaint, at the age of about 59. His Meteorological Tables and Remarks reflected very high credit on the Gentleman's Magazine for several years; whilst other parts of it were enriched from time to time with his remarks under different signatures. The Meteorological Diary for the month in which he died was nearly half drawn up by himself. An account, by him, of Mr. Lawrence Earnshaw, is in vol. LVII. 1185. He was a kind relative, and a sincere and affectionate friend; correct and just in his religious and moral duties. As a Writer, he drew scenes of fiction with considerable boldness, displaying a native genius and more knowledge of human life and manners than is generally acquired in provincial situations. This can only be accounted for from his extreme avidity for information, which often kept him a silent and scrutinizing observer. He amused himself with writing remarks upon our English History, and particularly upon the personal characters of our Monarchs*; in which he displayed an acuteness of discrimination, and drew forth so many just observations, and deduced so much moral instruction, as to induce an opinion that, had he employed more of his time in the same way, he would have gained considerable reputation as an historical writer. But the temptations of a more brilliant fame could not long keep down a strong natural propensity he had to be useful rather than entertaining: and his greatest pleasure was

* Gent. Mag. vol. LVII. p. 999; vol. LVIII. p. 332; vol. LIX. p. 437.

† Gent. Mag. vol. LXIII. pp. 619, 720. 792.

‡ "His MSS. and materials for the 'History of Liverpool' were bequeathed to his friend Mr. Matthew Gregson, of that town; with a request that, if they were sold, ten pounds or guineas of the money arising from the sale might be given to the Liverpool Infirmary."

in

H. Rogers fec. et delin.

MR. JOHN HOLT.

Died 1801. æt. 59.

Published by J. Nichols & Co. May 2. 1815.

guedoc, and Dauphine: With Dissertations on the Subjects of which those are Exemplars. And an Appendix, describing the Roman Baths and Thermæ discovered in 1784, at Badenweiler. By Governor Pownall *, F. R. S. and F. S. A. 4to †.

"The Treasury of Wit; being a methodical Selection of about Twelve Hundred, the best, Apophthegms and Jests; from Books in several Languages. By H. Bennet, M. A." 2 vols.‡ 12mo.

"A Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of the Scythians or Goths. Being an Introduction to

in communicating, in various essays and memoirs, his knowledge and acquirements in Agricultural subjects. The following short extract from a paper found after his death will display his heart and mind in the truest way: 'May God of his great goodness make me an useful member of society whilst in my power to act; after which, may his continued mercies render my latter days, if not farther useful, such as to be neither irksome and a burthen to myself, nor troublesome to my friends or relatives! Amen. His will be done!" An original Portrait of him, a private plate, and an excellent likeness, drawn and etched by Mr. William Rogers, a respectable young gentleman who had been his pupil, is here presented to my Readers.

* Of whom see vol. VIII. pp. 64, 761.

† "This work professes to give a particular account of such monuments of Roman antiquity as are yet remaining in so fine a part of the Roman Empire, so cultivated and improved, but which have remained nondescript, or imperfectly and wrongly described till now, at length, a spirit of literary curiosity has arisen in the country itself." *Gent. Mag. vol. LVII. p.* 990.

‡ "No species of literary compilation has, perhaps, been so hackneyed as that of Jest-books; and vile trash they have generally been; but 'The Treasury of Wit,' coming with the sanction of an avowed Author, and that Author a Clergyman, deserves some consideration. We have observed, in this collection, many jests which we have often met with before; the point and turn of some of which have been rather injured by Mr. Bennet's repetition of them. Our Author's 'discourse on wit and humour,' considered under the four different heads, *Serious Wit, Comic Wit, Serious Humour, Comic Humour,* forms, in our opinion, the best part of the volumes; it contains many just and pertinent observations, and displays knowledge, reading, and taste. Mr. Bennet modestly calls it '*a dull discourse,*' but we have not found it so." *M. Rev. LXXVI.* 445. —It is pity, after this just character of the book, to add—that the name was *fictitious*; the publick having been indebted for the compilation, to the versatile talents of the very ingenious but eccentric Author of *Letters on Literature.*"

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the ancient and modern History of Europe. By John Pinkerton." 8vo.

"The Speech of Mr. Wilkes in the House of Commons, May 9, 1787, respecting the Impeachment of Warren Hastings*, Esq." 8vo.

"*Respublica*†: or, A Display of the Honours, Ceremonies, and Ensigns of the Commonwealth, under the Protectorship of Oliver Cromwell; together with the Names, Armorial Bearings, Flags, and Pennons of the different Commanders of English, Irish, Scotch, Americans, and French; and an Alphabetical Roll of the Names and Armorial Bearings of upwards of Three Hundred Families of

* "Mr. Wilkes undertook the good-natured, and we hope the just, task of defending the Governor General from the many articles of accusation accumulated against him, by pleading the uniform, successful, and prosperous tenor of his Indian administration, the sentiments entertained of him in the East, and the frequent warm votes of approbation and thankful acknowledgment that he received to the last from his principals. All these, indeed, speak a language totally different from the declamation and acrimony so lavishly displayed in the parliamentary impeachment. It is almost needless to add, that the Speech is conceived in terms characteristic of the Orator's well-known abilities."

Monthly Review, vol. LXXVII. p. 320.

† "This compilation, which its well-meaning Compiler inscribes to Lord Sydney, with the warmest professions of 'attachment to the illustrious House of Hanover, and entire devotion to the interest and permanency of this our Commonwealth;'—professions the more necessary in this democratic age, when the independency of Three Estates on each other is so eagerly aimed at on the Continent of America, and the annihilation of one of the Three as furiously contended for on that of Europe.—The Volume contains a very innocent muster-roll of banners, commissions, honours, and summonses to Parliament, under the administration of the Protector, and a full true and particular account of his funeral, in which is let out the *secret!* that 'his remains were privately interred in a small paddock near Holbourn, in that very spot over which the obelisk is placed in Red Lion Square, Holborn.' The whole concludes (to be continued, God willing, in a second volume), with an Alphabetical Roll of the Names and Armorial Bearings of most of the present Nobility and ancient Families of these Kingdoms, together with those of Germany, France, Spain, &c." *Mr. Gough, in G. Mag. LVII.* 518.

the

the present Nobility of England, Scotland, and Ireland. By Sir John Prestwich*, Bart." 4to.

* Son of Sir Elias Prestwich, of Holme and Prestwich, in the county of Lancaster, who died March 24, 1785; and a lineal descendant of Thomas Prestwich, Esq. [who was created a Baronet April 25, 1644; though, in the Baronetage of 1741, the title is said to be then extinct; which was owing to the inattentive negligence of the grandfather of the late Baronet, as he clearly demonstrated by wills, &c. &c. Certain it is that the Editor of the "Respublica" always claimed the title; and as certain that, for what reason we know not, the claim was not universally allowed. His title, however, to notice as an Author rests on a more certain basis.]—He was the Author of an ingenious "Dissertation on Mineral, Animal, and Vegetable Poisons, 1775," 8vo. and of the above very singular and curious Heraldic volume, in which he repeatedly takes occasion to introduce his title of *Baronet;* and, after describing three different coats of arms granted to his ancestors, and mentioning the Lordship and manor of Holme, the original noble seat of his family, he adds, "This information is for those that come after me, and is not given through pride, but that they may see and learn to tread in the paths of Virtue, Valour, Honour, and Integrity: *for* (as Solomon sayeth) *seest thou a man diligent at his business, he shall stand before kings, he shall not stand before mean men.*" A full account is also given by him of one of his relations, Edmond Prestwich, Esq. a Bard of the 17th century, well known by his translation of the Hippolytus of Seneca, and other poems; and also of the Rev. John Prestwich, a benefactor to Brazen Nose and All Souls Colleges in Oxford, and to the Public Library at Manchester. A second volume of the "Respublica" (which, notwithstanding its title, is replete with Loyalty) was intended by the ingenious Author, had he received the encouragement he expected, or rather had he not been prevented by a continued series of illness, during which he owed the little comfort he enjoyed almost solely to the unremitted and affectionate attentions of Lady Prestwich. He died at Dublin, after an illness of two years, Aug. 14, 1795, leaving a MS 'History of Liverpool,' ready for the press, which was to have been printed by Mr. Gore of that place, but was withheld, by Sir John's direction, on a similar work being announced by Mr. Holt (see p. 20); and the Baronet's long illness prevented his attending to the progress of his own publication. When in South Wales, Sir John Prestwich began also an Historical Account of the place. and the manners of the people; to which his ill state of health alone put a stop. This latter work he intended to have dedicated to Lord Ducie, to whom he was allied; though his Lordship had stopped an annuity allowed him by his brother, the preceding noble Peer of that title.

"An

"An Account of the Loss of the Luxborough Galley, by Fire, on her Voyage from Jamaica to London*; with the Sufferings of the Crew, in the

* "Mr. Pennant, in his 'Journey from London to the Isle of Wight,' has thus elegantly epitomised this calamitous story: "In Mr. Boys's parlour I observed some small pictures of a ship in distress: he related to me the subject, and furnished me with the following melancholy episode:—In 1727, his father was second mate in the Luxborough Galley, a fine ship of thirty-two guns, fitted out by the South Sea Company, under the *Assiento* contract, and commanded by Capt. Kellaway. Her crew, including two passengers, consisted of thirty-nine. On June 25, in their way from Jamaica to England, the ship took fire by the careless application of a candle to a puncheon of rum. The head was heard to burst off with the explosion of a cannon, and the flames seized her without hopes of remedy: the yawl was hoisted out, and twenty-two men and boys crowded into it; the long boat remained on board on fire. In this situation, without cloaths, provision, or compass, at the distance of a hundred and twenty leagues from the nearest land, they experienced all the miseries of cold, hunger, and thirst. It was proposed to fling into the sea the two boys who had occasioned the misfortune: this was over-ruled. It was then proposed to cast lots, and give all an equal chance of being saved, by lightening the boat, which lay deep in the water: this was opposed, and soon became unnecessary, by the death of five of the people raving mad. Hunger grew now irresistible. Mr. Scrimsour, the surgeon, proposed the eating the bodies of the dead, and drinking their blood: he made the first essay, and turned aside his head and wept. They could only relish the hearts, of which they ate three. They cut the throats of their dead companions as soon as life was departed, and found themselves refreshed and invigorated by this unnatural beverage. By the 12th day the number was reduced to twelve; a raging sea added to their miseries; a dead duck, in a putrid state, came within their reach, and was eaten as the greatest delicacy. On July 7th despair seized them, and they lay down to die. By accident Mr. Boys raised himself, and saw land; on communicating the news to the survivors, they were instantly re-animated, and took to their oars. They perceived some shallops in with the land, and found themselves on the coasts of Newfoundland. They were taken on shore, and treated with the utmost humanity, by Captain Le Cras, of Guernsey, Admiral of the harbour. Mr. Boys, with true piety, kept the day of his deliverance ever after as a fast.—The rest of his life was blessed with prosperity. He had begun his career in his Majesty's service: accident flung him into that in which he experienced so great a calamity. He returned again into the Royal Navy, rose to the post of Captain, and hoisted the broad pendant as

year 1727. By William Boys, Second Mate *." 4to.

"A Comparative View of the Russian Discoveries with those made by Captains Cook and Clerke: and

as Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Thames, Medway, and Nore. At length he finished his honourable days, as Lieutenant Governor of Greenwich Hospital, March 4, 1774, aged 74. It is remarkable that two of his fellow sufferers lived to a very great age. Mr. Scrimsour, the surgeon, attained that of 80; and George Mould, a seaman, being brought into Greenwich Hospital by the Lieutenant Governor, died there at the age of about 82."

* Descended, paternally, from an ancient and knightly family, who were seated at Bonington, in the parish of Goodnestone, Kent, at the beginning of the 14th century. He married Elizabeth Pearson; and had two sons; of whom William, the eldest, was born at Deal, Sept. 7, 1735; and was for many years an eminent Surgeon at Sandwich. Early in life, he shewed a strong propensity to cultivate Literature and Science; and every moment he could spare from his professional duties was devoted to some useful pursuit. Residing within a mile of Richborough (the ancient *Rhutupium)*, he was soon led to investigate the history of his neighbourhood. He acquired an uncommon facility in decyphering ancient MSS. and inscriptions; and, being fortunately in very easy circumstances, independently of his professional income, was enabled to gratify his taste at no inconsiderable expence; and gradually collected many valuable and curious books, MSS. coins, and other antiquities. He was elected F. S. A. in 1776; and was afterwards an early member of the Linnæan Society. He applied himself also with great zeal and success to the study of Natural History; to Mathematics, Astronomy, and other branches of Philosophy. In 1786 he circulated among his friends proposals to print 'Collections for a History of Sandwich, with Notices of the other Cinque Ports, and of Richborough.' Disclaiming all views of profit, he proposed to fix such a price on the work as should merely defray the expence of printing and engraving; and so conscientiously did he adhere to this proposal, that, after the distribution of the book, he found himself a considerable loser. A part of the volume appeared in 1788; and a second part, completing this elaborate and valuable work, in 1792; making together a volume in quarto of 877 pages. This was his principal literary production; but, being of a most liberal and communicative disposition, he was at all times ready to assist his friends with hints and observations on any subject which had engaged his attention. Thus, in 1783, he communicated to the Editor of these "Anecdotes" some "Observations on the Antiquities of Reculver;" which are inserted in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," with Mr. Duncombe's "History of Reculver and Herne." In 1784, appeared, in 25 quarto pages, with

a Sketch of what remains to be ascertained by future Navigators. By William Coxe, A. M. F. R. S.

with three plates, "A Collection of the minute and rare Shells* lately discovered in the Sand of the Sea-shore near Sandwich. By William Boys, Esq. F. S. A. Considerably augmented, and all their figures accurately drawn, as magnified with the Microscope, by George Walker, Bookseller at Faversham;" which, in the Preface, is candidly acknowledged, by the Editor, to be the joint production of Mr. Boys and himself, assisted by their common friend, Edward Jacob, Esq. of Faversham. In 1787, Mr. Boys printed the-above mentioned affecting Narrative, drawn up by his Father, to which he added a preface and an appendix containing some additional anecdotes of the sufferers. In 1792, he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries "Observations on Kits-Coity house in Kent," inserted in the Archæologia, vol. XI.; and Mr. Pennant, Dr. Latham, and many other Antiquaries and Naturalists, in their respective works, acknowledge their obligations for assistance contributed by him. Dr. Latham, in his Index Ornithologicus, has given Mr. Boys's name to a new species of Fern communicated by him. In 1787, Mr. Boys was appointed surgeon to the sick and wounded seamen at Deal; but this appointment was found to require so much of his time and attention, that in 1796 he was induced to relinquish entirely his medical practice at Sandwich, and to reside near the Naval Hospital at Walmer till 1799, when the Commissioners of the Sick and Hurt Office accepted his resignation of the office of Surgeon of the Hospital, and appointed to it his fourth son, Edward Boys, M. D. At this period he returned to Sandwich, but with very impaired health. In February of that year, he had a slight attack of apoplexy; and in December another and more alarming paroxysm occurred, from the effects of which he did not recover for nine or ten months. March 2, 1803, his servant, on coming into the parlour where he was sitting after breakfast, found him fallen back in his chair in a state of apoplexy. He remained in this state, but with symptoms which, for some days, at intervals, encouraged his friends to hope that he might still recover, till the 15th of the same month in the afternoon, when he placidly breathed his last.—He had been for many years a very useful magistrate of the town in which he resided; having been elected a Jurat of Sandwich in 1761, and served the office of Mayor in 1767 and 1782. In 1775, when the Corporation found it expedient to oppose an intended Act of Parliament for draining the general valleys of East Kent, on the grounds that the remedy proposed to be adopted might, without effecting the professed object of the Bill, prejudice, if not

* Plancus, in a treatise "De Conchis minus notis," printed at Venice in 1739, is the only writer who had before described shells so minute as those which are the subject of this work, by Mr. Boys and Mr. Walker.

totally

One of the Senior Fellows of King's College, Cambridge."

"Dr. George Harris's* Visitation Articles," 4to.

totally destroy, the haven and harbour of Sandwich; Mr. Boys drew up a very sensible memorial on the subject, which was printed in 4to, but without his name, under the title of "The Case of the Inhabitants and Corporation of the Town and Port of Sandwich, in the County of Kent, touching a Bill lately brought into the House of Commons, to enable the Commissioners of Sewers, for several Limits in the Eastern Parts of the County of Kent, more effectually to drain and improve the Lands within the general Valleys." The attention he paid to this subject rendered him afterwards very useful as one of the Commissioners of Sewers for East Kent, at whose meetings he was a constant attendant as long as his health permitted.—An elegant mural Monument has been erected in the Parish Church of St. Clement at Sandwich, by his family, with the following Inscription:

"Juxta sepultus est
GULIELMUS BOYS, Armiger, S. A. et L. S. Socius;
ab antiquâ et clarâ familiâ
olim de Bonington et Fredville in hôc comitatû oriundus.
Natus est apud Deal; inde discedens,
Chirurgiam et Medicinam in hoc Oppido
ab adolescentiâ usque ad provectiorem ætatem exercuit.
Oppidi hujusce et Portus XLII annos Juratus,
Bis Prætoris munere functus est.
Inter officia institutæ vitæ susceptæque publicæ curæ obeunda,
literas humaniores feliciter excoluit,
Historiam Naturalem, Antiquitatis Monumenta,
Domesticosque præsertim Oppidi et Portûs Sandvicensis Annales,
ingenii solertiâ et studio illustravit.
Vir eximio animi candore, suavissimis moribus,
summâ vitæ integritate ornatus,
Mortem obiit, LXVIII annos natus, XVto die Martii,
Anno Domini MDCCCIII.

Uxorem primam duxit, anno MDCCLIX, Elizabetham, Henrici Wise, hujusce Oppidi, generosi, filiam; quæ demortua anno MDCCLXI, in Ecclesiâ S'cti Petri sepulta est: alteram, anno MDCCLXII, Janam, Thomæ Fuller, de Statenborough in villâ de Eastry in hoc comitatû, armigeri, filiam; quæ demortua anno MDCCLXXXIII, in eodem tumulo cum marito sepulta jacet: Ex illâ filium unicum Gulielmum-Henricum, filiam unicam Elizabetham: Ex hâc sex filios, Thomam, Johannem-Paramor, Edvardum, Henricum, Robertum-Pearson, Georgium; tres filias, Janam, Mariam, et Saram suscepit. Quorum Elizabetha et Sara olim è vitâ excessêre; reliqui verò superstites hâc tabulâ Patris dilectissimi memoriam consecraverunt."

* George Harris, D. C. L. (Chancellor of the Dioceses of Durham,

"Select Beauties of Antient English Poetry; with Remarks by Henry Headley *, A. B." 2 vols. 8vo.

ham, Winchester, Hereford, and Landaff; and Commissary of Essex, Herts, and Surrey) was the son of Dr. John Harris, Bishop of Landaff; and died April 19, 1796. He was Author of a small pamphlet, intituled "Observations upon the English Language, in a Letter to a Friend, 1753;" translator of "Justinian's Institutes, 1756," 4to.; and published a second Edition of that admirable work in 1761. He left a very large fortune, which he chiefly bequeathed to public charities: to St. George's Hospital 40,000*l.*; to Hetherington's Charity for the Blind 20,000*l.*; to the Westminster Lying-in Hospital 15,000*l.*; and to the Hereford Infirmary 5000*l.*

* "To those who know the good taste of this ingenious Collector, no recommendation of his volumes will be necessary. To the Publick at large we may report, that they are well adapted 'to do justice to deserted merit; and, by diversifying the materials of common reading, and opening such sources of innocent amusement, may probably lead to strengthen and co-operate with that taste for poetical antiquities which for some time past has been considerably advancing." *Gent. Mag. LVII.* 1169.

For some memoirs of this amiable Scholar, see vol. VIII. p. 158. —The following Inscription was proposed for his Tomb:

"Thou, who now read'st this luckless tale secure,
Thy fate expect, and deem that fate mature;
For, know, here sleeps what Genius could not save,
Nor Youth nor Virtue rescue from the grave."

His memory was also thus embalmed by Mr. Bowles:

"Sad, o'er her fainting Favourite Fancy sigh'd,
When, in life's opening morn, Eugenius died!
Ah, long had pining Sickness left her trace,
Silent and pale, o'er each decaying grace;
Whilst Resignation, musing on the grave,
To his wan eye a sadder sweetness gave.
Nor ceas'd he yet to stray, where, winding wild,
The Muse's path his drooping steps beguil'd,
Intent to rescue some neglected rhime,
Lone-blooming, from the mournful waste of Time;
Or mark each scatter'd sweet, that seem'd to smile
Like flowers upon the long-forsaken pile.
Far from the murmuring crowd, unseen he sought
The charms congenial to his sadden'd thought.
When the grey morn illum'd the mountain's side,
To hear the sweet bird's earliest song he hied:
When meekest eve to the fold's distant bell
Listen'd, and bad the woods and vales farewell,

Musing

"Sir Philip Sidney's Defence of Poetry *;" and "Observations on Eloquence and Poetry, from the Discourses of Ben Jonson;" edited by Dr. Joseph Warton †.

"Poetical Translations from various Authors. By Master John Browne of Crewkerne, Somerset; a Boy of Twelve Years old! Published by the Rev. Robert Ashe ‡, Curate of Crewkerne, and Master of the Free Grammar School, for the Benefit of his Pupil." 4to.

"An Essay on Mathematical Language; or, an Introduction to the Mathematical Sciences. By C. G. A. Baselli §." 8vo.

Musing in tearful mood, he oft was seen,
The last that linger'd o'er the fading green.—
The waving wood, high o'er the cliff reclin'd,
The murmuring water-fall, the winter's wind,
His heart with kindred music seem'd to suit,
Like sad airs touching soft the mourning lute.
Nor deem Affection's genuine spirit dead,
Tho' from the world's hard gaze his feelings fled.
Firm was his friendship, and his faith sincere,
And warm as Pity's his unheeded tear,
That wept the ruthless deed, the poor man's fate,
By Fortune's storms left cold and desolate.
Farewell—yet be this humble tribute paid
To all thy virtues, from that *social shade*
Where once we sojourn'd.—I, alas, remain,
To mourn the hours of youth (yet mourn in vain)
That fled neglected.—Wisely thou hast trod
The better path, and that high meed, which God
Ordain'd to Virtue, towering from the dust,
Shall bless thy labours—Spirit, pure and just!"

In Gent. Mag. LIX. 649, are some verses supposed to have been written by Mr. Headley during his last illness; a supposition disproved in p. 674 on the authority of his admirable friend Mr. William Benwell, who survived him but a few years.

* This Tract, having again become extremely scarce, has been re-published by Lord Thurlow, in an elegant quarto volume.

† See Dr. Warton's ideas, in 1784, on this projected publication; vol. VI. p. 172.

‡ Afterwards Dr. Hoadly-Ashe; of whom hereafter.

§ "In this age, when every effort is made to reduce the sciences to the utmost simplicity, we are sorry to find ourselves under the necessity of observing, that the Author of the present perform-

"Favourite Tales, translated from the French*."

"A Treatise on Tropical Diseases, and on the Climate of the West Indies†. By Benjamin Mose-

performance has rendered the art of arithmetic and algebra more complex than he found it, and has deprived it of that simplicity and conciseness which ought always to distinguish the first principles of the Mathematics. The book contains a variety of matter, among which we have observed some particulars that shew the Author's ingenuity; and others which persuade us that he has not applied to the mathematical studies in vain."

Monthly Review, Vol. LXXVIII. p. 349.

* "These 'Tales,' very much beyond the ordinary run of French frippery, are original and entertaining." The Translator was Captain Skinner. *Gent. Mag. LVII.* 1092.

† "This judicious and interesting work has unlocked many recesses, in which a rational cure seems to be found for some of the most dreadful diseases incident to the human body. We are happy to find that the treatment of those diseases is founded on experience, and on such facts as may encourage a similar practice." *Gent. Mag. LVII.* 1175. This respectable Writer (now one of the Senior Licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians in London) is of the antient family of *Moseley* in Lancashire. He began his medical career in London and Paris, under the most eminent practical masters in pharmacy, chemistry, anatomy, surgery, and physic; and having from these sources drawn acquirements of which no Physician should be ignorant, he embarked for the West Indies, where the views most flattering to his hopes were fully answered. Soon after his arrival in Jamaica, he was appointed Surgeon-general of that Island, and acted in that arduous situation during the war. The advantage derived from his skill and attention were in every emergency demonstrated, when violent diseases made their ravages among the militia, and in the camps of the regulars, exposed to the severest trials of fatigue and climate, under repeated martial law, for the defence of the country, against the enemies of Great Britain. During the war, at the particular instance, and for the immediate benefit, of the military, he published, at Kingston, in Jamaica, a small octavo Essay, containing the method which he had long used in private practice, and among the troops, for curing the Dysentery. This was the first medical piece of literature, of reputation, that had ever been written in that Island. It was fortunately timed, for the enemies as well as for the friends of England, and circulated with great rapidity among the French, Spaniards, and Americans. It pointed out an entirely new and successful method, by perspiration, of treating the Bloody-flux; which had been, and then was, the destruction of their armies, and the cause of the defeat of almost every enterprize in the war. This novel doctrine has since been adopted by practitioners, and the credit

ley, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London." 8vo.

credit of the discovery given to our Author, in every part of Europe. The important tract containing it, with considerable augmentation, is reprinted in the above-mentioned work. West Indian colonies, though calculated for the active and enterprising, are seldom made a retreat for the enjoyment of what has been obtained there; affording but few means to cheer the hours of life, beyond the pleasures of table-conviviality. Small communities, without any distinction of rank, and chiefly composed of spirited adventurers of various descriptions from every part of the world, are oftener the seat of turbulent factions and discord than of the Muses and Science. These circumstances, added to the temporary residence which every person going there promises himself to make, and consequently becomes inattentive to the permanent welfare of the society he proposes soon to abandon for that of possessing his attachments, together with the ungenerous passions excited among a multitude of competitors, contending for no other object than interest, more frequently give birth to animosities, which extinguish liberality and social happiness, than to emulation for fame and patriotism. In this view, though it is probable Dr. Moseley must have considered the state of our West India Islands, we are certain he contributed to make it otherwise, not only in his medical capacity, but by his exertions as a Magistrate, and encouragement of whatever had the public good for its object; and that his literary talents, in conjunction with those of a few other literary men, were often employed in promoting useful knowledge, correcting abuses, and chastising the vicious; and that he quitted Jamaica, we are well assured, with regret, where he had long enjoyed the friendship of many worthy people, and contributed, by his hospitality, to the comfort of strangers; and where, with irreproachable character, and unsullied reputation, he acquired a considerable fortune by his profession. When Dr. Moseley bad adieu to the West Indies, he made a voyage to North America, where he was elected a Member of the Philosophical Society; and after his return from thence, he devoted several years for the purpose of ascertaining the state of medical knowledge in all the principal seminaries and hospitals in Europe; in which pursuit he was honoured with a Doctor's degree by several foreign Universities, previous to his resolution of practising as a Physician in London. From the advantages he has had in seeing the practice of Physicians and Surgeons, and the nature of diseases, in various parts of the world, it is not extraordinary that he should be a warm opposer of the doctrines of theorists, which of late years have been the effusions of metaphysical paradoxes; and that he should not always accord with writers, who, from the limited experience of some particular spot, rashly conclude that

"The Works, in Verse and Prose, of Leonard Welsted, Esq. sometime Clerk in Ordinary at the

that diseases are every where the same, and vainly promulgate their universal hypothesis; and also, that he should avoid the errors which generally pervert, or tincture, the minds of young Physicians, who publish their observations fresh from the schools, before they have laid the necessary foundation to enable them to judge with accuracy, and determine with precision. From these sources, and from his extensive erudition, and thorough acquaintance with the works of the antients as well as the moderns, his writings, though few, are replete with original matter; written in a style admired for elegance; and filled with such information, as medical books are rarely enriched with. In 1785 he published, in London, a Treatise in octavo, on the "Properties and Effects of Coffee." This has been translated in every country in Europe; and has gone through several Editions in England, the three first in the space of a few months. To the second edition of this popular Dissertation, was prefixed a Preface, which has been not less praised for its diction, than for the agricultural, commercial, and political remarks contained in it, relative to the subject of the Treatise. He next published the Treatise noticed above. The eulogiums which the learned have bestowed on this work, and the reception it has met with from the publick, have never been exceeded by any medical production in this country. In the second edition, many interesting additions are made, and the original work is more methodically arranged, and considerably improved. The fame Dr. Moseley has gained by this great picture of human miseries, has decided his medical and literary character; and determined his progress to his own election. Besides placing him on the broad basis of public opinion, it has procured him the protection of several illustrious personages, and the first medical appointment on the national establishment. In the preface to this work, the lovers of fine writing and those deeply read in medical systems, have acknowledged much entertainment, from our author's accurate discrimination of true science, and his critical dissection, and pointed exposure of fallacy and imposition; and in which he has given the world reason to hope for information on all the diseases of the Torrid Zone. This will supply a defect severely felt in Colonial practice, where, for want of true guides, young and transient practitioners in the Army and Navy, have often, like *Draco*, prescribed their edicts in blood. And as no person hitherto, besides Doctor Moseley, has resided long enough in Tropical countries, or has had sufficient practice and opportunities, or has been in other respects qualified, for the undertaking, we sincerely hope that no interruption may prevent his completing what he has begun; that Tropical Diseases may be ascertained and treated on more respectable authority than that of transient or illiterate medical people,

Office of Ordnance in the Tower of London *. Now first collected, with Historical Notes †, and Biographical Memoirs of the Author, by John Nichols." 8vo.

people.—This sketch of his character is not introduced to describe the estimation which distinguishes him among his friends and companions, nor for the purpose of sacrificing to private gratification; but to shew by what means he has acquired the professional knowledge which he has so well applied to the public good. Our motives are not to add to popularity, but where it is connected with the advancement of Science, and the cause of Literature." *Gent. Mag. vol. LX. pp.* 9—11.

* "The Author, who is here brought back from the shades by the powerful wand of his Editor, flourished in what is sometimes, though perhaps with no great propriety, called *the Augustan Age of English Literature.* From the Memoirs prefixed to this re-publication, it appears, that Welsted was wantonly traduced, both as a Gentleman and as a Poet. Mr. Nichols has laudably endeavoured, and not without success, to restore to him the wreath of fame, of which he was purloined by his Contemporaries." *Monthly Review, New Series, vol. III. p.* 149.

† "If this Magazine were not a book in which Mr. Nichols is well known to lay the Publick under many other obligations, the Reviewer of Welsted's Works would say more of what is due to the Editor for this collection. The Reader may try its merit in this manner. *Leonard Welsted* at present only lies upon the Reader's memory as one of those whom *Alexander the Great* chose to gibbet in *The Dunciad:* he only recollects poor Welsted along with 'unabashed Defoe,' and 'Tutchin flagrant from the lash.' Perhaps the Reader knows Welsted only in the following line, issued out to Posterity by this tyrannical and self-deified Alexander of the poetical world:

'Flow, Welsted, flow, like thine inspirer BEER.'

"Now the fact is this: whatever provocation Leonard Welsted gave Alexander Pope (and it rather seems as if he did declare war first), our *Dunciadized* Poet certainly wrote many things which well deserved preservation, and some which the Readers of this Volume will peruse more than once. Let Readers of this Volume be henceforth upon their guard against that foul and wicked tyranny which Pope and some of his friends undoubtedly conspired to exercise over their Contemporaries. They will be found to have ruined the fames, perhaps have literally broken the hearts, of many who gave them no offence; and, if these Tyrants revenged themselves upon those who had offended them in the same manner that Pope revenged himself on Welsted, much will not remain to be said for their justice. For the purpose of ridiculing and exposing Welsted, it is very manifest, from Mr. Nichols's Memoirs prefixed to this Volume, that Pope condescended, knowingly, to bring such false and perjured evidence as a man would

" *Domesday Book* illustrated: containing an Account of that ancient Record; as also of the Tenants *in Capite*, or Serjeanty, therein mentioned; and a Translation of the difficult Passages, with

be sentenced to the pillory for, in any other court but that of Painting or of Poetry,—

——— *Pictoribus atque Poetis*
Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas.

" Mr. Welsted, who certainly was a *gentleman*, and associated with some friends as great as any of Pope's, is handed down to us as having been 'inspired by *beer*,' and as having written 'a Poem in praise either of a *cellar* or a *garret*;' because he addressed Οἰκογεραφία to the Duke of Dorset, and which perhaps raised the jealousy of Pope and Swift; as the Reader will find it may bear perusing after their best things of this kind. The perusal of it will also strike the Reader something like walking over one of the houses in Herculaneum. We see exactly, in 1788, how Mr. Welsted's house was furnished, from top to bottom, in 1725. Goldsmith thought well of it; for, in *The Deserted Village*, he clearly came to p. 110, for

'Broken tea-cups, wisely kept for show,
Rang'd o'er the chimney, glisten'd in a row;'

and for some other parts of the furniture, which his Muse, minutely elegant, describes almost in the words of Welsted.—The Gentleman employed upon the great Oxford Dictionary of our language will think it necessary, we suppose, to explain many words in this curious Poem, which half a century has rendered unintelligible or obscure.—Goldsmith is not the only elegant Writer who has thought our beer-*inspired* Bard worthy imitation. Two other of Welsted's Poems, "Palæmon to Cælia,' and 'Acon and Lavinia,' were certainly remembered by Thomson; particularly when he wrote his 'Palæmon and Lavinia.'—Thomson did not borrow with the stealing hand of Pope; or it should seem that he took from Welsted upon the principle that 'dead men tell no tales,' being of opinion Pope had effectually killed poor Welsted. The merit of the 'Epistles to Pope' accounts for Pope's virulence. Welsted wrote too well to be forgiven. In the Preface to Smith's Translation of Longinus, edit. 1770, we read, 'The present Translation was finished before I knew of any prior attempt to make Longinus speak English. The first translation of him I met with, was published by Mr. Welsted, in 1724. But I was very much surprised, upon a perusal, to find it only Boileau's translation misrepresented and mangled; for every beauty is impaired, if not totally effaced, and every error (even down to those of the Printer) most injudiciously preserved.' — Now we positively deny that 'every beauty is impaired, if not totally effaced;' and we would have believed no one but the Translator, that he did not compare his version throughout with poor Welsted's. We

have

Occasional Notes; an Explanation of the Terms, Abbreviations, and Names of Foreign Abbeys; and an Alphabetical Table of the Tenants *in Capite*, or Serjeanty, in the several Counties contained in that Survey. By Robert Kelham*, of Lincoln's Inn, Author of 'The Norman Dictionary."

"*Ignoramus*†, Comœdia; Scriptore Georgio Ruggle, A. M. Aulæ Clarensis, apud Cantabrigi-

have compared many pages, and find a great resemblance, and not so great a superiority as might have been expected from the *nonum prematur in annum*, which Dr. Smith's Preface boasts. We advise young men, for their own sake and Welsted's, to go regularly over Longinus and these two Translations. Such an exercise must always do good; here it might do justice.—After informing the Publick that few men's Works have ever been laid before them with more general claim to praise than Welsted's, we must again say, that it seems as if Welsted gave Pope the first provocation. Yet, we maintain that Pope revenged himself like that tyrant which he certainly was: this tyrant he shewed himself still more unjustly to poor Aaron Hill, and many of his rivals; and, should such drawcansiring be attempted in these days of freedom (we have suspected it once or twice), Sidney's motto shall be found to be ours:

—— *Manus hæc inimica Tyrannis,*
Ense [the literary sword is a pen] *petit placidam sub libertate quietem.*" *Gent. Mag. vol. LVIII. p.* 235.

* Of whom see vol. III. p. 264.

† "It is no small recommendation of the work before us, that both the Comedy and its Editor were patronised by Dr. Samuel Johnson; a circumstance we are warranted in asserting, from the following letter to Mr. Nichols:

'SIR, *April* 12, 1784.

'I have sent you inclosed a very curious proposal from Mr. Hawkins, the son of Sir John Hawkins, who, I believe, will take care that whatever his son promises shall be performed.—If you are inclined to publish this compilation, the Editor will agree for an Edition on the following terms, which I think liberal enough.

"That you shall print the book at your own charge.—That the sale shall be wholly for your benefit till your expences are repaid; except that at the time of publication you shall put into the hands of the Editor, without price, — copies, for his friends. —That, when you have been repaid, the profits arising from the sale of the remaining copies shall be divided equally between you and the Editor.—That the Edition shall not comprise fewer than five hundred.

"I am, Sir, your most humble servant, SAM. JOHNSON."

enses, olim Socio; nunc denuò in lucem edita cum Notis Historicis et Criticis: quibus insuper præponitur Vita Auctoris, et subjicitur Glossarium Vocabula Forensia dilucidè exponens: accurante Johanne Sidneio Hawkins, Arm." 8vo.

The following Proposals were inclosed; and it is but justice to declare that every part of the engagement was punctually fulfilled.

"It is proposed to give the text corrected by all the printed Editions, and the several manuscripts now existing; and also by a copy formerly belonging to Archbishop Sancroft, collated by him, with three manuscripts, and corrected in numberless instances. By the help of these materials, and his own researches, the Editor is enabled to give to the Publick a whole scene of the Comedy, and several other additions, which have never yet appeared in print. As at this day the Comedy of *Ignoramus* is confessedly obscure, it abounding with allusions to facts and circumstances now but little known, and containing in it characters to which the vicissitude of our National manners has rendered us almost strangers; it is meant to add Notes, historical, critical, and explanatory, containing such extracts from Authors of established reputation, and such other remarks and observations, as will greatly tend to illustrate the obscure parts of the text. In particular, in order to explain the several facts respecting Schioppius, mentioned and referred to in the second Prologue, the several passages relating to him will, from the very Authors from whom Mr. Ruggle derived his information, be given. In the course of these Notes, which will also tend to illustrate several popular and other customs referred to in the text, an exceedingly curious cut respecting Garnet the Jesuit, mentioned in it, a copious extract to explain the same, and also the original musick to the only song in the Comedy, will be inserted. It is further intended to prefix, from materials that have never been given to the world, a copious Life of the Author; which will also contain the probable occasion of writing this Comedy; an account of its first representation at Cambridge; a list of the original Actors both in the Comedy and first Prologue, the latter of which has never been printed; several Poems written on occasion of its first appearance, and of King James's visit after-mentioned, many of which exist only in manuscript; and, as very few particulars respecting that event are to be found in any of our Historians, a circumstantial account of King James's visit to the University of Cambridge, in 1614-15, will, from like materials, be given. Lastly, it is proposed to give a Glossary of such Law-terms and phrases, as are either inserted or alluded to in this excellent Comedy."

The Reviewer in Gent. Mag. (vol. LVIII. p. 49) after transcribing the above Proposals, adds, "All this, and even more than this,

we

"Brief State of the Royal Humane Society, by William Hawes*, M. D." 8vo.

1788.

"Letters written in Holland, in the Months of September and October 1787. By Thomas Bowdler†, Esq. M. D. F. R. S. and S. A.‡ To which is

we will venture to say, has been done by Mr. Hawkins, who has shewn much judgment and uncommon assiduity, both in the comment and the glossary; and, in the memoirs of his Author, has brought forward many new and entertaining particulars.—The Comedy of *Ignoramus*, it is well known, was acted at Cambridge before King James I. and his son, the Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles I.); and the particulars of his entry and reception, as also a copious relation of the transactions during his stay at the University, are given at large in an admirable letter, written by one who was an actual spectator of all that passed, and lately published from the original in the Paper-office, in a collection intituled, *Miscellaneous State Papers, from* 1501 *to* 1726, 4to. London, 1778, vol. I. p. 394. To this letter, as curious as it is authentic, Mr. Hawkins has added, by way of notes, a number of facts, which tend greatly to explain and illustrate it."

* Of this very skilful and benevolent Resuscitator some account shall be given hereafter. The "Brief State" of 1787 is in the mean time here particularized, as it produced the following Letter to Dr. Hawes, from an enlightened and eminent Physician, who had patronized the Society from its commencement:

"Sir, *Windsor, Sept.* 18, 1787.

"I last night received the favour of your letter, acquainting me with the honour done me by my being chosen a Vice-President of the Humane Society, which owes so much to your distinguished zeal and service for its foundation and support. My advanced age makes its necessary to withdraw myself from my usual business, and therefore renders me not very fit for any new employment, so that I am not likely to be at all useful to you; but, if you have a sufficient number of active Members to admit of an inactive one in me, I will receive the honour intended me with thankfulness. I earnestly request that you will not let me keep out any one who might do some service to the Society; for to every such person I would gladly give place, either now, or at any other time.

"I am, Sir, your most humble servant, W. Heberden."

† Dr. Bowdler was elected F. R. S. 1781; F. S. A. 1784.

‡ "These 'Letters' having been published without Preface or Introduction, the Author has printed an Introduction in 24 pages; which he concludes with observing, that, 'if the history of these unhappy disputes should ever be written by an impartial pen,

added, A Collection of Letters and other Papers, relating to the Journey of the Princess of Orange, on the 28th of June, 1787." 8vo.

"A List of Scholars of St. Peter's College, Westminster, as they were elected to Christ Church College, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge. From the Foundation by Queen Elizabeth, 1561, to the present Time. Including the Admissions into the first-named College from 1663. To which is prefixed, a List of Deans of Westminster; Deans of Christ Church College, Oxford; Masters of Trinity College, Cambridge; and Masters of Westminster School. Collected by Joseph Welch*."

"Sermons, on different Subjects, left for Publication by John Taylor, LL. D. late Prebendary of Westminster, Rector of Bosworth, Leicestershire, and Minister of St. Margaret's, Westminster†. Published by the Rev. Samuel Hayes, A. M. Usher of Westminster School‡." 8vo.

pen, it will be generally allowed that while *Liberty* and *Patriotism* were the universal subjects of discourse, that constitution which had been established by the unanimous consent of every member of the Republic was overthrown, and the United Provinces, in the beginning of September 1787, were reduced to a situation which threatened the dissolution of the Confederacy, and the ruin of its members." *Mr. Gough, in Gent. Mag. LIX.* 934.

* Well known to the Noblemen and Gentlemen educated at Westminster School; having for nearly 40 years lived assistant to the late Mr. William Ginger, Bookseller to that highly respectable Seminary. Mr. Welch was long in the habit of selling a MS List of the Scholars; which, in 1788, he printed under the above title. He died, but not in affluence, in March 1805.

† "Although these Discourses come into the world under a 'questionable shape,' the general opinion concerning them is, that they are, in reality, the productions of the late Dr. Samuel Johnson. It is well known that he frequently employed his talents in this way; and the Discourses in the present volume bear the strong and characteristic features of his original genius. We may, therefore, with no small degree of confidence, point out this volume to the attention of our Readers, as a curious specimen of what might have been expected from the Author of the Rambler, had that manly sense, deep penetration, and ardent love of virtue, which rendered him so useful a public monitor in the capacity of an Essayist, been professionally employed in the service of religion." *Monthly Review, vol. LXXIX. p.* 528.

‡ Of the Second volume of these Sermons, see hereafter, p. 57.

"The Epistolary Correspondence of Sir Richard Steele; containing Letters to his second Wife, Mary Scurlock, and her Two Daughters; now first printed from the Originals, which are deposited in the British Museum. Also, Letters to and from his Friends and Patrons. Now first collected, and the Whole illustrated with Literary and Historical Anecdotes, by John Nichols." 2 vols. small 8vo.

"The Scholar's Question-book *; or, A Practical Introduction to Arithmetic; containing a great Variety of Examples in all the fundamental Rules. By Thomas Molineux. The second Edition." 12mo.

"The Key to the Second Edition of the Scholar's Question-book *; containing all the necessary Answers. By the Author, Thomas Molineux." 12mo.

"The Abolition of the Slave Trade, considered in a Religious Point of View†. A Sermon preached before the Corporation of the City of Oxford, at St. Martin's, Feb. 3, 1788. By William Agutter‡, M. A. of St. Mary Magdalen College." 8vo.

* "To the School-master who wishes to lessen his labours, we recommend this Second Edition and Key."
Monthly Review, vol. LXXIX. p. 73.

† "The well-chosen text of this animated Discourse will stand as a full answer to those who contend, that the Negroes are an inferior species, &c. 'God hath made of one blood all the nations of men, to dwell on the face of the earth.' *Acts*, xvii. 26." *Ibid. vol. LXXVIII. p. 270.*

‡ The present exemplary Chaplain and Secretary to the Asylum for Female Orphans. He took the degree of M. A. in 1784; and was the intimate Friend and Fellow Collegian of the celebrated John Henderson, B. A. of Pembroke College, Oxford; who died November 2, 1788; and whose Funeral Sermon Mr. Agutter preached at St. George's, Kingswood, Nov. 13, and at Temple Church, Bristol, Nov. 30; and afterwards printed "at the Request of the Congregation." Mr. Agutter has since published "The Origin and Importance of Life, considered in a Sermon preached at the Parish Church of St. Giles, Northampton, Sept. 13, 1789; introductory to the Institution of the Preservative Society in that County; and at the Parish Church of Carshalton, in Surrey, for the Benefit of the Royal Humane Society, Oct. 25, 1789." "The Sin of Wastefulness; a Sermon preached at the Parish Church of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, Jan. 17, 1796, after reading the Letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c. recommending a Reduc-

"*Olla Podrida**, a Periodical Work, complete, in Forty-four Numbers. The Second Edition," 8vo.

"Morsels of Criticism†; tending to illustrate some few Passages in the Holy Scriptures upon Philosophical Principles, and an enlarged View of Things. By Edward King, Esq." 4to.

"The History and Antiquities of Canonbury‡, with some Account of the Parish of Islington, by John Nichols." 4to§.

The Fourth Volume of "Dr. Kippis's Edition of the Biographia Britannica," Folio.

"An Account of the Culture and Use of the Mangel Wurzel, or Root of Scarcity. Translated from the French of the Abbé de Commereil‖. The Fourth Edition, corrected and enlarged," 4to.

Reduction of the Consumption of Wheat." "Deliverance from Enemies, a Sermon preached on the Day of general Thanksgiving, Dec. 19, 1797, in the Chapel of the Asylum for Female Orphans."—"The Faithful Soldier and True Christian; and the Miseries of Rebellion considered; in Two Sermons, preached at the Parish Church of All Saints, Northampton, Sept. 9, 1798." —"On the Difference between the Death of the Righteous and the Wicked; illustrated in the instance of Dr. Samuel Johnson and David Hume, Esq.; a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's Church, on Sunday, July 23, 1806."

* Edited by the Rev. Thomas Monro, M. A. (of whom hereafter); assisted by Bp. Horne, Messrs. Headley, Kett, Gower, &c.

† Of this Work, and its learned Author, see vol. VIII. p. 57.

‡ "Mr. Nichols, after that pause which works of so much investigation as his Topographical Numbers require, has, in this, his XLIXth Number, done ample justice to the Mansion of the Abbots of that wealthy Monastic Foundation, the Priory of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield." *Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. p.* 339.

§ That this Tract is now become exceedingly scarce, is the less to be regretted, as the substance of it has since been incorporated by Mr. Nelson in his "History of Islington."

‖ Dr. Lettsom, the Translator, in a Preface to the First Edition, dated Aug. 1, 1787, says, "In the Midsummer of 1786, a few seeds were given me, said to be those of a Vegetable known in France under the name of the *Racine de Disette*. Those seeds, which had been first introduced into this country by Sir Richard Jebb, and by him presented to the Society of Arts, and by their Secretary to Dr. Lettsom and other Members, were fairly tried by that benevolent Physician; who calculated, from the produce of his garden, "that a square yard of ground, planted with the Mangel

"Essay towards a System of Mineralogy. By A. F. Cronstedt, Mine-master, or Superintendant of Mines in Sweden. Translated, with Annotations, by G. Von Engestrom, Counsellor of the College of Mines in Sweden. The Second Edition, greatly

Mangel Wurzel, will yield *fifty pounds* in weight of salutary food." The rapid sale of the first Edition having called immediately for a second, and Dr. Lettsom having obtained more seeds from the Continent, he says, Sept. 5, 1787, "Since the first Edition was printed, I have seen the Mangel Wurzel in flower, and am convinced that it is a species of Beet. The affinity, however, does not detract from the value of the Mangel Wurzel, every part of which is edible and salutary, affording a supply for the table both in winter and summer. The leaves exceed spinach in the pleasantness of their taste. The stalks, and ribs of the large leaves, divested of the leafy part, and peeled, eat like asparagus; and may be used in soups, which they greatly improve. The leaves, tied up in a bag or net, with slices of meat interlaid, and boiled, make a dish both pleasant and salutary." After farther descanting on the virtues of the plant, and recommending its culture to the possessors of small gardens—to those who have a little land, scarcely sufficient to feed their single cow—and more especially to the affluent—he adds, "All these, as long as I possess seeds, may be immediately supplied, upon application, with a portion of them."—In the Preface to a Third Edition, Nov. 15, 1787, the Doctor gives a scientific history of this curious species of Beet, and an account of its introduction into this Kingdom. "In this short period," he observes, "about 2400 applications have been made for the plants and seeds, and I believe no person has been disappointed. Of letters upon the subject of this Vegetable, and its cultivation in particular, I have received about 700, most of which have been answered."—A Fourth Edition, with a coloured Engraving, is thus concluded: "After having given the Publick every useful information in my power, respecting the Mangel Wurzel, or *Beta Hebryda*; and after having, at much labour and expence, distributed many millions of seeds, for the purpose of experiment, Time must determine how far my endeavours, directed to the good of the community, will prove so eventually. It remains with me, however, publicly to thank my numerous Correspondents; among whom I may include many of the first in National rank, who have condescended to favour me with their approbation. To those invectives which some of the public prints have exhibited against me, I make no reply. However estimable the regard of virtuous characters may be, he will involve himself in disappointment and remorse, who acts merely to gain the applause even of the good, or to deprecate the censure of the envious. If my conduct have acquired

enlarged and improved by the Addition of the modern Discoveries, and a new Arrangement of the Articles. By J H. de Magellan, Talabrico-Lusitanus, Member of the Royal Society of London, of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg and Bruxelles, of the Royal Societies of Sciences at Lisbon, Madrid, and and Berlin; of the Literary and Philosophical Societies at Philadelphia, Harlem, and Manchester; and Correspondent of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris." 2 vols. 8vo.

"Sonnets and Odes, by Henry Francis Cary, Author of 'An Irregular Ode to General Eliott*'."

quired the former, my motives render me indifferent to the latter. I should conclude this Letter with regret, in being under the necessity of informing the Publick, that I am now exhausted of all the seeds of the Mangel Wurzel which I raised myself, or procured from abroad, were it not in my power to add, that the Seedsmen in London are now in possession of a quantity to dispose of. As I wish fully to appreciate the value of this Vegetable, any future information respecting it will be acceptable to

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM; *April* 12, 1788."

As a conclusion of the subject, I transcribe the following Advertisement: "The superior advantages of cultivating the Mangold Wurzel, or Root of Scarcity, having been ascertained by experience, where the *genuine* Seeds have been tried; I acquaint the Publick, that I have ordered a considerable quantity of them from Paris, which I expect to arrive in the course of this month; and have appointed *W. Chamberlaine*, Surgeon and Apothecary, No. 29, Aylesbury Street, Clerkenwell, to sell them; to whom Orders and Letters (Post paid) may be directed, and of whom Packets of any size may be had, with which will be given printed Directions for cultivating, and applying to the best advantage, this valuable Vegetable.—Each pound of this Seed will be sold at Eight Shillings, and the single Ounce at Nine Pence.—The Profits arising from the Sale will be divided between the Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons imprisoned for small Debts, and the Humane Society of London.

J. C. LETTSOM; *Sambrook-court, March* 1, 1789."

Though the cultivation of this useful and very productive Vegetable did not become very general, these benevolent exertions cannot be too highly commended. For a more particular account of this Plant, see Gent. Mag. vol. LVIII. pp. 871, 1042.

* "We should be fastidious indeed, were we not to give much commendation to a young Bard whom the Muse of Lichfield thus beautifully introduces to public notice:

'Prais'd

"The Memoirs of Sir Hugh Cholmley, Knt. and Bart.; addressed to his two Sons. In which he gives some Account of his Family, and the Distresses they underwent in the Civil Wars, and how far he himself was engaged in them. Taken from an Original Manuscript in his own Hand-writing, now in the Possession of Nathanael Cholmley, of Whitby and Howsham, in the County of York, Esq." 4to.; a very entertaining and interesting Work, of which only 100 copies were printed*.

"Botanical Description of the Benjamin Tree of Sumatra. By Jonas Dryander†, M. A. Libr. R. S.

'Prais'd be the Poet, who the Sonnet-claim,
Severest of the orders, that belong,
Distinct and separate to the Delphic Song,
Shall reverence; nor its appropriate name
Lawless assume. Peculiar is its frame,
From him deriv'd who shunn'd the city throng,
And warbled sweet, thy rocks and streams among,
Lonely Valclusa!—and 'that Heir of Fame,'
Our greater Milton, hath by many a lay,
Wov'n on this arduous model, clearly shown,
That English Verse may happily display
Those strict energic measures, that alone
Deserve the name of Sonnet, and convey
A grandeur, grace, and spirit, all their own.'

"The description above given is not exaggerated. The Reader will here find XXVIII Sonnets, exquisitely beautiful, the production of a Writer whose 'sixteenth summer' has yet 'scarcely dawn'd'." *Gent. Mag. vol. LVIII. p.* 993.

* "This book, printed for private use by the present worthy Representative of the Family, is one of those many curious Family Histories which we have reason to believe were compiled during the 18th, and, perhaps, preceding century; a regular deduction of private life for six generations, from Sir Roger Cholmley, of Flamborough, knighted by Henry VIII." *Ibid. p.* 618.

† Librarian to Sir Joseph Banks, and to the Royal Society, and a Vice-President of the Linnæan Society. His eminent attainments in that branch of science which he chiefly cultivated, had long placed him in the first rank among the Naturalists of Europe; and his Catalogue of the *Banksian Library*, which is before the publick, will be a lasting monument of erudition, perseverance, and sound judgment, and can scarcely be surpassed. He died, in Soho Square, Oct. 19, 1810, æt. 62; and the following Epitaph was written by his Friend and Admirer, Mr. Stephen Weston, to whom he gave the last book in Sir Joseph Banks's Library, before he left it for ever.

"Be-

and Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm," 4to.

"The Progresses and Public Processions of Queen Elizabeth*. Among which are interspersed, other Solemnities, Public Expenditures, and remarkable

"Beneath this humble tomb-stone lie
The mouldering bones of honest *Dry*,
A learned Swede of Linné's school,
Long used o'er Botany to rule,
Plantarum genera, et species,
Varieties *ad usque decies.*
Full many an author well he knew,
From Tournefort to Jussieu;
Gerarde and Johnson, and all such;
From Tabermontan, in High Dutch,
Down to the secrets which we come by
In the receipts of Mother Bumby.
For current Coins he well could barter,
Whether Chinese, or Muntcheow Tartar;
Persic, Arabic, or Napaul;
Where struck, and when, he knew them all.
English as well; Testoons of Mary;
And all the heads of Will and Harry.
Death stopp'd him in his proud career,
And laid him on his funeral bier,
We hope, indeed, to set him fast in
A fair and blooming Everlasting;
And transport him there anew,
Where, in a brighter heavenly Kew,
The Lily, or Imperial crown,
Are never subject to die down.
"He left to all a brilliant sample,
Of diligence beyond example.
To Aiton he bequeath'd his name,
His trivials, and his lasting fame;
To Knights and Squires his opinions
Of Buonaparte and his minions;
And for his Patron's fostering care,
'Twas all he had—a dying Prayer!"

* "Bishop Percy, in his Reliques of Antient English Poetry, has expressed a wish that a select detail might be published of some of Queen Elizabeth's excursions to the houses of her Nobility; he observes, that the Diaries which we have of this kind strongly paint the magnificence of her Reign, mark the spirit of the times, and present us with scenes very remote from modern manners. Mr. Nichols, indefatigable in the pursuit of what is curious and antique, here offers us a collection, agreeing with the

Events, during the Reign of that illustrious Princess. Now first printed from original MSS. of the Times; or collected from scarce Pamphlets, &c. Illustrated with Historical Notes. By John Nichols, F. S. A. Edinb. and Perth," 2 vols. 4to. (completed by a *third volume* in 1805.)

"The Works of the Right Reverend William Warburton, Lord Bishop of Gloucester. In Seven Volumes *," 4to.

"A Supplemental Volume of Bishop Warburton's Works, being a Collection of all the New Pieces contained in the Quarto Edition *," 8vo.

the above proposal, which forms two large volumes. The practice of making Progresses about her dominions evidently shews the plan of popularity which this great Queen had laid down, from the beginning of her reign: yet it will by no means follow that a like scheme would comport with the circumstances and manners of the present times. The Editor's Preface affords several amusing accounts relative to the subject, introduced by some remarks on what preceded the Queen's Coronation."

Monthly Review, vol. LXXXI. p. 131.

* "The great Warburton, though exhibited to the literary world in seven magnificent quartos, is forced, for the present at least, to appear without those accompaniments which usually attend the collected works of celebrated deceased Authors. 'In himself is all his state;' nor is even the little ceremony of a critical or biographical Preface employed to usher in the writings of this learned Prelate. There is only prefixed to them the following concise Advertisement: 'The Reader will expect some account of the life, writings, and character of the Author to be prefixed to this complete Edition of his Works. He is therefore informed, that a Discourse to that effect has been prepared, and will be published; but not now, for reasons that will be seen hereafter. However, it may be proper to add, that the purchaser of this Edition will be entitled to a copy of the Discourse, whenever it comes out, on his producing a ticket, which for the purpose will be delivered to him by the Bookseller. All I have to say, at present, of the Author's Works, is that they have been printed carefully from his last corrections and improvements; and arranged in that order which was judged most convenient. Of the new tracts, included in this edition, the most considerable is in the ninth book of the Divine Legation, printed, so far as it goes, by the Author himself, but left unfinished. This Discourse must be interesting to the Reader; but will not appear to have all the novelty which he may expect. The reason is, that the Author had laid aside all thoughts of completing this

"A Sermon preached at Christ Church, Middlesex, for the Benefit of the Humane Society, March 30; and at the Parish-church of Wandsworth, April 27, 1788. By the Rev. Robert-Pool Finch*, D. D.

this book for many years, and had, in the mean time, employed some parts of it in his other works. From these, when he at length resumed that intention, he extracted many passages, which are now again inserted in their place. Thus much I thought fit to say of this additional Book, that the Reader may come the better prepared to the perusal of it. For the rest, he is referred to the Author's Life, at large. R. WORCESTER."

Monthly Review, vol. LXXXI. p. 352.

* This worthy Divine was of Peter House, Cambridge; B. A. 1743; M. A. 1747; D. D. 1772; and particularly distinguished himself in the Divinity-school, when he kept the statutable exercise for the Doctorate; his able exertions procuring him the well-merited applause of Dr. Watson, the very learned Professor, then recently advanced to the chair. He entered into holy orders unusually early; his letters of deacon's orders bearing date Sept. 23, 1744. Scarcely had he attained his 23d year, when he was appointed to the Curacy of a large and populous parish in the vicinity of the Metropolis; a serious charge to be entrusted to so young a Divine. Notwithstanding his youth, he conducted himself with the greatest discretion, and never forgot the dignified gravity of the Clerical character. He did not long continue in this situation, being soon afterward appointed to a still more important station. Immediately after he had taken priest's orders, he was unanimously chosen Chaplain of Guy's Hospital. The arduous and painful duties of this trying situation he discharged in a most exemplary manner, during a residence of 37 years. He was peculiarly attentive to the administration of that most solemn and awful rite, the Visitation of the Sick; ever anxious to administer comfort to the afflicted, and hope to the dying. He was also engaged in a Curacy in the Metropolis, which he held for a considerable space of time, with much credit to himself, and to the great satisfaction of the Rector and Parishioners. In 1755, he was elected to the Weekly Lectureship at St. Bartholomew's behind the Exchange, in the gift of the Haberdashers' Company. He held this preferment to the day of his death, and was highly sensible of the esteem and respect which he always met with from his worthy Patrons. Having been long and laboriously engaged in the more humble, though not less useful or respectable, rank of the Clerical profession, he was chosen Rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, in 1771; and, in 1781, was promoted to a Prebend in the Church of Westminster. In 1783, he was collated by the Dean and Chapter to the Rectory of St. John's, Westminster; and, in the following year, resigned the Rectory of St. Michael. In 1784, he had the offer of the

Prebendary of Westminster, and Rector of St. John the Evangelist in that City." 8vo.

the Bishoprick of Killala in Ireland, then vacant; but declined it (see Gent. Mag. LXVII, 504.)—Though not so laboriously engaged as he had been in the prime of life, he did not forget the trust he had accepted as Rector of St. John's. He constantly filled the pulpit on Sundays; and was anxious to assist in the grand Festivals; not one of which did he absent himself from, except in the last year of his life, when, to his infinite regret, he was rendered incapable of attending by the infirmities of age. His unblemished life and conversation exhibited a faithful comment upon the sacred duties of his profession; which, for more than half a century, he discharged in a most conscientious manner. Constantly occupied, as he had been for a series of years, in the discharge of his official duties, he did not omit to employ his pen in the cause of Christianity; and his Tracts and Discourses were in general useful and well-timed, and were well received by the Publick. He published, in 1746, "A Thanksgiving Sermon, preached at Greenwich, on the late Victory over the Rebels;" and in the same year, "A Defence of a Vindication of Mr. Fisher's Account of the Earl of Kilmarnock and Lord Balmerino, in a Reply to Mr. Wilson." "A Free Examination of Mr. Cudworth's Free Thoughts, 1747." "The Nature and Use of National Repentance, a Fast Sermon, 1747." Another Fast Sermon, at Greenwich, 1748. A Thanksgiving Sermon for Peace, April 25, 1749. [These early specimens of his talents were noticed at the time as peculiarly neat compositions.] "A Sermon preached before the Sons of the Clergy, at the Anniversary Meeting at St. Paul's, May 5, 1768." Another, at the Annual Meeting of the Charity Schools, 1774. "The Denunciation of Christ against Jerusalem, considered and applied; a Fast Sermon, at St. Michael's, Cornhill, 1777." Another Fast Sermon, at the same Church, Feb. 10, 1779. "A Call to Recollection, Resolution, and Exertion, with a View to the present State and essential Interests of this Country, 1794," 12mo. "The Christian Sabbath vindicated, in Opposition to Sceptical Indifference, and Infidel Practice, 1798," 8vo.—Dr. Finch was a firm friend to our unrivaled Constitution in Church and State. The summary of his politicks was, "Fear God, and honour the King." In the active scenes of life he had been invariably engaged, ever ready to assist in promoting laudable designs. To the Society for maintaining and educating the Orphans of poor Clergymen, he had been a zealous friend, and from its infancy a kind protector. His benevolence was extensive: with him the widow and orphan pleaded not their cause in vain. His conduct as Treasurer to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, during a service of more than 20 years, was marked with a disinterested zeal, integrity, and independence. Courteous to all,

" *Custumale Roffense*; from the Original Manuscript in the Archives of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. To which are added, Memorials of the Cathedral Church; and some Account of the Re-

all, yet firm in maintaining his opinion, which was the result of a sound judgment; upon all occasions studious to exemplify, as well as enforce, that incomparable precept, " Let your moderation be known unto all men." In numerous assemblies there must be a difference of sentiment; that difference it was his constant aim to reconcile as much as possible. When the debility of age obliged him to relinquish that honourable but burthensome office, his resignation was received with universal regret, and his long and faithful services were crowned with the most ample and generous testimony of approbation. In all the social and relative duties he was conspicuously eminent. To an uncommonly fine and graceful person, he added the accomplished manners of a complete gentleman, which he retained almost to the last moment of his life. His deportment was such as to gain respect from Majesty itself; from men of high degree and of low degree. Having fulfilled the various duties of a good and faithful servant, he finished his mortal course May 18, 1803, in the 80th year of his age; enjoying the esteem of all good men.

Thomas Finch, Esq. the Doctor's only Son, was principally educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and was afterwards Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, where his academical career was marked by the most correct conduct, and considerable literary distinction. He was elected F. R. S. in 1804; and died, of a pulmonary consumption, March 23, 1810, at the age of 53. The calmness, resignation, and Christian heroism, with which he met the slow and gradual advances of death, were the best evidences of that genuine piety which happily revolted equally from extreme Calvinism as from Socinianism, and which was founded upon the true and unperverted doctrines of our excellent Church, of the truth of which he was thoroughly convinced, as well by his own accurate judgment, as by an extensive acquaintance with the writings of her ablest supporters. In his manners, and in his whole deportment, he never lost sight of that elegant and gentlemanly reserve, which might keep rudeness or impertinence at a distance, but which marked the true gentleman, and evinced a proper self-esteem, and a laudable consciousness of that rank, which his birth and talents entitled him to hold in society. In the profession of the Law, he uniformly proved himself an upright and discreet adviser; a sound and able advocate. In the early part of his career at the Bar, he attracted the peculiar notice and marked attention of Lord Thurlow, whose discernment would, there is little doubt, had he continued to fill the office of Chancellor, have elevated him to a station where his merit would have shone more conspicuously,

mains of Churches, Chantries, &c. whose Instruments of Foundation and Endowment are, for the most Part, contained in the *Registrum Roffense*: With divers curious Pieces of Ecclesiastical Antiquity, hitherto unnoticed, in the said Diocese. The Whole intended as a Supplement to that Work. Illustrated with LVII Copper Plates, from accurate Drawings, taken principally under the Editor's Inspection. By John Thorpe*, of Bexley in Kent, Esq. M. A. F. S. A." Folio.

"Caius Valerius Catullus †. Recensuit Johannes Wilkes, Anglus. Londini, Typis Johannis Nichols;" small 4to.

cuously, and his talents have been more diffusively useful. The "Precedents in Chancery," which he edited with considerable care and ability, will not permit his name to be entirely forgotten in the profession. It is much to be regretted, that the weakness of his health, combined with his great aversion to all speculative enterprize, deprived his country at large of that learning, judgment, and eloquence, joined to that great political knowledge, which would have done honour to her Parliamentary representation. As a scholar, he was highly capable of relishing the beauties and sublimities of those works which are the great standards of classical composition, as his grammatical acquaintance with the Greek and Latin languages was correct, and his taste perhaps almost too fastidiously refined. The Holy Scriptures formed a favourite branch of his studies, which his experience and skill in the Hebrew language rendered more delightful to him. With the principal modern languages he was well acquainted, and was particularly attached to the German. He conversed in French with great fluency and propriety. And the unexampled care and attention which he personally bestowed upon the education of his Son proved that he was fully aware of the binding and serious duties imposed upon a Parent.

* Of whom see vol. III. p. 515.

† The following brief note will shew the worthy Chamberlain's attention to the correct and speedy progress of his literary labours:

"Dear Sir, *Princes Court, Tuesday, Feb.* 5, 1788.

"I find the arrangement of the pieces in your Edition of Catullus to be very different from Vulpius's, which is allowed to be the best. I therefore send you my copy, from which *our Edition* should be printed. When you send me any proof, I wish you to send the volume likewise, and I will return it to you, that there may be no delay; for I have it at heart to finish this undertaking speedily, as well as most accurately and beautifully.

"Good morrow, dear Mr. Deputy, John Wilkes."

1789.

"On the Principle of Vitality in Man, as described in the Holy Scriptures, and the Difference between true and apparent Death. A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. Andrew, Holborn, on Sunday, March 22, 1789, for the Benefit of the Humane Society. By Samuel [Horsley], Lord Bishop of St. David's *."

"The Young Widow †; or, the History of Cornelia Sedley: in a Series of Letters;" [a *jeu d'esprit*

"Of Catullus, as a Writer, we are not now to sit in judgment. Beloved and admired by his Contemporaries, his fame has been established by the concurring testimony of more than eighteen centuries. Martial says of him,

'Tantum magna suo debet Verona Catullo,
Quantum parva suo Mantua Virgilio.'

And not less warm some later Criticks. The present very beautiful Edition of his Works was undertaken by Mr. Wilkes in consequence of a conversation with the Imperial Ambassador on the Art of Printing. Count Revicsky, it is well known, possessed an incomparable Collection of the *Editiones Principes*; and Mr. Wilkes, with truly polite attention, was at the trouble and expence of printing the present volume, that he might have it in his power to place in so rare a repository a copy on vellum of a favourite Classic Poet. The whole impression consisted only of three copies on vellum, and 100 on a beautiful writing-paper; all which have been bestowed in presents to characters of the first eminence. The whole of Count Revicsky's select and very valuable Library, including the Catullus, has since become the property of Earl Spencer." *Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p.* 917.

* "This is one of the few Public Sermons from which both Hearers and Readers learn something. Nor could less be expected from the learned and philosophic Bishop of St. David's; who here applies that strength and perspicuity of reasoning which he improved by the study of Newton's Works, to illustrate and establish, from Reason and Revelation, the true principle of vitality in man; viz. the union of the immaterial soul with the body, and that human life is undeniably composed of the three principles of *intelligence, perception,* and *vegetation.* We could with pleasure transcribe whole passages from this Discourse, but we wish the Publick not to lose a line of it; and could our wishes procure them the perusal of a subsequent Discourse on the same subject, illustrated from the resurrection of a Lazarus, we should feel ourselves highly gratified." *Ibid. vol. LIX. p.* 547.

† "In the crowd of Novels which swarm in this country from a thousand Circulating Libraries, and which too frequently tend

from the elegant pen of my excellent Friend William Hayley, Esq.] 4 vols. small 8vo.

"Thoughts on the early Ages of the Irish Nation and History, and on the ancient Establishment of the Milesian Families in that Kingdom; with a particular Reference to the Descendants of Heber, the eldest son of Milesius*;" 4to. pp. 50; with a copious Genealogical Plate, very accurately engraved by Mr. Longmate, and intituled, "A Genealogical History of the Family of O'Sullivan More†, from Duach Donn, Monarch of Ireland Anno Mundi 3912."

tend to debauch and deprave the tender mind, by throwing hues of false gloom or luxuriance over life, it gives us great pleasure to find, now and then, a work of moral tendency. Such is the one now before us." *Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. p. 547.*

* Of this curious work, never intended for sale, two Editions, of 100 copies each, were printed, under the superintendance of Richard-Joseph Sullivan, Esq. assisted by Mr. Barak Longmate.

† It appears, by this genuine Memoir, that the estates and property of John O'Sullivan, in Duhallow, which were forfeited in the reign of James II. consisted of 7645 acres, the rental of which in 1789 amounted to 3197*l.*—Sir Benjamin Sullivan, Knt. eldest son of the late Benjamin O'Sullivan More, and now (1814) the principal representative of that antient and illustrious Family, was born at Cork, April 23, 1747. He was knighted by letters patent under the great seal, bearing date in June 1801; and is one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras. The Right Honourable John Sullivan, of Ritchin's Park, Bucks (M. P. for Ashburton, a Commissioner for the affairs of India, and brother-in-law by marriage to the Earl of Buckinghamshire), is brother to Sir Benjamin. A third brother was Richard-Joseph, who, early in life, was sent to Asia, with his brother John, under the auspices of Laurence Sullivan, esq. F. S. A. Chairman of the East India Company, and M. P. first for Taunton, and afterwards for Ashburton. On his return to Europe, he made a tour through various parts of England, Scotland, and Wales, which he published, in a series of Letters, in two octavo volumes, 1780. Not long afterwards he printed "A Letter to the East India Directors;" which was followed by "An Analysis of the Political History of India," in an octavo volume; "Thoughts on Martial Law," a pamphlet; and "Philosophical Rhapsodies;" "Fragments of Akbur of Bettis," containing Reflections on the Laws, Manners, Customs, and Religion, of certain Asiatic, Afric, and European Nations," in three volumes, 8vo. The last of these works, though said to be written by a native of Assyria, was soon found to be more

"*Britannia*; or, A Chorographical Description of the flourishing Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Islands adjacent; from the earliest Antiquity. By William Camden*. Translated from the Edition published by the Author in MDCVII. Enlarged by the latest Discoveries, by Richard Gough, F. A. and R. SS. In Three Volumes. Illustrated with Maps, &c." Fol.

deeply tinctured with European than with Oriental Philosophy. —Mr. Sullivan was elected F. R. S. and F. S. A. in 1785; and in 1794 he published "A View of Nature, in Letters to a Traveller among the Alps." The Author of the "Pursuits of Literature" thought proper to dignify this publication with the character of 'a work of labour and of general utility, digested from original writers with judgment, and with an upright, virtuous heart, in a pleasing and instructive manner.' To the goodness of the Writer's heart it is impossible to object; but the last volume alone is strictly worthy of a philosophic pen. In the Parliament convoked in 1790, Mr. Sullivan was elected for the borough of New Romney; and at the general election in 1802 he was returned for Seaford, after a sharp contest. May 22, 1804, he was created a Baronet of Great Britain; and on the 8th of June, in the same year, he divided with the then Exminister, Mr. Addington, against the first measure of Mr. Pitt's Administration, the Additional Force Bill. On the 8th of April, 1805, when the conduct of Lord Melville was the subject of discussion in the House, he was in the minority, in favour of the amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the motion of Mr. Whitbread. He died July 18, 1806. Richard, his eldest son, died young, at Paris, in 1789; and was succeeded in title by his second son, Sir Henry Sullivan, M. P. for the City of Lincoln, who fell gloriously, in his Country's service, in the glorious but melancholy affair at Thoulouse, April 14, 1814.

* "The Publick are here in possession of the long-expected new Edition of Camden's *Britannia*, which has employed its Editor the larger part of man's allotted term of life, seven years in translating and enlarging, and nine more in printing, exclusive of twenty more in journeying; to which may be added a longer time in reading and enquiry. If we may be admitted as competent judges of such a work, we think Mr. Gough is entitled to the thanks of all lovers of their country and its antiquities, for the pains he has taken in setting both before them in such a comprehensive view. If a new translation, additions from the latest discoveries,—discoveries not collected only from printed authorities, or addressed to the collector in his study,—a different distribution of those additions, a correct set of maps, and above

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"Two Discourses* preached in the Chapel of the Asylum for Female Orphans, March 8, 1789. By the Rev. Samuel Hopkinson †, A. M. late Fellow of Clare-Hall, Cambridge, Rector of Etton, and Curate of Christ Church, Surrey." 4to.

an hundred other copper plates, can insure the public approbation, these are, it is presumed, the recommendations of the present Edition; which, as Mr. Gough observes in his Preface, 'as it courts no patronage, expects no praise beyond its intrinsic deserts." *Gent. Mag. LIX.* 546.

* "The subjects of these Discourses are important, and well adapted to the occasion and place where they were delivered. They are composed with care and attention, and cannot fail to please those who read them with the same spirit with which they are written. The first contains very serious and just reflections on human life, and bespeaks a mind well informed with the knowledge of the Scriptures, and deeply impressed with a *rational* piety. It concludes with a warm, and at the same time a modest address to the Guardians of the Asylum.—The second Discourse shews the great advantage of good example in general, and recommends that of our Saviour in particular, 'whose principal design was the reformation and happiness of mankind.' The Author concludes this Discourse with an affectionate, pious, and sensible address to the Orphans of the Asylum.—On the whole, these Discourses of Mr. Hopkinson justly merit our commendation, being written with what must ever please the judicious Reader, *modesty, simplicity,* and *earnestness.*" *M. R. LXXXI.* 74.

† Samuel Edmund Hopkinson, son of the Rev. William * and Elizabeth Hopkinson, B. A. 1777; M. A. 1780; B. D. 1793. This worthy man, whose time and talents have long been devoted to a conscientious discharge of the important duties of a Parish Priest and an active Magistrate, was early in life patronized by Earl Fitzwilliam, by whom he was presented to the Rectory of Etton in Northamptonshire. For the use of his parishioners, Mr. Hopkinson published, in 1793, an excellent little Volume of "Religious and Moral Reflections;" which did not escape the penetrating judgment of Bp. Pretyman, his Diocesan, who collated him to the Vicarage of Morton cum Haccomby in Lincolnshire, as is gratefully acknowledged by Mr. Hopkinson in the Preface to a Second Edition of his "Reflections," published in 1814 for the use of his Lincolnshire parishioners; amongst whom he now resides, universally beloved and respected.

* This gentleman, who was born at Upton in Northamptonshire, May 10, 1727, having rendered himself dear to his Friends and Family by the exercise of every Christian virtue, died, at Peterborough, in his 69th year, Aug. 31, 1788, and his widow, July 3, 1795. See their joint Epitaph in the "History of Castor," in Northamptonshire, p. 294.

A General

"A General Index to the first Fifty-six Volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine, since its Commencement in the year 1731, to the End of 1786. Compiled by Samuel Ayscough *, Clerk, F. S. A. As-

* This very useful contributor to the literary history of his country was the son of George Ayscough of Nottingham, a respectable tradesman, who unfortunately launched into speculations which impaired his fortune. His son Samuel, after a school education, assisted his father in the business of a farm for some time, and afterwards was reduced to work as a labouring miller for the maintenance of his father and sister. While at this humble occupation, which did not procure the very moderate advantage he expected, Mr. Eamer, an old school-fellow and friend (afterwards Sir John Eamer, an Alderman and Lord Mayor of London), hearing of his distress, about 1770, invited him to the Metropolis, and obtained for him at first the office of an overlooker of some paviours in the street. Soon after, however, he assisted in the shop of Mr. Rivington, Bookseller, of St. Paul's Church-yard; and then obtained an employment in the British Museum, at a small weekly stipend. Here he discovered a degree of knowledge, which, if not profound, was highly useful, in arranging and cataloguing Books and MSS.; and his services soon recommended him to an increase of salary, and to some extra employment in regulating the Libraries of private gentlemen, the profits of which he shared with his father, whom he sent for to town, and maintained comfortably till his death, Nov. 18, 1783. About 1785 he was appointed Assistant-Librarian to the British Museum, on the establishment; and soon after, entering into holy orders, was ordained to the curacy of Normanton upon Soar, in Nottinghamshire. He was also appointed assistant-curate of St. Giles in the Fields; and in all those situations conducted himself in such a manner as to gain the friendship of many distinguished characters. In 1790 he was appointed to preach the Fairchild Lecture †, on Whit-Tuesday, at Shoreditch church, before the Royal Society, which he continued to do till 1804, when he completed the series of the Discourses in fifteen sermons. His labours in Literature were of the most useful cast, and manifested a patience and assiduity seldom to be met with, and his laborious exertions in the vast and invaluable library of the British Museum form a striking instance of his zeal and indefatigable attention. He soon acquired that slight degree of knowledge in several languages, and that technical knowledge of old Books and of their Authors, and parti-

† In 1729, Thomas Fairchild, of Shoreditch Parish, gardener, bequeathed a sum of money for a Sermon on Whit-Tuesday, on "The wonderful works of God in the Creation," &c. It has been preached by some very eminent men, a list of whom may be seen in Mr. Henry Ellis's History of Shoreditch, p. 288.—See also vol. I. p. 652.

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sistant Librarian of the British Museum. In Two Volumes. The First containing an Index to the Essays, Dissertations, and Historical Passages; the

cularly that skill in decyphering difficult writing, which amply answered the most useful purposes of the Librarian, as well as the Visiting Scholar. He assisted also in the adjustment of the Records in the Tower, and in the formation of many useful Indexes and Catalogues, some of which will be noticed hereafter. By these means his situation became very comfortable; and about a year before his death, it was rendered yet more so, by his being presented with the small Vicarage of Cudham in Kent, by Lord Chancellor Eldon. He wrote a very accurate account of that parish, for the Gentleman's Magazine, a few weeks before he died; and, by an affecting coincidence, it appeared in that excellent repository the same month in which his death was announced. This event happened Oct. 30, 1804, at his apartments in the British Museum, in the 59th year of his age. Mr. Ayscough was a man of a benevolent and charitable disposition, and frequently consulted how he might exercise these virtues, without reflecting that his means were circumscribed. Having experienced much distress himself with regard to pecuniary matters, he was ever ready to alleviate it in others, and became a Patron almost before he ceased to be a Dependant. In his office in the Museum he will long be remembered, for the pleasure he seemed to take in assisting the researches of the curious, and imparting the knowledge he had acquired of the vast resources in that national repository. With somewhat of roughness, or bluntness, in his manner, he delighted in volunteering his services in all cases where the Visitors wished for information; and there was a preciseness and regularity in all the arrangements he had made, which enabled him to do this with a facility which often cannot be acquired by veteran Bibliographers. In 1783, Mr. Ayscough published a small political pamphlet, "Remarks on the Letters of an American Farmer; or, a detection of the errors of Mr. J. Hector St. John; pointing out the pernicious tendency of those letters to Great Britain." But among his more useful labours must be particularly distinguished his "Catalogue of the Manuscripts preserved in the British Museum, hitherto undescribed, consisting of five thousand volumes, including the collections of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. and the Rev. Thomas Birch, D. D. and about five hundred volumes bequeathed, presented, or purchased at various times, 1782," 2 vols. 4to. This elaborate Catalogue is on a new plan, for the excellence of which an appeal may safely be made to every Visitor of the Museum since the date of its publication. Mr. Ayscough assisted afterwards in the Catalogue of Printed Books, 2 vols. folio, 1787, of which about two-thirds were compiled by Dr. Maty and Mr. Harper, and the remainder by Mr. Ayscough. He was also, at the time

of

Second, Indexes to the Poetical Articles, the Names of Persons, the Plates, and to the Books and Pamphlets."

A New Edition of "The Spectator*." 12mo.

"The Modes of Quotation used by the Evangelical Writers explained and vindicated. By the Rev. Dr. Henry Owen, F. R. S. Rector of St. Olave, Hart Street; and Vicar of Edmonton, Middlesex†."

"History of some of the Effects of Hard-drinking. By J. C. Lettsom, M. D. F. R. S. and F. S. A.‡

of his death, employed in preparing a new Catalogue of the Printed Books; and had completed a Catalogue of the ancient charters in the Museum, amounting to about 16,000. As an Index-maker his talents are well known by the Indexes he made for the Monthly Review, the Gentleman's Magazine, the British Critic, &c. and especially by a Verbal Index to Shakespeare, a work of prodigious labour. It remains to be added, that his knowledge of Topographical Antiquities was very considerable, and that perhaps no man, in so short a space of time, emerging too from personal difficulties, and contending with many disadvantages, ever acquired so much general knowledge, or knew how to apply it to more useful purposes.—The leading facts in this sketch (which has had the benefit of revisal and correction from Mr. Alexander Chalmers) were thrown out with affection, by the Editor of these Volumes, in the Gentleman's Magazine for December 1804. To that Miscellany he was a frequent contributor; and what he wrote was in a style which would not have discredited talents of which the world has a higher opinion.

* "There being an immediate demand for an impression of the Spectator in this form, and two volumes of it having been printed some years ago with great accuracy, under the direction of a *Writer of distinguished taste and talents*; the other six volumes have been suitably adapted to them on the same improved but contracted plan." *Editor's Preface.*—The distinguished personage alluded to was the Rev. Dr. Percy, then Bishop of Dromore.

† In this Pamphlet the learned Writer undertakes to account for the differences between the Quotations made by the Evangelists from the prophetic parts of the Old Testament, and the original passages.

‡ "This benevolent little treatise was originally printed to give away; but the demands for it becoming numerous, it is now published for the benefit of the Philanthropic Society, instituted for the prevention of crimes, and for a reform in the manners of the rising poor. The purport of the publication is, to warn the readers of it against the pernicious effects of strong liquors immoderately taken, and particularly the extreme danger of indulging in spirits." *Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. p.* 445.

"Reports

"Reports of the Royal Humane Society*; with Miscellaneous Observations on the Subject of Suspended Animation. For 1787, 1788, and 1789," 8vo.

"The Antiquities of Athens †, measured and delineated, by James Stuart, F. R. S. and F. S. A. and Nicholas Revett, Painters and Architects. Vol. II.

* The utility of such an Institution cannot receive a stronger exemplification, than in the summary report from Liverpool, where, in a year and a quarter, out of seventy cases, sixty-seven were recovered.

† "The first volume of this accurate and elegant work appeared in 1762, twelve years after the publication of Proposals for this noble design, for which the undertakers had employed six or seven years at Rome, in the study of Painting.—The first volume was to contain the antiquities belonging to the Acropolis; the second, those of the City; and the third, those which lie dispersed in different parts of the Athenian territory. But this plan was altered in the Proposals repeated in 1755. The first volume actually contained what was before designed for the second, or rather four of the five subjects—the General View of Athens, the Temple of the Winds, the Lantern of Demosthenes, and the Temple of Jupiter Olympius—with the addition of two others, not then mentioned, a Temple on the Ilissus, and a Doric Portal. Mr. Stuart's advertisement, prefixed to this volume, declares his intention of completing the whole plan. We are sorry to observe no traces of the others, or of those that were to have composed the third volume; for the present is entirely confined to the Acropolis. We are not told to what unfortunate accident to ascribe this deficiency, either in the Advertisement prefixed by the Author's Relict, or in the Introduction, drawn up probably by Mr. William Newton, of Greenwich, whom she engaged to superintend the publication.—'Mr. Stuart, having been very infirm for some years before his death, left his papers in great confusion and disorder, many incomplete, and several missing. The first business, therefore, was, to discover the arrangement; and, when that was obtained, recourse was had to the original sketch-books, and such authentic documents as could be found, in order to complete the examples that were unfinished, and to supply those that were wanting. Where these authentic materials have failed, the deficiency has been left remaining, except that, instead of some of the Views which could not be found, others, relative to the subject described, have been substituted. The work is very highly indebted to the liberality of the Society of Dilettanti, who have been at the expence of engraving a great number of the plates, from original drawings in their possession. Several of the Members of the Society have interested themselves much in promoting the publication of this volume, and have contri-

A Second Volume * of "Sermons on Different Subjects, left for Publication by John Taylor †,

tributed to that end much of their time and knowledge. To them, therefore, it is in a great measure owing, that, on the author's death, the work was not entirely relinquished, and the honour and utility of so valuable a performance lost to the British Nation. *Gent. Mag. LIX. p.* 141.—The Third and Fourth Volumes will be noticed hereafter.

* "This Volume, like the former [noticed in p. 38,] is commonly understood to have been written by Dr. Johnson, and is not unworthy of his pen. If the Discourses are not in his best manner, they partake, in some instances, of that energy of thought, and of that strength of language, which distinguish his writings. Notwithstanding any exceptions which might be made against some of the political and theological tenets advanced in them, they may be justly considered as a valuable addition to the public stock of sermons." *M. R. N. S. vol. I. p.* 352.

† Dr. John Taylor was educated at Mr. Hunter's school at Lichfield, where he was a junior to the celebrated Johnson; with whom he contracted an intimacy, which continued uninterrupted till the latter's death. Johnson went first to Pembroke College, Oxford; where Taylor followed him; but was dissuaded by the former from entering into that College, by his representing to him the dullness of his tutor, one *Jordan*, who, Johnson said, 'scarcely knew a Noun from an Adverb.' Taylor, therefore, went to Christ Church, with a view to the study of the Law; but, entering into holy orders, was presented to the valuable Rectory of Market Bosworth in 1740, on the death of Mr. Beaumont Dixie. [He was supposed, however, to have got that Rectory by purchase. Gisborne, the Banker of Derby, suspecting somewhat from the sums Taylor drew from him, marked some of the pieces; which presently came back, in part of the same sum, from the worthy Patron; who had reason afterwards for saying, 'that a broken Attorney made a notable Parson.' He found that he had met with his match. *T. F.*] In 1742, he accumulated the degrees of B. and M. A.; and was installed a Prebendary of Westminster, July 11, 1745, on the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Laurence Broderick. By appointment from the Dean and Chapter, he held also the Preachership of the Chapel in the Broadway, Westminster, in January 1748. He was besides many years Chaplain to the Duke of Devonshire; and, residing principally at Ashbourne, was in the commission of the peace for the counties of Derby and Leicester. The Doctor married to his first wife a cousin-german of the late Samuel Pipe, clerk (at Croxall, co. Derby, "Johannes Taylor generosus, de Ashbourn in Alto Pecco"—April 9, 1732.) He married again to a lady of good fortune, whose name I recollect not; but never had a child, at least that lived.—In 1752 he obtained the degrees of

LL. D. &c. published by the Rev. Samuel Hayes *, A. M. late Senior Usher of Westminster School. To

of B. and LL. D. as a grand compounder; and that year we find Johnson thus earnestly addressing him: "Dear Sir, Let me have your company and your instruction. Do not live away from me—my distress is great. Pray desire Mrs. Taylor to inform me what mourning I should buy for my Mother and Miss

* The Rev. Samuel Hayes, born 1749, was admitted in 1763 into the College at Westminster; and soon after, in conjunction with another Gentleman, Mr. Robert Carr, wrote a Tragedy called "Eudosia," published in 1766, 8vo. In 1767 he was elected a Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge; took the degree of B. A. 1771; M. A. 1774; and became Fellow of that noble Foundation. He was Usher of Westminster School from 1770 to 1788; Author of several of Seaton's Prize Poems, 1775, 6, 7, 8; 1783, 4, 5; and was undoubtedly the most ready at composition of any of his contemporaries. He died in 1795; and in 1797 were published "Sermons on different Occasions, and on Practical Duties; by the Rev. Samuel Hayes, A. M. formerly Usher of Westminster School," 8vo. He left two sons; one in the Navy, who is since dead; the other is living with his uncle Mr. Triphook.

"The Volume would in itself secure a favourable and respectful notice; but to this we have a farther motive, were it less worthy than it is of our esteem, on account of the direct design of the publication, to afford some assistance to the author's family. We have, therefore, only to say that the Sermons, in number seventeen, are rational and sensible; enforcing with a proper spirit and in a pleasing manner, important and useful truths." *M. Rev. N. S. XXV. p.* 349.—"Mr. Hayes was a man of merit and ingenuity; but belonged, unfortunately for himself, to that class of ingenious men, whose talents seldom find the way to ease or affluence. Their efforts are desultory, their application irregular; and their productions, through indolence and haste, too commonly unworthy of their natural powers. The traces of this character a sagacious Reader may possibly discover for himself, in the Sermons here announced, which have been collected for the benefit of the Author's Relict, and encouraged by the patronage of a few private and public friends. Sincerely wishing to promote the purposes of the publication, we will neither attempt unreasonably to extol them, nor seek to point out faults, which, if they may be traced in studious perusal, would probably pass wholly unnoticed when the Sermons were delivered from the pulpit. They are such as an unaffected Preacher might pronounce, and a plain congregation receive, with credit on the one hand, and edification on the other. The topics are common and practical. In the style there is nothing peculiar or striking, nor any thing that requires to be placed before the Reader in passages selected from the rest. The whole may be commended with propriety, and perused with advantage. *British Critic, vol. XII. p.* 310.

Porter,

which is added, a Sermon written by Samuel Johnson, LL. D. for the Funeral of his Wife." 8vo.

Porter, and bring a note in writing with you. Remember me in your prayers; for vain is the help of man! I am, dear Sir, &c.

SAMUEL JOHNSON. *March* 18, 1752."

Mr. Boswell thus characterizes Dr. Taylor, in a visit which he paid to him in March 1776, with his friend Dr. Johnson: "There came for us an equipage properly suited to a wealthy well-beneficed Clergyman; Dr. Taylor's large, roomy post-chaise, drawn by four stout plump horses, and driven by two steady jolly postillions, which conveyed us to Ashbourne; where I found my friend's schoolfellow living upon an establishment perfectly corresponding with his substantial creditable equipage; his house, garden, pleasure-grounds, table, in short every thing good, and no scantiness appearing. Dr. Taylor had a good estate of his own, and good preferment in the church. He was a diligent justice of the peace; and presided over the town of Ashbourne, to the inhabitants of which, I was told, he was very liberal; and as a proof of this, it was mentioned to me, he had, the preceding winter, distributed 200*l.* among such of them as stood in need of his assistance. He had consequently a considerable political interest in the county of Derby, which he employed to support the Devonshire family; for, though the schoolfellow and friend of Johnson, he was a Whig. I could not perceive in his character much congeniality of any sort with that of Johnson; who, however, said to me 'Sir, he has a very strong understanding.' His size, figure, countenance, and manner, were that of a hearty English Squire, with the Parson super-induced; and I took particular notice of his upper servant, Mr. Peters, a decent grave man, in purple clothes, and a large white wig, like the butler or *major domo* of a Bishop. Dr. Johnson and Dr. Taylor met with great cordiality." (Life of Johnson, vol. II. p. 488.)

On another visit, in September 1777, Johnson observed, "that Taylor was a very sensible, acute man, and had a strong mind; that he had great activity in some respects, and yet such a sort of indolence, that if you should put a pebble upon his chimney-piece, you would find it there, in the same state, a year afterwards." (Ibid. vol. III. p. 151.) Mr. Boswell observes (p. 196), "Johnson and Taylor were so different from each other, that I wondered at their preserving an intimacy. Their having been at school and college together might, in some degree, account for this; but Sir Joshua Reynolds has furnished me with a stronger reason; for Johnson mentioned to him, that he had been told by Taylor he was to be his heir. I shall not take upon me to animadvert upon this; but certain it is, that Johnson paid great attention to Taylor. He now, however, said to me, 'Sir, I love him; but I do not love him more; my regard for him does not increase. As it is said in the Apocrypha, '*his talk is of bullocks*'

"A Dissertation on the Message from John the Baptist to our Saviour: St. Luke vii. 19. with Re-

locks' (Eccl. xxxviii. 25): I do not suppose he is very fond of my company. His habits are by no means sufficiently clerical; this he knows that I see; and no man likes to live under the eye of perpetual disapprobation.' I have no doubt that a good many Sermons were composed for Taylor by Johnson. At this time I found upon his table a part of one which he had newly begun to write; and *Concio pro Tayloro* appears in one of his Diaries. When to these circumstances we add the internal evidence, from the power of thinking and style, in the collection which the Rev. Mr. Hayes has published, with the *significant* title of 'Sermons *left for publication* by the Rev. John Taylor, LL. D.' our conviction will be complete. I, however, would not have it thought that Dr. Taylor, though he could not write like Johnson (as indeed who could?), did not sometimes compose Sermons as good as those which we generally have from very respectable Divines. He shewed me one with notes on the margin in Johnson's handwriting; and I was present when he read another to Johnson, that he might have his opinion of it; and Johnson said it was 'very well.' These, we may be sure, were not Johnson's; for he was above little arts, or tricks of deception." April 12, 1784, Dr. Johnson thus writes to Dr. Taylor: "Dear Sir, What can be the reason that I hear nothing from you? I hope nothing disables you from writing. What I have seen, and what I have felt, gives me reason to fear every thing. Do not omit giving me the comfort of knowing that, after all my losses, I have yet a friend left. I want every comfort. My life is very solitary, and very cheerless. Though it has pleased God wonderfully to deliver me from the dropsy, I am yet very weak, and have not passed the door since the 13th of December. I hope for some help from warm weather, which will surely come in time. I could not have the consent of the physicians to go to church yesterday; I therefore received the holy sacrament at home, in the room where I communicated with dear Mrs. Williams a little before her death. O! my friend, the approach of death is very dreadful! I am afraid to think on that which I know I cannot avoid. It is vain to look round and round for that help which cannot be had—yet we hope and hope, and fancy that he who has lived to-day may live to-morrow. But let us learn to derive our hope only from God. In the mean time, let us be kind to one another. I have no friend now living, but you and Mr. Hector, that was the friend of my youth. Do not neglect, dear Sir, yours affectionately,

SAM. JOHNSON; *London, Easter Monday.*"

In the same month, on the death of Dr. Thomas Wilson, Dr. Taylor was appointed Minister of St. Margaret's, Westminster; and in a letter from Ashbourne, on the 26th of the following July, Dr. Johnson says, "On the 20th I came hither, and found a house

marks on the History of his Life and Ministry. Second Edition, with Alterations, and large Additions. By Charles William Batt, A. M. Student

a house half-built*, of very uncomfortable appearance; but my own room has not been altered. That a man worn with diseases, in his seventy-second or third year, should condemn part of his remaining life to pass among ruins and rubbish, and that no inconsiderable part, appears to me very strange. I know that your [Mr. Boswell's] kindness makes you impatient to know the state of my health; in which I cannot boast of much improvement. I came through the journey without much inconvenience; but when I attempt self-motion, I find my legs weak, and my breath very short. This day I have been much disordered. I have no company; the Doctor [Taylor] is busy in his fields, and goes to bed at nine; and his whole system is so different from mine, that we seem formed for different elements: I have, therefore, all my amusement to seek within myself." Dr. Johnson did not survive this letter quite five months; and I was present in Westminster Abbey when Dr. Taylor performed the mournful office of reading the funeral service over the remains of our highly-venerated instructor and friend.

In 1787, Dr. Taylor published "A Letter to the late Dr. Johnson, on the subject of a Future State;" which he thus dedicated to the Duke of Devonshire: "For inscribing the following Letter to your Grace, I shall make no apology, since justice requires you to protect what you have commanded to be published. How properly *you* may engage in the defence of others, who have so few faults of your own to palliate or correct, I am afraid of declaring; lest, however I may be acquitted of flattery by the rest of the world, I should be suspected of it by your Grace, and forfeit that esteem which your discernment will only suffer you to pay to integrity and to truth."—In the Preface he says, "The Author of the following Letter, having heard that his friend Dr. Johnson had said that he would prefer a state of torment to that of annihilation, waited upon the Doctor, and told him that such a declaration, coming from a person of his weight and character, might be productive of evil consequences. Dr. Johnson desired him to arrange his thoughts on the subject. This request was complied with; and the arguments then drawn up have, since the Doctor's death, been enlarged, at the request of some particular friends, who saw and approved of them.—The Reader will meet with a reference to the above in Dr. Strahan's publication of Dr. Johnson's Prayers, where he says, *At Ashbourne, I hope to talk seriously with* ——"

The Letter was introduced by the following elegant Sonnet:

* Inscription (by Dr. Johnson) on Dr. Taylor's house at Ashbourne.

"Stet domus hæc donec Testudo perambulet orbem,
Et donec fluctus ebibat Formica marinos."

This is false metre; read,

"Ebibat et donec fluctus Formica marinos." S. Pegge.

"To

of Christ Church, Oxford, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable Lord Malmesbury *," small 8vo.

" Annales † Eliæ de Trickingham, Monachi Ordinis Benedictini. Ex Bibliothecâ Lamethanâ.

" To the Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, on his Letter to Dr. JOHNSON, stating the Proofs of the Christian Religion.

" When doubts disturb'd the dying JOHNSON's breast,
From thee, his long-tried Friend, he sought for rest;
Thy clearer reason chas'd the clouds away,
And on the senses pour'd the living ray:
Hence taught, the path of faith he firmly trod,
And died in full reliance on his God.
But oh! not here the blest effect should end,
No; let thy purpose to the world extend:
Flash bright conviction on a doubting age,
And leave to latest times thy well-wrought page;
Teach weaker minds the mighty truths to scan,
Not more the Friend of JOHNSON, than of Man.

BROOKE BOOTHBY, jun."

He was remarkable for having the finest breed of milch cows in Derbyshire, or perhaps in England; and sold one, some time before his death, for 160 guineas, and a heifer for 70 guineas. Mr. Marshall says, " In the Midland District, where the land is titheable, the tithe is seldom taken in kind. I met with only one instance, Bosworth Field, by Dr. Taylor." He had frequently talked of leaving his fortune to Johnson; and upon the Doctor's death, of bequeathing it to the Rev. Samuel Hayes, then Usher of Westminster school; and, as a proof of it, actually put his will into that gentleman's hands a little before he retired into Derbyshire: Mr. Hayes, having too much delicacy to inspect it in his presence, returned it. He afterwards made a new will, and left his whole fortune to a young gentleman in his own neighbourhood, of the name of Webster, who was then about 12 or 14 years old. He died Feb. 29, 1788, worth about 1200l. a year, besides personalties to a very considerable amount. Mr. Hayes soon after published the " Sermons left for the Press."

* The First Edition appeared without the Author's name. Mr. Batt took the degree of M. A. in 1764.

† The MS. of these Annals, transcribed from the Original at Lambeth, was presented to me by Dr. Ducarel; and, having been submitted to the late very learned and venerable Dr. Pegge, was returned with the following Letter:

" DEAR SIR, *Whittington, April* 17, 1788.

" Herewith I return your MS. of the 'Annals of Elias de Trickingham, which you were pleased to wish me to peruse, and to give my opinion upon. I have certainly kept the piece longer than a person of your wonderful dispatch can possibly like, or think there was any occasion for; but the truth is, and I hope I may confide in your known candour to accept of the apology, that

Epistola ad Johannem Nicholsium, celeberrimum Typographum, præmittitur. In quâ de Auctore et ejus opere fusè agitur; et necessariæ insuper Adno-

that, though it be but a brief business, I could not till now find time to peruse it with that care and attention which every injunction of yours has a title to demand and exact from me. However, Sir, should any thing more be necessary than such a naked and abrupt excuse for the delay, I have to plead the short Annotations which accompany the MS. on its return home, and a brief Disquisition or two, which in this Epistle are intended to be prefixed to it (both which together I shall presume to call some little improvement) as a sufficient reparation for my negligence, and my so long inattention to your commands." —Dr. Pegge then enters into an elaborate disquisition on the Author and his Annals; which he thus concludes: 'The few short Annotations I have written upon Elias are such, you will suppose, as have not cost me much pains; and yet, I hope, they are at least worthy of your Author. The tendency of them is chiefly to correct and amend your faulty Transcript* in many places, and in others to illustrate the Author's Text, so as to facilitate the perusal of him. These are the two points which I meant above, when I spoke of sending back your MS. with some little improvement. And therefore all that I shall need to say further on this head is, that care has always been taken in the Notes to specify chapter and verse, as they express it, in order to enable those who may choose to compare the respective Authors quoted to do it with ease and pleasure, or at least with as little trouble and fatigue as possible. A young Apothecary†, I hear, has taken a different track, by referring only to his Authors at large, or incorporating their words with his text; a method surely too presumptuous and assuming, as it imposes his own conception of the Author's words upon the Reader, debars him from weighing and considering the context of the Author quoted, and in effect excludes all examination of passages that may happen to be of dubious interpretation, by making it so difficult and tedious to find and consult them. A Reviewer‡, I observe, has reprobated this mode of writing on antiquarian subjects; and the censure appears so just and reasonable, that one would wish it not to be made a precedent.

"There seem to be two ways of printing this piece; one is, to omit all the years of our Lord which are blank, and have no point of History annexed to them; which will certainly bring the volume into less compass, and, in the event,

* "These Faults, however, may not be altogether imputable to the Scribe; since it is observed, that those antient Authors, of whom only one MS. is remaining, as Hesychius, Minucius Felix, &c. are generally full of errors and mistakes."

† Mr. Rastall's History of Southwell, 1787. ‡ Gent Mag. LVII. 427.

prove

tatiunculæ adjunguntur. Subnectitur Compendium Compertorum, per Tho. Legh et Ric. Layton, Visitatores Regios *; ex Bibliothecâ Ducis Devoniæ †. Unà cum Anteloquio de naturâ Operis, & Vitas Visitatorum complectente. Notulæ hinc inde inspersæ sunt. Utrumque Opusculum ex MSS. nunc primùm edidit Samuel Pegge, A. M. Londini, ex Officinâ Nicholsianâ." 8vo.

"Miscellanies, Philosophical, Medical, and Moral. By Thomas Christie ‡."

1790.

"An Historical Developement of the present Political Constitution of the Germanic Empire. By John Stephen Pütter §, Privy Counsellor of Jus-

prove of no great disadvantage to the Reader. The other is, to retain all the years, blank or otherwise, as they stand in the margin of your Transcript, and as the Author probably wrote: for I cannot help being of opinion, that Elias intended, as matters occurred to him in his reading, to insert them in their proper places; and so by degrees to fill many of his blanks. There appears to be some evidence of such his intention, A. 994, where we meet with this very imperfect entry, *magna tempestas in* ..... This mode of printing will doubtless require an additional quantity of paper; but as it seems to be the most conformable to the Author's design, I should think it the most eligible ||. But I leave it to your better judgment."

* "On the First Leaf is written: 'The Originall of this Booke remayneth of Record in the Kinges Majesties Theasaurie of the Court of Receipt at Westminster, under the custodie of the Lord Threasurer, and of the twoe Chamberlains."

† "Prænobili Viro GULIELMO DEVONIÆ DUCI
authenticum hocce et insigne
seculi penultimi monumentum
quàm humillimè inscribitur;
à quo ut, quâ impertivit M'scriptum comitate,
eâ jam nunc e prelo emissum dignaretur accipere,
unicum hoc efflagitat
Editor illi addictissimus, SAMUEL PEGGE."

‡ Of whom see hereafter, in "Essays and Illustrations."

§ "The Author of the Work before us is considered by the Protestant Princes of Germany as their oracle. At the election of the late Emperor he was consulted, as the guardian of their rights, on several important points relative to the Capitulation; and we are informed by the public news-papers, that he is appointed by his Majesty to attend the Hanoverian embassy, on

|| It was accordingly adopted.

tice, Ordinary Professor of Laws in the University of Gottingen, Member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, &c.* Translated from the German, with Notes, and a Comparative View of the Revenues, Population, Forces, &c. of the respective Territories, from the Statistical Tables lately published at Berlin. By Josiah Dornford†, of Lincoln's Inn,

the present occasion, to Frankfort. His knowledge of the Constitution of the Empire, and the method he has adopted in the explanation of it, justly entitle him to the praise he has acquired abroad, if we may judge by the Foreign Reviews; and it is with some satisfaction that we announce the appearance of a Translation of the best Work on so interesting and difficult a subject. —The Translator has prefixed a Preface, in which he complains of the indifference generally discovered by the English to a knowledge of the interior history and political regulations of foreign countries. We have seldom seen so laborious a work in the German language more deserving a Translation, or a Translation executed with more fidelity.—It was originally written by desire of her Majesty, to whom the Translation is dedicated by permission." *Gent. Mag. Vol. LX. p.* 821.

* "The performance before us is a work of Science, composed by a man who has dedicated the greatest part of his life to the subject which he treats; and it is written in the German language, which, however undeservedly, receives but little attention in this country. Although the second and third volumes of this valuable work will, perhaps, soon make their appearance, we were unwilling to delay giving some account of the volume already published, which is entitled to distinction from the mob of translations."—"In our account of the first volume of this work, we expressed our earnest desire of seeing the continuation. That desire is now gratified, and our expectations are fully answered. The second and third volumes, now before us, accompanied with many valuable additions by the Translator, complete M. Pütter's Developement of the Germanic constitution, and render the English performance considerably more useful than the original, which has long been considered as the best book on the political law of Germany."

M. Rev. N. S. II. 265; *IV.* 142.

† This learned and promising young man was son of Josiah Dornford, Esq. a well-known and useful Member of the Corporation of London, and an active Magistrate for the County of Kent. He was of Trinity College, Oxford; M. A. there 1792; and afterwards LL. D. of the University of Gottingen; and a Barrister at Law. He published the above Translation with a view to acquire a knowledge of the language, history, and political constitution, of Germany. The subject was highly interesting; and he was led on, by one circumstance and another, to com-

LL. D. of the University of Gottingen, and late of Trinity College, Oxford." In Three Volumes, 8vo.

"Prolusiones nonnullæ Academicæ, nomine Universitatis Georgiæ-Augustæ Gottingensis scriptæ à C. G. Heyne; nunc primùm uno volumine editæ*." 8vo.

"Remarks† on the late Edition of the Tatler, with Notes, in six Volumes. By Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes‡."

commit his labours to the press. Shielded by such a name as that of Britain's Queen, he ventured to produce his earliest publication. He was appointed one of the Commissioners in Lord Moira's Army; and in November 1795 Inspector-General of the Army Accompts in the Leeward Islands. To the extensive attainments of a scholar, he added the suavity and elegant manners of a gentleman. His heart, which glowed with benevolence, never felt the influence of one contracted or illiberal sentiment. His urbanity, which distinguished him on every occasion, was the result of an early and uninterrupted attachment to persons whose rank gives lustre to their friendship, and whose virtues dignify it. His genius, which was emulous and inquisitive, whilst it opened to his mind the sources of Science, placed in his hand the palm of Literature. He died at Martinique, at the early age of 34, July 1, 1797. To his country he was an ornament; to his friends his loss was irreparable.

* This little volume was edited by Dr. Dornford, "Auspiciis Ernesti-Augusti, Augusti-Frederici, Adolphi-Frederici, M. Britan. Regis Aug. Sobolis faustiss. Juvent. Princip.;" and in the Preface, dated Nov. 13, 1789, Mr. Heyne pays some handsome compliments to two learned youths; "nostræ olim disciplinæ magnâ suâ cum laude alumnis, nostrarumque æque ac patriarum rerum gnaris; judicii itaque æquitate usuros esse speramus et alios Britannos, si qui fortè sui tantum moris intelligentiam et usum habebunt." These, a note informs us, were "Josias Dornford, qui in Academiâ nostrâ summos in jure honores consequutus est; et Alexander Craufurd, alumnus olim Pædagogii Ildefensis in montibus Hercyniis, inde Academiæ nostræ Gottingensis."

† These excellent Remarks, originally addressed by Lord Hailes to Mr. Nichols, were, by permission of the learned Writer, preserved in the Gentleman's Magazine, for 1790, vol. LX. pp. 679, 793, 902, 992, 1073, 1163.—In 1791, vol. LXI. p. 399, is also a critique, by Lord Hailes, on the famous Miniature of Milton in the possession of Sir Joshua Reynolds, which produced from the pen of our English Raphael a vindication of it in the same volume, p. 603; and a reply from Lord Hailes in p. 886.

‡ Dr. Kippis, in a Preface to the "Biographia Britannica," acknowledges frequent and great obligations to Lord Hailes;

"Illustrations of Euripides, on the Alcestis*. By R. P. Jodrell, Esq. F. R. S." 8vo.

"Epigrams, translated into English Verse from the Original Greek, and selected from the Compilation of Rich. Fr. Phil. Brunck, published at Strasburg, A. D. 1773†."

"ΘΕΟΦΡΑΣΤΟΥ ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΕΣ ΗΘΙΚΟΙ‡.

and see an accurate and ample account of his Life and Writings in Mr. Chalmers's "Biographical Dictionary," vol. XI.

The following Letter to Dr. Lort I print from the original:

"REVEREND SIR, *Edinburgh, Dec.* 14, 1765.

"Your friend Colonel Rickson informs me, that you are pleased to favour my attempts for illustrating the character of the last age from original papers, and that you are possessed of some MSS. relative to my plan. This has encouraged me to trouble you with these lines, entreating the favor of your correspondence and assistance. You may be assured that my Collections, already pretty large, are not made in the spirit of party; and that as I am often obliged to shew men of different sects and factions in an unfavourable light, so I am always willing to lay hold of the opportunity of shewing them in colours more agreeable to humanity. I have procured a new type, cast by Mr. Wilson of Glasgow, of which I enclose you a specimen: if I live, and have leisure, there will be many volumes published in that type; and in such a Work I shall be proud to acknowledge your benefactions, being, Reverend Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

DAVID DALRYMPLE."

* "To the opinion we formerly gave of Mr. Jodrell's illustrations of two other pieces of Euripides, the Ion and Bacchæ (see vol. VIII. p. 102), we can only add, that the present is an additional proof of the Writer's learning and reading, and an almost complete view of the system of Funerals, if we may so call it, among the Antients." *Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p.* 547.

† Both the design and execution of this little work are commendable. The Translator was a learned and respectable Graduate of New College, Oxford; who had previously distinguished himself by a Translation of the beautiful Greek Monostrophics of the present Bishop of Gloucester (see vol. VIII. p. 158.)

‡ "Theophrastus," being intended as a companion to "Catullus" (see p. 49), was printed in a small quarto, on a fine bold type, and without accents. Upon this last particularity Count Reviczky remonstrated with his friend the Chamberlain; who facetiously replied, 'that he would willingly be at the expence of printing a single copy with accents for the Count, if he would be at the pains of finding a person who would first make and afterwards correct them.'—It may be observed, that this is the only complete edition of Theophrastus; for Mr. Wilkes has added the two chapters found in the Vatican, and edited separately by John

Johannes Wilkes *, Anglus, recensuit. Londini, Typis Johannis Nichols."

" Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No. LI; containing Collections towards the History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester †. By John Nichols, F. S. A. Edinb. and Perth," 2 vols. 4to.

John Christopher Amadutius. There are no Notes, nor any Introduction; but, at the conclusion of the volume, an extract from Bruyere informs us what opinion he at least entertained of the original Author. " I enclose you, says the Chamberlain to his Printer, a page for *Theophrastus*, which is to commence after the 28th Chapter, as I have marked it, and another separate page to conclude the volume. *Courage, Sir; I see land.*"—Of this Volume only 120 copies were printed; and four on vellum, one of which was presented to Count Revicsky; a second to Earl Spencer; one is now in the possession of my friend Mr. Bindley (who bought it at an auction of Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby). The destination of the fourth I do not recollect.

* " There are few men whose character will be more astonishing to posterity than the Editor of this beautiful little volume. Born to the possession of the moderate fortune of a younger brother; educated with no very superior advantages; by the natural force of genius, and an affection for polite literature, we find Mr. Wilkes, at a very early age, the favourite companion of Patrician Wits, and the delight of every gay and fashionable circle. Scarcely arrived at manhood, he was driven, by a fortuitous coincidence of events, into the most tremendous storm of politicks, whence none but a mind firm as his own could ever have emerged. After shewing that he was better skilled in legal lore than the greatest Law Luminaries of the present age, he became an outlaw, and a man of indigence. Yet, even thus depressed, he rose superior to adversity; obtained a reversal of his outlawry; and was rewarded by his grateful fellow-citizens with the highest civic honours. In maturer age, we see him continuing to cultivate the Muses; and uniting the truest *otium cum dignitate* under the shade of his vine and his fig-tree; and long may he continue to enjoy this rational delight!" *Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p.* 1013.

† " The Editor, in his Advertisement, renews an observation which he had before made, that the only merit to which he can aspire, as to this part of his great work, is that of assiduity and good intention. These Collections, he adds, bear the appearance of a common-place book, connected, however, by an index; which, it is hoped, the Reader will consult, before he determines that any parish, which he may wish to examine, is actually deficient. It is his intention, if health and ability continue, to publish, from these and other materials, a much more complete work

No. LII. (the concluding Number) of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica *."

work of the kind; for assistance in which, he earnestly solicits his literary friends, particularly that of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentlemen, of the County; and at the same time he handsomely acknowledges that aid which has been already communicated." *M. Rev. N. S. V.* 165.

* "This Number consists of nine or ten articles, chiefly relative to subjects which have already fallen under notice in the course of the work.—In the Account of 'the Expences of the Funeral of John Dudlie, Esquier, who was buried at Newington the 17th daie of Januarie, 1581,' among other articles, the following is somewhat diverting: 'To a poore man that made an epitaphe, 10s.' There is a farther article not particularly specified in the list of contents. The Editor terms it, however, 'A Second Appendix to Mr. Mores' History of Tunstall, Kent;' and we ought to add, that herein he discovers candour and honour; for this long letter (constituting fifteen or sixteen pages) is very severe, and as it should seem, with some justice, on one part of his work. 'The publishing it literally as it was received, (it is added in a note) is the fairest proof of our impartiality.' It is addressed to the Printer by Mr. Banister; it is written with humour and smartness; and it discovers much good sense, while it warmly complains of an *invidious libel* on the memory of one of his ancestors long since numbered among the dead. Whether the charge adduced against Mr. Mores is just or not, as probably it is in great part at least, the Letter affords very useful hints, which deserve attention from all persons who engage in this branch of Literature.—The *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica* is now brought to a conclusion. The work constitutes *eight quarto volumes*, accompanied by more than *three hundred plates*; the different articles of which they consist having been carefully paged in such a manner, that they might follow each other with regularity in their suitable classes.—The Publisher expresses grateful acknowledgments for the candour with which the work, he says, has been uniformly received. He reflects with satisfaction how much his undertaking has been facilitated by the communications of Antiquaries whose assistance would confer honour on any publication. One Friend he thinks it would be unpardonable not to mention.' 'On the subject of Topography,' he adds, 'it is a name of peculiar eminence. Not only the original suggestion of the plan was from Mr. Gough; but the most unremitting and disinterested assistance has been received through the whole progress of this extensive undertaking. To him is the Reader indebted, if any thing agreeable or useful be found in these volumes.'—Though the Editor, however, thinks it proper that, in a work of such magnitude, which has not hitherto been confined to time or price, some pause should be made; he does not relinquish it, without affording the prospect

"An Inquiry into the History of Scotland preceding the Reign of Malcolm III. or the Year 1056. Including the authentic History of that Period. By John Pinkerton." 2 Vols. 8vo.

spect of resuming something of a similar kind. The *Bibliotheca* is closed; yet 'he is not,' we are told, 'without hope of addressing the purchasers again in a future work on the subject of *British Antiquities*, which may be printed in uniformity with the present, but under a title that shall make it entirely distinct.' We must, therefore, for a season, take our leave of Mr. Nichols and this laborious undertaking. He has been long engaged in contributing to the public information and amusement, in an innocent and laudable way; and possibly without reaping any considerable pecuniary benefit. He has assuredly the merit of great industry and attention in the execution of his plan, and has spared no expence for rendering it exact and ornamental. The volumes now finished have the credit of selecting and preserving memorials of different kinds, which might otherwise have been greatly obliterated, or wholly lost; and they are likely to prove useful co-adjutors to any persons who may hereafter engage in similar researches." *M. Rev. N. S. V.* 169—172.

The Work was some time after recommenced, under the title of "Miscellaneous Antiquities, in Continuation of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica;" of which only Six Numbers were published. A few other Topographical Works, however, were printed in the same size and form; and the whole (when by any chance they are purchased) may be conveniently thus arranged:

VOL. I. PART I. ANTIQUITIES IN KENT AND SUSSEX.

No. 1. Rowe-Mores's History of Tunstall.
6. Thorpe's Kent; Two Parts.
18. } Reculver, Herne, and Mayfield.
45. }
30. } Canterbury; and Saint Radigund.
42. }
33. Douglas's Dissertation on Celts.
25. Pegge on the Textus Roffensis; on the Elstobs; &c.

VOL. I. PART II. ANTIQUITIES IN KENT.

History of Hawkherst, by Jennings.
Parsons's Monuments in Kent.
Cozens's Tour through Thanet, &c.

VOL. II. PART I. ANTIQUITIES IN MIDDLESEX.

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the Bodleian Library at Oxford. By H. G. Oldfield, and R. R. Dyson." 12mo.

"A Sermon preached at St. Dunstan's in the West, on Sunday, March 28, 1790, for the Benefit of the Royal Humane Society. By the Rev. Joseph Holden Pott*, M. A. Prebendary of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of St. Alban's."

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No. 7. Nichols's History of Hinckley, Stoke, &c.
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* Son of the very eminent Surgeon noticed in vol. VIII. p. 425. He was educated first at Eton; and afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1780; M. A. 1783; Rector of St. Olave, Old Jewry, and St. Martin, Ironmonger Lane, 1787; Prebendary of Lincoln, 178..; Archdeacon of St. Alban's, 1789. In 1797 he resigned his City Livings, on being presented to the Rectory of Little Bursted in Essex; and in 1806 became Rector of Northall, Middlesex; Rector of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, 1813; Archdeacon of London, 1814. Whilst a boy at Eton, he published a Poem in two Cantos, the title of which I am not able to ascertain; and afterwards, in 1779, an octavo volume of "Poems," consisting of Odes, Elegies, &c.; and in 1782, an octavo volume of "Elegies," with "Selmane, a Tragedy." These, though juvenile performances, are by no means discreditable to his reputation. His next publications were, "An Essay on Landscape Painting, with Remarks, General and Critical, on the different Schools, and Masters, Antient and Modern, 1783," sm. 8vo. and

"An Account of the Parish of Fairford, in the County of Gloucester; with a Description of the Stained Glass in the Windows of the Church, Engravings of antient Monuments, with Inscriptions*."

and "The Tour of Valentine, 1786," small 8vo. (reprinted in 1796); an interesting and instructive little work, friendly to virtue, and giving rise to just and useful reflections and conversations on subjects of the greatest importance. But it is in his professional capacity that Mr. Pott has more peculiarly distinguished himself. His Primary Charge was delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of St. Alban's, May 7, 1789; and was followed by others, in 1791, 1792, 1796, 1797, 1800, 1805, 1808, 1809, 1812.—The good Archdeacon has also published the Sermon for the Humane Society, 1790, which occasions this Note; "Three Sermons for the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England, 1790," 8vo; "Elementary Discourses; designed for the use of a young Person after Confirmation, 1792," 12mo; "A Sermon preached before the Rev. the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Archdeaconry of London, at the Visitation held in the Parish Church of Christ Church, April 27, 1793," 4to. "A Discourse on the Lord's Day, or Christian Sabbath; in which the Points of Doctrine on this great subject, and the correspondent Line of Practice, are briefly and distinctly stated; published in Addition to Three Sermons on the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England, 1794," 8vo. "A Sermon preached at St. Paul's, June 5, 1794, being the Time of the Yearly Meeting of the Charity Schools, &c." 4to. "The Pattern of Christian Prudence and Discretion, urged against hurtful and fantastic Schemes of Life, 1800," 4to. "Concio ad Clerum Provinciæ Cantuariensis, in Æde Paulinâ, Kal. Novemb. habita, 1803." "Considerations on the general Conditions of the Christian Covenant, with a View to some important Controversies, 1805," 8vo. "Strictures on a Visitation Sermon, preached at Danbury in Essex, July 6, 1806," 8vo. 1807. There masterly "Strictures," though anonymous, were generally ascribed to Archdeacon Pott; who probably considered it more delicate to withhold his name, as the obnoxious Sermon was not preached within his Archdeaconry. "Remarks on two Particulars in a Refutation of Calvinism, &c. by a Friend to the Principles of that Work, 1811," 8vo. "A Sermon on the Love of our Country, preached in the Parish Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, on Thursday, Jan. 13, 1814, being the day appointed for a General Thanksgiving," 4to. "A Sermon on the Restoration of Peace; preached in the Parish Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, on Thursday, July 7, 1814; being the day appointed for a General Thanksgiving; printed by Request, 1814," 4to.

* For the accommodation of those to whom it might not be convenient to purchase the Gloucestershire Collections, Mr. Bigland reprinted the whole of the very curious parish of Fair-

"De Morbis quibusdam Commentarii. Auctore Clifton Wintringham*, Baronetto, M. D. Colleg. Medic. Londinens. et Parisiens. Socio, Societatis Regiæ Sodali, Exercitûs Britannici Medico Primario, et Medico Regio. Tom. II. †" 8vo.

"The Botanic Garden; a Poem, in Two Parts. Part I. containing *The Economy of Vegetation*‡, by Erasmus Darwin §, M. D." 4to.

Fairford, remarkable for the variety and excellence of its painted glass, in a small quarto pamphlet, containing a beautiful view of the church, and several of the monumental brasses.

* In addition to what has been transcribed in vol. II. p. 34, it may be observed that Dr. Clifton Wintringham the son was knighted, and on 27 October 1774 created a Baronet, being then of Dover-street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square; with remainder to Jarvis Clifton, esq. second son of Sir Jarvis Clifton, bart. of Clifton, Nottinghamshire. The limitation, however, I suppose, was unavailing, as his title seems to have died with him.—In the Library at Trinity College, Cambridge, is a small marble image of Esculapius, found at *Sarne*, near a river called *Speculum Dianæ*, 14 miles from Rome, and this inscription on paper on the pedestal:

"Effigiem hanc in Trin. Coll.
Cantab. post mortem
recipi voluit CLIFTONUS WIN-
TRINGHAM, Bt. M. D.
cujus ut in hoc quam in aliis expleantur
vota curavit curabitque
ANNA WINTRINGHAM."

† "The first volume of this work was printed in 1782 (see vol. II. p. 34; III. 144, 503.) The second, which is now presented to the Publick, contains a successive course of observations on a great variety of diseases, in which the excellent Author has displayed a philosophical discernment, and an intimate knowledge, of the human constitution in all its parts, and under all its infirmities. The style in which these Commentaries are written is clear, easy, unaffected Latinity." *Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p.* 156.

‡ This, though the *First Part*, had been, for reasons assigned in the Preface, preceded by *The Loves of the Plants*.

§ "A native of Elton, in Nottinghamshire, where he was born Dec. 12, 1731. After going with credit, through the usual school education under the Rev. Mr. Burrows, at the Grammar-school at Chesterfield, he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge; where he continued only till 1755, when, having the degree of M. B. he went to Edinburgh, to complete his studies; which being finished, and having taken the degree of M. D. he went to Lichfield, and there commenced his career of practice. Being

sent

"The Town Talk, Fish Pool, Plebeian, Old Whig, Spinster, &c. By Sir Richard Steele. Illustrated with Notes, by John Nichols." 8vo.

sent for, soon after his arrival, to Mr. Inglis, a gentleman of considerable fortune in the neighbourhood, who was ill with fever, and in so dangerous a state that the attending Physician had given up the case as hopeless, the Doctor had the good fortune to restore him to health. This gave him so high a degree of reputation at Lichfield, and in the neighbouring towns and villages, that his competitor, who was before in considerable practice, finding himself neglected, and nearly deserted, left the place. Dr. Darwin soon after married the daughter of Mr. Howard, a respectable inhabitant of Lichfield, and had three sons, who lived to the age of manhood; two of them he survived; the third, Dr. Robert Waring Darwin, is now in considerable practice as a Physician at Shrewsbury. In 1781, having married a second wife, Dr. Darwin removed to Derby, where he continued to reside till his death, which happened April 18, 1802, in his 70th year. Six children by the second wife, with their mother, survived him. The Doctor was of an athletic make, much pitted with the small-pox. He stammered much in his speech. He had enjoyed an almost uninterrupted good state of health until towards the conclusion of his life, which he attributed, and reasonably, to his temperate mode of living, particularly to his moderation in the use of fermented liquors. This practice he recommended strenuously to all who consulted him. Miss Seward, from whose Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Darwin these notices are principally taken, gives him the credit of having introduced habits of sobriety among the trading part of Lichfield, where it had been the custom to live more freely before he went to reside there. His frequent journeys into the country on professional business, contributed also in no small degree to the preservation of his health and his faculties, which latter remained unimpaired to the day of his death. His death was sudden, occasioned by a fit of what he was used to call *angina-pectoris*, which he had several times experienced, and always relieved by bleeding plentifully. His 'Botanic Garden,' the first of his Poems to which he put his name, was not published till 1781. It is comprised in two parts; in the first of which he treats of the Economy of Vegetables, in the second of the Loves of the Plants. The novelty of the design, the brilliancy of the diction, full of figurative expressions, in which every thing was personified, rendered the Poem for some years extremely popular. In 1793, he published the first volume of 'Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life,' 4to. The second volume, which completed the plan, was printed in 1796. As the eccentric genius of the Author was known, great expectations were formed of this work, the labour, we were told, of more than twenty years. It was to reform, or entirely new model, the whole system of medicine, professing no

"Essays* on various Subjects. By Thomas Monro †, Magdalen College, Oxford."

no less than to account for the manner in which man, animals, and vegetables are formed. In 1801, Dr. Darwin published "Phytologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening;" but the Publick, tired with the reveries of the Writer, let this large book of 600 pages in quarto pass almost unnoticed. As little attention was paid to a small tract on Female Education, which had little indeed to attract notice. 'It is,' Miss Seward observes, 'a meagre work, of little general interest, those rules excepted, which are laid down for the preservation of health.' It is, however, harmless — a character that can by no means be accorded to the 'Zoonomia.' His son, Charles Darwin, who died at Edinburgh, May 15, 1778, while prosecuting his studies in medicine, deserves to be noticed for having discovered a test distinguishing pus from mucus, for which a gold medal was adjudged him by the University. Mr. Darwin left an unfinished Essay on the retrograde motion of the absorbent vessels of animal bodies in some diseases. This was, some time after the death of the young man, published by his father, together with the dissertation for which he had obtained the prize medal.

* "In the 95th page of this Work, the Reader is presented with a Letter, which he is desired to suppose might have been written by Prince Le Boo, just after his arrival in England, to his father in the Pelew Islands. Since these sheets were in the press, and most of them printed off, I have been gratified with the perusal of a work, entituled 'The Loiterer,' published last year in Oxford. Had I been fortunate enough to have met with that work sooner, I would certainly have prevented a striking resemblance, which now appears, between the letter I allude to and one contained in 'The Loiterer' from Omai to his friends at Otaheite. The Reader will perhaps be kind enough, instead of accusing me of imitation, to consider this circumstance as illustrating an *important* maxim which I have somewhere delivered with *becoming solemnity*; viz. That two *great* writers of kindred genius, treating upon the same subject, will frequently be betrayed into similar ideas, and sometimes a similarity of expression." *Introduction.*

† The Rev. Thomas Monro (nephew to the late, and first cousin to the present eminent Physician) was educated by Dr. Parr at Norwich; and was afterwards of Magdalen College, Oxford; M. A. 1774. He was always distinguished by literary taste and talent. Whilst at Oxford, he was the principal conductor of the "Olla Podrida," as stated in p. 40. In 1790 he published the above-noticed volume of "Essays;" in 1791, in conjunction with the Rev. William Beloe, a Translation of "Alciphron's Epistles;" and in 1795, the Tragedy of Philoctetes in Lemnos;" and, having been introduced to the friendship of Lord Maynard, was presented by that Nobleman to the Rectory of Eyston Magna in Essex, where he has ever since regularly resided.

"Letters

"Letters to Mr. Archdeacon Travis*, in Answer to his Defence of the Three Heavenly Witnesses†, 1 John v. 7.‡ By Richard Porson§." 8vo.

* The Rev. George Travis, a native of Royton in Lancashire, was educated at Manchester school, under Mr. Purnell, and admitted a sizar in St. John's College, Cambridge, 1761, under Mr. Abbot. He took his degree of B. A. 1765, M. A. 1768; and was Archdeacon and Prebendary of Chester; and Rector of Handley, and Vicar of East Ham, in that County. Though a Pluralist, and a man of respectable talents, Mr. Travis was remarkably affable, facetious, and pleasant. The universality of his genius was evinced by the various transactions in which he was concerned, and in all of which he excelled. In his manners, the gentleman and the scholar were gracefully and happily blended. Among other branches of knowledge he appears to have been familiarly acquainted with the Law of Tithes; but, turning his mind too eagerly to sacred criticism, he undertook to vindicate the controverted text, 1 John v. 7; and met with powerful antagonists in Griesbach, Porson, Marsh, and Pappelbaum. His labours, however, have proved not a little useful to the world, having excited a closer attention of learned men to the MSS. of Stephens, to the Valesian Readings, and the MS. at Berlin, &c. relative to the authenticity of the present text of the Greek Testament. After a very short illness, he died at Hampstead, whither he had removed for the benefit of the air, Feb. 24, 1797.

† These Letters, the first regular and avowed publication of Mr. Porson (of whom some particulars shall be given in a future page), Mr. Gibbon pronounced to be 'the most acute and accurate piece of criticism which had appeared since the days of Bentley. The Author's strictures,' he adds, 'are founded in argument, enriched with learning, and enlivened with wit; and his Adversary neither deserves, nor finds, any quarter at his hand."

‡ "In a sensible and manly Preface, Mr. Porson engages to make a public recantation of whatever errors may be pointed out in his work, should it come to a second edition. Of this he does not cherish any very sanguine expectations; nor can we say what reception these Letters will receive from the Publick; but we will pronounce them the fruit of much learning; and we can venture to assure their Author, that they will be *delivered*, though he may not *address them, to Posterity*." *M. Rev. N. S. V.* 45.—Admitting the full claim of merit in Mr. Gibbon as an Historian and a Scholar, Mr. Porson observes, that "a rage for *indecency* pervades the whole work, but especially the last volume.

§ This Volume is here noticed, though it came from a different press, as the greater part of the Letters, as well as those to which they were an answer, first appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine. Their rise and progress is briefly this. In a regular Review

"The Goldsmith's Repository: Containing a concise Elementary Treatise on the Art of assaying

Review of Mr. Gibbon's "Roman History," in Gent. Mag. vol. LI. p. 521, the following unqualified assertion was extracted; "The *three witnesses* (1 John, v. 7) have been established in our Greek Testaments by the prudence of Erasmus; the honest bigotry of the Complutensian editors; the typographical fraud, or error, of Robert Stephens, in the placing a crotchet; and the deliberate falshood, or strange misapprehension, of Theodore Beza." This produced, from Archdeacon Travis, a series of excellent Letters in the Magazine (LII. 65, 278, 330, 522); which were dilated into a quarto volume, 1784; and went through a second edition, 1785. To this Mr. Porson's series of Letters in 1790 were addressed; in which, if Mr. Porson had discovered less of the temper of Dr. Bentley, his learning and polemical talents would have appeared to greater advantage; but, notwithstanding this, his arguments appeared just and satisfactory. In Gent. Mag. LXI. 1138, is the following brief note from Mr. Travis: "A careful collation of the Greek MSS. of the New Testament, now in the Royal Library at Paris, which have been ascribed to Robert Stephens, and a comparison of their readings with those of R. Stephens's margin, have been lately made; the result of which is, that those are NOT the MSS. which he used in his grand Edition of A. D. 1550. On this it was remarked that "the Author of the 'Letters to Mr. Gibbon,' in his second edition, and Dr. Kipling, in his late Commencement-speech at Cambridge (which will be published) seemed to have ascertained this matter beforehand, as far as argument alone could prevail. But positive proof was still called for; and it will be given. And the charges which have been brought against the integrity of R. Stephens will be demonstrated to have been as injurious as they always appeared to be incredible. Mr. Urban will relate this intelligence to his readers with pleasure, because it is always grateful to a liberal mind to see the memories of the illustrious dead rescued from unmerited reproach." A Third Edition, considerably enlarged, appeared in 1794, "built generally on the basis of that which preceded it; but many parts of the superstructure were enlarged by the use of new, and (as it seems) valuable materials." In this new Edition Mr. Porson was passed by unnoticed by the Archdeacon in the general mass of his antagonists. 'It is not to be understood,' says he, 'that a distinct answer is meant to be given in the following pages to every stricture which has been made on the former Editions of these Letters. Few of them, which I have seen, can claim the credit of originality. A reply to Simon Emlyn, or Wetstein, gives to this class of writers their own confutation. Still fewer are entitled to the praise of candour and liberality. *Cum talibus neque amicitias habere volo, neque inimicitias.* The *argument* in every such instance may be attended to, but the man will certainly be overlooked.' What the Archdeacon,

Metals, Rules, Directions, and correct extensive Tables, applied to all the possible Occasions of

con, in his second edition, concluded with respect to the MSS. in the King of France's Library, supposed by mistake to have been R. Stephens's, are now fully proved not to have been his." To this it was answered: "Mr. Porson's arguments are in general borrowed, and not original. But, whether original or borrowed, they are now in general done away. If your Reviewer shall have leisure to compare those arguments with the answers given to them in the third edition of the 'Letters to Mr. Gibbon,' he will perceive the truth of this remark. If he shall be too busily employed in other avocations to engage in such a disquisition, you may perhaps soon receive a breviate of this kind, from the Writer of this present Note. Your Reviewer further remarks, that the Archdeacon 'passes by Mr. Porson unnoticed in the general mass of his antagonists.' I fancy myself able to assign one motive for this preterition. Mr. Porson's assault on the Archdeacon was unprovoked; and his language was unbecoming a scholar, and unworthy of a gentleman. In such a situation, the Archdeacon's feeling expressions are, perhaps, the most proper that could have been adopted. '*Cum talibus neque amicitias habere volo, neque inimicitias.*' Be this, however, as it may, all the interest which I, as one of the publick, can take in this matter, is, to examine whether Mr. Porson's arguments have received a proper attention. And, for this purpose, I repeat my intentions of soliciting your indulgence on some future occasion; and declare myself to be, in the mean time, A FRIEND TO MR. URBAN." Mr. Porson again stept forward: "I pity you, Mr. Urban, from my heart. More last words of the three heavenly witnesses! The gentleman, who calls himself *your friend*, comes forth in your last number, and seems desirous to engage in the controversy:

'O! limed soul, that, struggling to be free,
Art more engaged!' HAMLET.

His letter, I think, may be reduced to three heads:—First, he is angry with your Reviewer for supposing that Mr. Porson's Letters may be sufficient to confute Mr. Travis, even though it should be allowed that not one of the MSS. now found in the Parisian Library belongs to the list used by R. Stephens in his folio edition.—Secondly, he asserts that Mr. Porson's arguments are all borrowed.—Thirdly, he half promises to give a Breviate of the controversy. In answer to the first, give my respectful compliments to your Reviewer, and tell him that he has made too hasty a concession. Mr. Travis has done nothing less than proved the non-identity of the MSS. by the specimens already produced. Let him publish his entire collation, and we shall be better enabled to form a judgment. The second is a formidable objection truly! Mr. Porson himself having formally disclaimed all pretensions to novelty, as any of your readers may see by looking at the beginning of his second letter, or in your

vol.

mixing, alloying, or finding the Value of Bullion, under all its various Denominations of Gold, Silver,

vol. LIX. p. 101. In return, I beg to know how much new matter Mr. Travis has added, from his own stock, *errors excepted?* On the third I observe, that you seem already to have had enough of the controversy. Such too seems to have been Mr. Porson's opinion, when he took the subject out of your Miscellany to treat it in a more convenient place and manner. It is difficult to discuss such a question properly with the interruptions which your plan renders necessary. I submit it, therefore, to your Friend, whether he would not do better to lick that mass of knowledge, with which his mind teems, into the form of a pamphlet, than to extract it by piecemeal at monthly intervals. Whether this gentleman be a new-dubbed Knight, who sleeps on brambles till he kills his man, or the doughty Champion himself, who wears his beaver down lest his person should be known, and his challenge refused, I am willing to enter the lists with him on the fulfilment of one indispensable previous condition. I believe that I shall do no injustice to Mr. Travis and your Friend (if they are two), by supposing that they esteem the defence of R. Stephens, as newly furbished up, to be the brightest piece of armour in the Hero's *panoplia dogmatica.*" After discussing some supposed errors in the Archdeacon's collations, Mr. Porson concludes, "It is diverting enough to hear Mr. Travis and his myrmidons exclaim against the want of candour and liberality in their opponents. They always bring to my mind the story of the convict, who complained bitterly of the unpolite behaviour of the Judge in condemning him. URBANO AMICIOR."

The Archdeacon's rejoinder thus ends the controversy: "*Amicior* may try to compose himself as to any apprehended dispute with me. I mean nothing less than to enter into any controversy with him. But I cannot so easily speak peace to him on another point. He feels himself mortified, as well as irritated, that Mr. Archdeacon Travis has completely vindicated the memory of R. Stephens, and, in so doing, has placed an insurmountable obstacle in the way of the opponents of the verse 1 John, v. 7. The pungency of those feelings will increase with time; for that vindication will bear the test of the most rigid examination. *Amicior* wishes, however, to get rid of this odious vindication, by alleging, that the author of it (if I understand him aright) has misunderstood or misinterpreted the marginal notes of R. Stephens in two verses, *viz.* ix. 2, and xix. 28, of St. Matthew. If this objection should be admitted, it would not profit the cause which he espouses. But it will not be admitted. The former of these instances is a mere error of the press in a single figure. For Matt. ix. 2, read ix. 5, and this part of the objection is wholly done away. How very near to drowning, Mr. Urban, must he be who catches at a twig like this!" [The

and Parting. Also, an Appendix, in which are contained Abstracts of all the Acts of Parliament now in force, relating to Gold and Silver; and a View of all the Changes in their respective Standards. By W. J. Alldridge." 8vo.

"The History and Antiquities of Claybrook†, in the County of Leicester, including the Chapelries

other marginal note is copied at length, and vindicated in Gent. Mag. LXIV. 788.]—"In the precipitation, as it seems, of a perturbed mind, *Amicior* calls for the Archdeacon's whole collation. Whatever may be the wishes of the Learned World in general on the subject, it was hardly to be expected that *Amicior* would stand foremost in the requisition. The discordances, *one hundred and thirty*, and upwards, which he specially stated (p. 242), being more than sufficient to bend all opposition to the ground, it seems not to be an over-wise act in *Amicior* to call for the remainder of the *nineteen hundred* discordances, to oppress him still more severely. I proceed now, Mr. Urban, to comply with the request made in your *Index Indicatorius*, p. 552, but not in the manner which *Amicior* seems to fear and deprecate; for I intend my Breviate to deserve its name, by confining it within the bounds of the present sheet." [See them in Gent. Mag. LXIV. 789.]—'I could have added, Mr. Urban, to this Breviate; but it would have been an unnecessary labour. The references already made shew the general tenor and design of the work to which they apply. It will endure; and will buoy up, on its strong wing, the acrimonious, but flimsy, labours of Mr. Professor Porson. A FRIEND TO MR. URBAN."

† "We understand this addition to our Local Topography is the work of one of Mr. Nichols's excellent assistants in his grand plan of the History of Leicestershire. Mr. Macaulay has vindicated the character of an Antiquary from the reproaches cast on it in the unrelieved hours of the fashionable circle, as well as from the disapprobation of persons of real learning and good sense. The Parochial Histories of *Hawsted* and *Kiddington* are sufficient specimens how well such works are capable of being conducted; and though this mode of handling them may be too diffuse for a general history, *even that* may be treated in a more entertaining and readable manner than has been too often practised.—*Old Justice Byrd* and *Parson Paul* are two eminent characters among the inhabitants of Claybrook, in the 17th and 18th centuries; to whom may be added *John Blockley*, an ingenious mechanick, maker of musical wind-instruments; and *John Atkins*, who, from a faithful Volunteer against the Rebels to his King and Country, in 1745, is become a successful campaigner against 'rats, mice, and such small geer'." *Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p.* 360.

of

of Wibtoft and Little Wigston, and the Hamlets of Bittesby and Ullesthorpe. By the Rev. Aulay Macaulay*, M. A.

* Son of the Rev. John Macaulay, Minister of the Church and Parish of Cardross in Dumbartonshire. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1778, before he was 20 years of age. During his residence at the University, he wrote many Essays, moral and literary, in Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine, under the signature of *Academicus*. Soon after taking his Degree, he accepted an invitation from the late Joseph Foster Barham, Esq. of Bedford, (Father of the M. P. of the same name) to superintend the education of his Sons. In the Town of Bedford, he spent three years most happily, in uninterrupted friendship with Mr. Barham's family, and in literary pursuits. During this period of his life he published "Essays on various subjects of Taste and Criticism, 1780," 8vo. "Two Discourses on Sovereign Power and Liberty of Conscience, translated from the Latin of Professor Noodt of Leyden, with Notes and Illustrations, 1781," 8vo. which received the approbation of the Literary Journals of the day. On the expiration of his engagements at Bedford, he entered into Orders, and took the Curacy of Claybrook in Leicestershire, where he commenced residence in August 1781, and where he spent many happy years, dividing his time between the duties of the pastoral care, the pursuits of Literature, and the enjoyments of social life. And here I may be allowed to observe, from my personal knowledge of the neighbourhood, that his exemplary attention to the clerical duties are still affectionately remembered by many of the numerous inhabitants of Claybrook. In 1785 Mr. Macaulay was admitted of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; and continued a Member of that Society, till he was of standing to take a B. D. Degree; the expence of which he thought it needless to incur till better prospects might open to his view.—To his unremitting exertions I was indebted for a variety of communications in the progress of my "History of Leicestershire;" particularly for an entire transcript by himself from an original History of the Family of Feilding, preserved in the Library at Nuneham.—A short extract or two from his much-esteemed correspondence will demonstrate his friendly attention.

"DEAR SIR, *Claybrook, Jan.* 5, 1789.

"Lest you should think me dilatory, I write to acquaint you that the proofs would have been returned to you ere now, had it not been for the accession of fresh materials. The history of the *Wigley* family in Ullesthorpe naturally connects itself with that of a family of the name of *Smith*, who resided at Frolesworth, a neighbouring Village; one of whom was Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer of Scotland about the beginning of the 18th century, and founded a noble charity in Frolesworth, of which

"Episcopal Opinions on the Test and Corporation Acts, delivered in the House of Peers, in December 1718, by the Archbishops Wake and Dawes,

I mean to give a particular account. Mr. Smith, of Normanton in this County, has promised to look over a number of old papers, and to supply me with all the information he can procure respecting the Wigleys and the Lord Chief Baron. I remain, dear Sir, your faithful humble servant, A. Macaulay."

"Dear Sir, *Claybrook, July* 29, 1789.

"I hope to send you, in the course of a few days, *Claybrook*, and *the fruits of our last researches*, corrected, with considerable additions. The proofs came safe to hand; as did, likewise, Lewis's Wicliffe, for which I return you many thanks. I am obliged to you for your intelligence respecting Melancthon. A. M."

Mr. Macaulay was presented to the Rectory of Frolesworth in 1789; which he resigned in 1790. In the Autumn of 1793 he made a Tour through South Holland and the Netherlands; of which he gave a very curious and entertaining detail in Gent. Mag. vol. LXIII. and several subsequent Volumes. In 1794 he attended a son of Sir Walter Farquhar, as Tutor and Travelling Companion, into Germany; where he was in a very particular manner noticed at the Court of the late Duke of Brunswick, at whose table he was a frequent and familiar guest; and was very highly esteemed by the late Duchess. During his residence there, he had the honour of instructing their illustrious Daughter, the present Princess of Wales, in the rudiments of the English Language; and long after her Royal Highness's arrival in this Kingdom, Mr. Macaulay was distinguished by repeated proofs of grateful recollection; as he was afterwards by the good old Duchess, on her return to this her native country. But, unfortunately, the *friendships* of the Great do not always lead to their *patronage*. Mr. Macaulay was of too lofty and independent a spirit to solicit preferment; and it very rarely flows spontaneously on mere merit. Meanwhile he was presented, in 1796, to the Vicarage of Rothley in Leicestershire, by Thomas Babington, Esq. the worthy and philanthropic Member for the Borough of Leicester, who was united in marriage to Jean, a sister of Mr. Macaulay. This Vicarage, though not of any great pecuniary value, is somewhat of an Ecclesiastical Dignity. Mr. Babington, as proprietor of Rothley Temple, an antient Preceptory of the Knights Templars, is Lord of the Manor and Soke of Rothley; which not only extends through the Lordships of Rothley and Rothley Temple, and the Chapelries of Caldwell, Gaddesby, Grimston, Keame, Mountsorell superior, Wartnaby, and Wykeham, but to several other parts of the County, in which it is the most extensive Manor. It had antiently, and still enjoys, a peculiar jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical, exempt and free from all other Ecclesiastical Courts. It has the privilege also of marrying within itself,

the Bishops Hoadly, Smalridge, Willis, Gibson, Robinson, Atterbury, Kennett, and Gastrell; with

itself, the Commissary, who derives his authority from the Lord of the Manor, granting licence; and is exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of the Diocese; who still, however, grants institution to the Vicarage. In a record cited in p. 952 of the "History of Leicestershire," mention is made of a pension to the Archdeacon, which by other instruments appears to be for an exemption from jurisdiction.—But Mr. Macaulay shall here gratefully speak for himself:

"My Dear Friend, *Claybrook, July* 18, 1796.

"I am sure you will be glad to hear that Fortune begins to smile upon me. *Respexit tamen, et longo post tempore venit.*—Mr. Babington has offered me a Presentation to the Living of Rothley, vacant by his Brother's death, to which I shall probably be instituted in the course of a few weeks. I think of commencing residence at Rothley about Michaelmas; and I hope I shall not be long there before I have the satisfaction of seeing you under my roof. I shall be sorry to part with my honest friends at Claybrook; and am very anxious about the succession to the Curacy. The Bishop has the nomination; but he will probably listen to my recommendation. A. Macaulay."

"My Dear Sir, *Rothley Vicarage, Feb.* 20, 1798.

"I am now as comfortably situated as a Country Parson can reasonably desire; and no ambitious dreams disturb my repose, notwithstanding the following passage in a letter from a friend in high life: 'I have no doubt of your eventual promotion in the Church; for YOUR PRINCESS does not forget her Friends'."

On this moderate preferment, with a numerous family, the zealous Vicar is "passing rich." The sequestered situation of Mr. Macaulay has, however, been a loss, not only to himself, but to the literary world. Few men have greater abilities for writing; few have laid in a greater store either of classical or historical learning; and his enunciation is pleasing and perspicuous; but his oratory has been principally exhibited to rustic congregations; and his productions from the press are not very numerous. Besides those above specified, he has only published the following detached Sermons. "The peculiar Advantages of Sunday-schools; a Charity Sermon preached at St. Paul's, Bedford, 1792," 8vo; "The Liturgy of the Church of England recommended; a Sermon preached on St. Mark's Day, 1796, at Bow Church, before the Governors of Hutchins's Charity," 8vo; a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Claybrook, May 5, 1805, at the Funeral of Emma Dicey." He has indeed meditated loftier flights, and has planned a thousand schemes for a variety of useful and entertaining books—but, when I add, on my own knowledge, that he has been *full thirty years* engaged in a "Life of Melancthon," there is not much hope that the Publick will be gratified with many

Arguments by the Duke of Buckingham, the Earls of Nottingham, Stanhope, Sunderland, Jersey, and

many of his productions. One of his many plans he thus unfolds, in a Letter dated Feb. 18, 1801: "I have often thought, since the appearance of Warton's Edition of Pope, that a new Edition, upon a new plan, would be well received. I mean an *Editio expurgata*, upon the plan of Hurd's Cowley, intituled, 'Select Works, in Verse and Prose, of Alexander Pope.' Such an edition might, perhaps, be comprized in three large octavo volumes; and, if you would run the risk, *solus cum solo*, or jointly with any of your brethren, I should have no objection to engage in the task of revising, abridging, and annotating. Let me know what you think of this plan; and, if you approve of it, you shall have my ideas respecting it more in detail in a future Letter. I am sanguine in my expectation that such an exhibition of Pope as I have in my mind's eye would be acceptable to the Public. A. M."

Having communicated to him my own ideas on the subject, he thus writes more fully, March 4, "The more I think of Pope, the more I am convinced the thing would answer, provided it were executed properly: I mean, with taste, discrimination, and judgment. Several pieces that appeared in Warburton's Edition ought to be expunged; as well as some that have been introduced into Warton's. The Poetry might either be arranged in the exact order of chronology, or under the various heads of *Descriptive, Didactic, Satirical, Translations, Imitations, Miscellaneous.* The Prose should be arranged under the heads of *Prefaces, Essays,* and *Select Epistles.* The Notes should be short, to illustrate beauties, to mark deviations from the principles of taste, or the canons of sound criticism; to elucidate obscurities, and to give biographical sketches of the writers and characters who figure in his works. Not many of Warburton's Annotations are worth preserving. Warton has encumbered his Edition with too many Notes; the quintessence of them should be extracted for a new Edition. A *new* Life should be prefixed, containing the substance of Warburton, Warton, Ruffhead, and Johnson. Now, I think, all this might be comprized in half the bulk of Warton's Edition; and, in my humble opinion, greatly to the advancement of Pope's fair fame with the present and future times.—I agree with you, that the present Proprietors of Pope's Works would be the proper persons to be Principals in such an undertaking. I should be glad if you would sound some of the leading men upon the business, mentioning my name, and let me know what they think of the project. If the plan is relished, we can then talk of terms."—I shall close this long Note by observing, that it originates from the sincerest regard for a worthy and exemplary Divine; whose friendship I have long enjoyed, and to whose talents, benevolence, and integrity, I am proud to give this public testimony.

Ilay,

Ilay, Lord Viscount Townshend, the Lords North and Grey, Coningsby, and Lansdowne*." 8vo.

"The Rudiments of Mathematicks; designed for the use of Students at the Universities; containing an Introduction to Algebra, Remarks on the first Six Books of Euclid, the Elements of Plane Trigonometry. By William Ludlam †, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. The Third Edition," 8vo.

"Considerations on the Expediency of revising the Liturgy and Articles of the Church of England ‡;" 8vo. Two Editions.

"The Supplementary Volume to the Leicestershire Views; containing a Series of Excursions, in the Year 1790, in the Villages and Places of Note in the County. By John Throsby §. To which are

* This was an impartial account of the Debates on both sides, printed from the original MS. of the Reporters; and the Speech of Lord Lansdowne, in answer to Bishop Gibson, from the handwriting of Bishop Atterbury.—The result of this debate was, the repeal of the *Occasional Conformity and Schism Bills*; but the Test and Corporation Acts remained unaltered.

† Of this very able Mathematician, see vol. III. p. 639.

‡ See an account of this able Pamphlet (which was printed under the auspices of the late Duke of Grafton, and generally attributed to the Bishop of Landaff) in Gent. Mag. LXI. 498.

§ Mr. Throsby, who was for many years Parish-clerk of St. Martin's at Leicester, was a man of strong natural genius; and, during the vicissitudes of a life remarkably chequered, rendered himself conspicuous as a Draughtsman and Topographer. He attempted many expedients for the maintenance of a numerous family, few of which answered his purpose; and his last days would have been shaded with penury and disappointment, but for the assistance of those friends who knew his worth, and justly appreciated him as a man of honesty, integrity, and merit. He died Feb. 3, 1803, æt. 63; and is recorded, on a tablet over the vestry-door at St. Martin's, to have been of a peaceful disposition; who lived respected, and died an humble Member of the Church of Christ."—His publications were, "The Memoirs of the Town and County of Leicester, 1777," 6 vols. 12mo. "Select Views in Leicestershire, from Original Drawings, 1789," 4to. He next published the above-mentioned work, which was followed by "The History and Antiquities of the antient Town of Leicester, 1791," 4to. "Letter to the Earl of Leicester, on the Roman Cloaca, or Sewer, at Leicester;

added, in Notes, the most valuable Parts of Burton, Nichols, and other antecedent Writers on Leicestershire," 4to.

1791.

"Twelve Discourses on the Influence of the Christian Religion on Civil Society. By the Rev. James Douglas *, F. A. S." 8vo.

"Baron Inigo Born's new Process of Amalgamation of Gold and Silver Ores, and other Metallic Mixtures, as, by his late Imperial Majesty's Commands, introduced in Hungary and Bohemia. From the Baron's Account in German. Translated into English by R. E. Raspe †. With Twenty-two Copper-plates. To which are added, A Supplement, or a Comparative View of the former Method of Melting and Refining; and an Address to the Subscribers, giving an Account of its latest Improvements, and of the Quicksilver Trade ‡," 4to.

ter; with some Thoughts on the Jewry Wall, 1793," 8vo. "Thoughts on the Provincial Corps raised, and now raising, in Support of the British Constitution at this awful Period, by a Private in the Leicestershire, 1795," 8vo. "Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire, re-published with large Additions, and embellished with Picturesque and Select Views of Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, Towns, Villages, Churches, and Ruins, 1797," 3 vols. 4to. A good Portrait of him is prefixed to his "Select Views in Leicestershire."

* Author of the "*Nenia Britannica*;" of whom see before, p. 8. —"The Writer of these Discourses obviously possesses a cultivated mind; his language is sometimes energetic, and always manly. We are obliged to remark, occasionally, a fondness for abstruse words, and sometimes a want of perspicuity; but these Discourses will be read by many with satisfaction, and may be read by all with improvement." *Gent. Mag. vol. LXII. p.* 648.

† See vol. III. pp. 217. 230.

‡ "There is no danger of Mr. Raspe having anywhere misunderstood the sense of his originals, or of having expressed himself inadequately in our language—but justice requires us to add, that he appears to have had this business much at heart; and he intimates, in consequence of a Mineralogical Survey which at that time (1790) employed him in the Northern parts of the Island, 'that Great Britain has a chance to have quicksilver

"The Eulogies of Howard *, a Vision †," 8vo. "The Theatre, by Sir Richard Steele ‡. To which

silver mines of her own, nor any longer in that respect to be dependant on foreign regulations of finance, speculation, and monopoly'." *M. Rev. N. S. VIII.* 174.

* It is not generally known that this beautiful little Volume was the production of Mr. Hayley.

† "Panegyric was never more honourably bestowed than in celebrating the merit of Howard; and she here performs her office in a manner by no means unworthy of the subject. Such a tribute to the memory of a good man, must be read with pleasure by the good." *M. Rev. N. S. VII.* 416.—"Concerning the merits and virtues of the departed Howard there seems to exist but one opinion, amongst all ranks and characters of men. Even they who intimate that his conduct was tinctured with enthusiasm, allow it to be an enthusiasm of the most amiable nature, equally deserving of imitation and reward. The pen which produced the present performance is certainly no mean one, and must have its effect in contributing to the final accomplishment of what the friends of Benevolence and Howard have in view. This *beatific* vision represents another and a better world, in which the three more distinguished Professions concur in acknowledging the services of Howard to mankind to have deserved a permanent and immortal compensation. Three different Eulogies are pronounced in his name, by three illustrious characters, in the *separate heaven* assigned to the Professors of Divinity, Medicine, and Law. A Funeral Sermon is added; which, perhaps, with respect to the composition, is the best part of the work. The whole is entitled to our praise, and has our best wishes for its success." *Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p.* 657.

‡ "As long as elegant Literature shall be cultivated in this country, the name of Steele will always have a respectable portion of esteem and praise. It has been, till very lately, the fashion to regard him more as the Friend of Addison and Pope, and as borrowing a reflected splendour from their superior lustre, than as entitled to great reputation on his own account, as an original Writer, as possessed of genius diffusing no inconsiderable light from itself, as improving our language, and as a warm and steady friend to liberty and morals. But at this period, when prejudices of all kinds are the more rigorously examined, the more fixed they seem, and the more antient they are, it is clearly ascertained and acknowledged, that Steele's talents as a man, and skill as a writer, required no adventitious aid. Whether we consider his polished diction, his acuteness in controversy, or the variety and depth of his observation; his claims to our esteem are so strong, that to us it seems probable they will be the more readily acknowledged, the farther our advances in refinement shall incline us to examine them. We speak of that refine-

are added, The Anti-Theatre; the Character of Sir John Edgar; Steele's Case with the Lord Chamberlain; the Crisis of Property, with the Sequel, Two Pasquins, &c. &c. Illustrated with Literary and Historical Anecdotes, by John Nichols," 8vo.

"A Descriptive Catalogue* of a General Collection of Antient and Modern engraved Gems, Ca-

refinement which admits no claims without investigation; and we allude to such an examination as is prompted by ingenuous curiosity, and conducted by liberality and candour.—To the Editor of the present Work the friends and admirers of Steele owe many obligations. His industry, and, we may add, his acuteness, have been successfully exercised to render the cloud which obscured Steele's reputation less and less dense. His partial care has raised Steele from amongst the groupe in which he was sometimes confounded, and often overlooked; and placed him on a separate pedestal, where he attracts and obtains his proper share of attention and praise. There are but very few, partial as they may have been to Steele's writings, or curious in collecting the periodical publications of that period, who have seen an entire collection of the 'Theatre;' and yet we may be justified in asserting, that it would be difficult to produce better writing from either the Spectators, Tatlers, or Guardians. To those who are curious in investigating the history of the English Stage, they must be peculiarly interesting; and to the works of Steele already published in the same form and manner, they form a necessary and valuable Appendix.—The Author of the 'Anti-Theatre' we should be very glad to know; these papers are certainly the production of a man Steele's equal as a writer, and much his superior in erudition. The other tracts which accompany the 'Theatre' tend to illuminate the history of a period to which the Politician and the Scholar can never be indifferent; they prove the versatile powers of a mind comprehending various branches of Literature, and which was at the same time friendly to the cause of morality, and firmly tenacious of the true rights and liberty of his countrymen. It gives us no small pleasure to find that Steele's Epistolary Correspondence is about to be reprinted in a size corresponding with the Tatler, Spectator, Guardian, &c. &c. and the volume before us. We shall then possess, in one uniform collection, what the greatest talents and best Writers which adorn our annals have combined to produce." *Gent. Mag. LXI.* 1033.

* Mr. Tassie's Collection is so generally known, and so universally admired, that it stands not in need of our recommendation. It is the greatest that ever was made, containing upwards of 15,000 articles; and amazing as this number must appear, the Collection is still more precious, on account of the beauty and value of the original Gems, and the accuracy and perfection with which

meos as well as Intaglios, taken from the most celebrated Cabinets in Europe; cast in coloured Pastes, white Enamel and Sulphur, by James Tassie, Modeller; arranged and described by R. E. Raspe*."

"Alciphron's Epistles†; in which are described, the Domestic Manners, the Courtesans, and Parasites of Greece. Now first translated from the Greek," 8vo.‡

which they are imitated. In surpassing all his predecessors, the labours of this ingenious Artist were much facilitated by the improved state of Chemistry in the present age. His impressions are taken in a hard white enamel, which, like flint, strikes fire with steel, does not shrink in baking, like clay, and admits not of air-bubbles, at the same time that it takes a fine polish, and shews every stroke and touch of the Artist in higher perfection than perhaps any other substance. When the nature and colours of the originals could be ascertained, they are so completely imitated, that many of the pastes in this Collection have been acknowledged, by Connoisseurs, to be scarcely distinguishable from the originals. When the qualities of the original could not be exactly ascertained, the imitation was made in agreeable, and, for the most part, transparent colours. Constant attention was bestowed in preserving the outlines, attributes, and inscriptions." *M. Rev. N. S. IV.* 177.

* Of Mr. Tassie, and his friend Mr. Raspe, see vol. III. p. 217.

† "Alciphron has met with various fate. His Epistles have, by some Criticks, been admired and extolled; by others depreciated unreasonably. Of himself nothing is known with certainty; the very age in which he lived has never been well ascertained; nor even the question, which is most important, relating to it, whether he could have been a copier of Lucian, or a model to him? The Epistles were first published at Rome, in 1499, in a large collection, made by Aldus Manutius, intituled, *Epistolæ diversorum Philosophorum.* The merit of Alciphron's Epistles certainly consists chiefly to a modern Reader in the natural and easy representation of antient manners, and in a certain simplicity, which is among the principal arguments for supposing the Author more antient than Lucian. They consist of three classes: those that describe rural life under the personages of fishermen and rustics; those that represent the corruptions of the city, written in the character of parasites, with names evidently feigned; and those of the courtesans." *G. M. LXII.* 161.

‡ For this Translation the Publick were indebted to the Rev. Thomas Monro (of whom see p. 77), and Mr. Beloe (see p. 94), two of Dr. Parr's favourite and highly distinguished scholars.

In a very sensible and modest Preface, the Translators say, "The causes from which the works of particular Authors become

"Collections towards a Description of the County of Devon. By Sir William Pole, of Colcombe

come scarce are various and opposite. It happens that, by the harsh sentence of the merciless Critic, one book is condemned to the meanest and most degrading offices, while another finds an asylum in the cabinets of the curious; and is preserved indeed from annihilation, but by the same means secluded from the world. Thus the worthless and the excellent are sometimes involved in the same fortune. The former, worn away in servitude of the lowest kind, dies, and is forgotten; while the latter, confined like a state prisoner, whose worth and dignity are known only to his keeper, is condemned to retirement and solitude, when he is yet able to be useful to the world; and has the mortification to find that he is robbed of his reputation before he is deprived of his existence. By an extraordinary coincidence of opposite fortunes, it has been the lot of Alciphron, in his struggles for fame, to encounter both these difficulties; each of which has, we believe, operated equally to his disadvantage. By the rigorous, and, in our opinion, unjust condemnation of criticism, he has been stigmatized as one little worthy of notice, though he has been at the same time treasured up in the Libraries of Literary Collectors as a valuable acquisition, till, between the censures of the Critics and the fondness of Collectors, scarcely a copy of him can be met with; and in searching after his works the most eager curiosity is generally disappointed. When we offer to the English Reader this Translation of a work to which he can hitherto have had no introduction, and with which few even of those Scholars who have made the profoundest researches into the arcana of Literature, have had the opportunity of cultivating any acquaintance, it is our endeavour, and our hope, that we may be instrumental in removing both these grievances, which have hitherto prevented his mixing with the world; that we may soften the rigours of that criticism whose justice we dispute, and, by preventing that monopoly which is in every article injurious to society, communicate to our countrymen a source of amusement which we have found highly gratifying to ourselves."... Thus far the Translators address the Reader jointly.—Mr. Monro proceeds: "Jortin (whose reputation as a Critic has been equally advanced by the commendations of the learned, and the abuse of pretenders to learning, whose praises have been so well, so justly, and so frequently sung, that it would be impertinent here to repeat them) has passed an opinion upon our Author, which, as it appears inconsistent with his general candour, or his general accuracy, I shall subjoin, and attempt to controvert. In doing this, I am sufficiently aware that it ill becomes me to advance my own opinions with confidence, at a time when I am presuming to censure those of Dr. Jortin as erroneous. My admiration of that great man

and Shute, Knight (who died A. D. 1635); now

man I consider as more under the government of reason, while I do not allow myself to admit his dogmas without examination, or give him credit for that infallibility to which he, last of all men, would have pretended. I cannot, however, answer for myself, that, had I been so unfortunate as to read his criticism upon Alciphron before I had read the book itself, I should have taken much trouble to search for a work so difficult of access, and represented as so little worthy of perusal. But, as Fortune threw Alciphron in my way before I was acquainted with Jortin's comments upon him, as I read the book, and obtained from it an insight into the customs and manners of the Greeks which will in vain be sought for in any other Greek Author, as I was alternately charmed with the beauty of his language, and the vivacity of his imagination, I am prompted by gratitude to say something in his behalf. With boldness, therefore, and alacrity, I come forward, not to attack Dr. Jortin, but to defend Alciphron—not with the puerile expectation that any praise will be due to me for proving that an eminent Critick may be mistaken, but with an ambition, which my own conscience does not disapprove, to rescue an eminent Author from unmerited contempt, to restore him to notice who has been so long banished from the world, and to open a source of amusement to others which has flowed so liberally upon myself."—After ably combating the objections of Dr. Jortin, Mr. Monro concludes, "I do not hesitate to recommend Alciphron, as an Author who may be interesting to the generality of Readers, and whose work is the produce of an elegant mind and a vigorous imagination. Had he written in verse instead of prose, I am persuaded, the Epistles of Ovid would not have been the first favourites with persons devoted to that class of reading, nor would Catullus have borne the palm for terseness and elegance. Occupied by this opinion, I have ventured to make an attempt, such as it is, toward putting one of his Epistles into a metrical form. This I readily submit to the mercy, or the forbearance, of the Critics; assuring them that I shall chearfully acquiesce in their decision upon my Translation, provided they will allow me to retain the opinion I have formed of my Original."—Mr. Beloe also, in an advertisement prefixed to Book III. reminds the Reader, that "the Volume is the performance of two persons—that he may not impute any errors he shall from this time discover, to the Editor of the two preceding books, and that he may be able immediately to account for any little variation of manner or of sentiment which may appear in this concluding part of the work. Unfettered by any partiality towards each other, our plan has been, to give our opinions of Alciphron and his works, separately and without reserve, as they were impressed upon our judgments in the performance of our respective portions. The Reader therefore has before him, not the aggregate labours of two men, who,

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first printed from the Author's Autograph in the

traversing an unknown region, were fearful to advance a step, the one without the other; but, rather, separate communications given as the result of an excursion, where each, satisfied of the beauty of the country before him, agreed to divide it, because neither had leisure to explore the whole."

I feel peculiar pleasure in being able to subjoin what I believe to be a correct sketch of the Literary Life of my learned and much respected Friend, the Rev. William Beloe. His Father (of whom an honourable anecdote is related in Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 492) was a respectable Tradesman of Norwich. Personally aware of the disadvantages of the want of education, he resolved that his son should in this particular have no cause of complaint.—Of his Mother also, see vol. LXXIII. pp. 94, 189.—After receiving the first rudiments at a good school in Norwich, the subject of this Note was placed under the care of the Rev. Matthew Raine, at Hartforth near Richmond, Yorkshire, Father of the late Dr. Raine of the Charter-House, and of Jonathan Raine, Esq. now M. P. for Newport in Cornwall, and an eminent Barrister. After remaining some years with Mr. Raine, under whom he was admirably grounded in the Classics, Mr. Beloe was removed to Stanmore, where he spent about four years under the tuition of Dr. Parr. From this seminary, which has produced so many excellent scholars and accomplished men, he proceeded to Cambridge, and was a Member of Bene't College. In this place he so far distinguished himself, that he obtained the Declamation Prize, and in 1779 was the Senior Member of his College on taking his Degree. Soon after he became A. B. Dr. Parr was elected to the Head-mastership of Norwich Free School; and Mr. Beloe was invited by his highly eminent instructor to become the Under Master; this he accordingly accepted; and retained the situation about three years. In this interval he married the daughter of William Rix, Esq. Town-clerk of London. Whilst in Norfolk, he was Curate of Earlham, in the vicinity of Norwich; which is so far to his honour, that the Patron of the Vicarage promised him the living whenever it should be vacant, and his Successor fulfilled his promise. This was the first preferment Mr. Beloe obtained; and, such as it is, I regret that it should still be necessary for him to retain it. From Norwich he removed to London, where he was elected Master of Emanuel Hospital, Westminster, and continued so for upwards of twenty years. In 1792 he was elected F. S. A. In 1796 the Lord Chancellor Rosslyn presented him to the Rectory of Allhallows, London Wall; and in 1797 the Bishop of Lincoln also made him a Prebendary of his Cathedral. In 1804 he was appointed to be one of the Librarians of the British Museum; which situation he lost, by an act of treachery and fraud on the part of a person admitted to see and examine the Books and Drawings, so audacious and extraordinary, that

it

Possession of his lineal Descendant Sir John Wil-

it will hereafter hardly obtain belief. The tale is pathetically told by Mr. Beloe himself, in the Preface to his first volume of "Anecdotes of Literature;" and to this I refer the Reader for particulars. Whilst at the Museum, the venerable Bishop Porteus, in 1805, appointed him to the Prebend of Pancras; and from the produce of his preferment, which, however it may sound from its title, is very unimportant in the amount, Mr. Beloe continues to live with respectability at Kensington.—His Works are very numerous; but I shall only specify those which are more known, as having been greatly honoured by public approbation. The first of consequence is the "Translation of Herodotus;" of this book two large Editions have been published. It has been generally admired for the simplicity and elegance of the style; was favourably represented in all the Critical Publications of the day; was commended by L'Archer, the best Greek scholar of France, whose Version of the same Author is the most perfect work of the kind; and is received as a standard book in English Literature. The "Translation of Alciphron's Letters," which soon followed the above, was the joint production of Mr. Beloe and Mr. Monro. The latter portion, with the "Essay on the Parasites of Greece," was by Mr. Beloe. Mr. Beloe's next work of reputation was his "Translation of Aulus Gellius," the very learned and excellent Preface to which was written by Dr. Parr. This production was from its very nature less popular than the Herodotus; but it has silently made its way, and now, I believe, is out of print, and unquestionably should be re-printed. The part which Mr. Beloe took in the British Critic, the difficult and dangerous times in which it was undertaken, the vigour and perseverance with which it was conducted, are things sufficiently known. Mr. Beloe was joint Proprietor with Mr. Archdeacon Nares, and the respectable house of Rivington. The Editorship was entrusted to the judgment, sagacity, learning, and acuteness, of Mr. Nares; in all and each of which qualities that Gentleman has proved himself eminently excellent. Mr. Beloe, in conjunction with Mr. Nares, conducted this work to the end of the 42nd volume, and then resigned it to others. The next work of magnitude in which Mr. Beloe engaged, was "Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books," which he has recently completed in six volumes. This has been very favourably received, but probably does not correspond with the idea which Mr. Beloe himself encouraged, from the situation which he held in its commencement. Productions of minor interest, which exercised Mr. Beloe's earlier labours, were, Translations from the French of Bitaube, Florian, and some part of the Arabian Nights Entertainments; three volumes of Miscellanies, of which parts seem deserving of more notice than they have received; a volume of Poems; Pamphlets; and Sermons. Mr. Beloe has also given his assistance in editing various books of considerable popularity

liam De la Pole*, Bart. &c.† in Devonshire," 4to.

pularity and importance, which it is less expedient to specify; and to the Volumes of Sylvanus Urban has been from a very distant period a very highly acceptable contributor.

* "This now very scarce Volume (of which only 250 copies were printed) contains the whole of the Collections towards the History of Devonshire, so often quoted by Risdon and Prince, which that eminent and sedulous Antiquary, Sir W. Pole, Knt. began so early as 1604, but was prevented by death from perfecting the extensive work he meditated. It would have been no easy matter at the period when he lived, to have found a second person who possessed an equal degree of industry and exactitude, had he even enjoyed the same ease and affluence."

† Of Shute, Devon, and Colleton and Colcombe castle, the residence of Sir William De la Pole, who rebuilt it. He was lineally descended from "that eminent and sedulous Antiquary, Sir William, whose MSS. are so often quoted by our modern Authors, and are justly esteemed as some of the most perfect pieces in their kind. Valuable as they are, they are now irretrievably lost to his posterity; for the humility of his successors was such, that they were never denied to any of the curious who had an inclination to peruse them; the greater part of which have been so well approved by these gentlemen, that they never thought fit to return them." So say the Compilers of our Baronetage; but the truth is, as Mr. Prince observes, "many of them were lost in the civil war, and the very titles and arguments of them perished likewise." His son John, who inherited his father's taste, was created a Baronet in his life-time, and died 1635, 4 Charles I.; and his eldest son dying 1648, he was succeeded, 1658, by his second son, Sir Courtenay, who dying in 1695, was succeeded by his son Sir John, and he, 1707, by his son Sir William, and he, 1741, by his son Sir John, and he, 1760, by the late Baronet, who was the Sixth Baronet of the family; and, in 1791, published the above-mentioned Collections, "with a hope," as the Editor observes, "that, by throwing open these minutes to the world, future Writers may be assisted in perfecting any design towards an enlarged history of our County." Introduction, p. iv. "After the testimonies in favour of Sir William Pole, the Editor makes no further apology for throwing these *Collectanea* open to his friends in general, and the Gentlemen of the County of Devon in particular, who, he hopes, will receive them with a degree of candour equal to that with which they are communicated."—"Of the family of this respectable Baronet," says Mr. Polwhele, II. 316, "we shall be gratified with various memoirs in the course of this history. Referring my Readers, therefore, to the Baronetage, and Prince's 'Worthies of Devon,' I shall observe only, in this place, that Sir William Pole, the Author of the 'Collections towards a Description of Devonshire,' was the fifteenth in descent, both from William Pulle

"*Manduessedum Romanorum*: being the History and Antiquities of the Parish of Manceter [including the Hamlets of Hartshill, Oldbury, and Atherstone], and also of the adjacent Parish of Ansley, in the County of Warwick. By the late Benjamin Bartlett*, Esq. F. A. S. Enlarged and corrected under the Inspection of several Gentlemen resident upon the spot," 4to.

Pulle de Pulle, the head of the Cheshire branch, and from Mauritius de Pola, or De la Pole, Knight, of Devonshire; and that he was the lineal ancestor, in the seventh degree, of the present Baronet, who, by sign Manual, 1789, resumed the antient name of De la Pole."

* Mr. Benjamin Bartlett had been an eminent Apothecary at Bradford, in Yorkshire, where he succeeded his father, who had for his apprentice the afterwards celebrated Dr. Fothergill. The Doctor introduced his son to London; but Mr. Bartlett, on his health declining, resigned his business to a partner, Mr. French, of Red Lion Street. He was elected F. A. S. 1764; and his knowledge of the antient coinage of this kingdom was equal to the valuable collections he had formed in its several departments, from the Saxon to the present time, besides a variety of curious Seals, Celts, and other antique articles; which, by the fatality so common to the collectors of the present time, came under Mr. Gerrard's hammer. In a Letter dated Nov. 14, 1779, in answer to an inquiry respecting Abp. Sharp's "Observations on the Coinage of England," (the MS. of which had been purchased in 1764 by Mr. Gough at the sale of Mr. Thoresby's Museum, and which afterwards formed the XXXVth Number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica") Mr. Bartlett says, "It certainly was the first attempt of the kind, and was of great use to the late Mr. Thoresby, and indeed to the immediate succeeding writers on that subject, Mr. Leake and Mr. Folkes; the latter of whom has given us all that is valuable in it, and has avoided some mistakes which the Archbishop had made. Indeed I wonder there are so few, in a work where he had so dark a road to travel in.—Several of Simon's Medals are in Dr. Hunter's Museum, and bad impressions, or rather casts, of two of the Seals in mine.—I am much obliged to you for your good wishes; but I always remove my Coins into a place of safety when I go into the country. I am, with the tenders of best respects, yours, B. BARTLETT."

All that he ever published was a Memoir "On the Episcopal Coins of Durham, and the Monastic Coins of Reading, minted during the Reigns of Edward I. II. and III. appropriated to their respective Owners." Archæologia, vol. V. p. 335. He died, of a confirmed dropsy, at Hertford, March 2, 1787, in

"The History of Derby*; from the remote Ages of Antiquity, to the Year MDCCXCI. Describ-

his 73d year; and was buried in the Quakers' burying-ground at Hartshill in Warwickshire. Mr. Bartlett had lost his wife Jan. 1, 1785; and his only son, Benjamin Newton Bartlett, who survived him but seven months, came to a melancholy end, Oct. 20, 1787.—After the death of Mr. Bartlett, the MS. of this little History became the property of Dr. Charles Combe; who, in compliance with the original intention of Mr. Bartlett, presented the copy to Mr. Nichols; and it was published as the First Number of a new Series of Topographical Antiquities.—The substance of it, with additions by John Newdigate-Ludford, Esq. of Ansley Hall, Warwickshire, has since been incorporated in the Fourth Volume of the "History of Leicestershire;" and an Edition in Folio, of only Eighty copies, has been printed separately.

* In a Dedication to Francis Ashby, Esq. at that time Mayor of Derby, Mr. Hutton characteristically says, "It is not from personal acquaintance that I address you, for I never had the pleasure of seeing you;—nor from a lucrative return; I neither wish or want any;—but because you are the Chief Magistrate of an antient Borough which gave birth to those affections which it now possesses. When I departed from the place, I did not depart from my esteem. Whenever I gain a sight of those turrets over which you preside, it diffuses a sensation through the mind, like the discovery of an old acquaintance, in whose success I have been long and warmly interested. If asked why, in this Address, I do not comprehend the whole Corporate Body? I answer, I cannot take the Head, without including the Members."

In the Preface he observes, "I took up the pen at that period in which most Writers lay it down: I may be said to have set off upon my historical pursuits from the vale of years, at a time when every declining year, like every minute of a declining sun, tells five." Afterwards, speaking of the Rev. James Pilkington's "Present State of Derbyshire," he adds, "I embrace this public mode of conveying my gratitude for the information he has given, and the trouble he has saved me. Had not he examined dusty charters and mouldy records, I must. A part of my knowledge is grafted upon his assiduity. Had his productions seen the light a little sooner, mine would for ever have been hid. But when I first heard of his, this work was too far advanced for the pride of an Author to give up to destruction. Unknown in Derby, I stand clear of prejudice. When I silently wander from the extremity of St. Mary's Bridge to that of St. Peter's parish, without meeting one face that I know, I consider myself a stranger at home; but, though forgotten, I cannot forget. I beheld with concern the buildings altered with time; and reflect, with a sigh, that every house has changed its inhabitants; and that I have to mourn a whole generation, who are swept into the grave."

The

ing its Situation, Air, Soil, Water, Streets, Buildings, and Government. With the illustrious Families that have inherited its Honours. Also the Ecclesiastical History, the Trade, Amusements, Remarkable Occurrences, the Eminent Men, with the adjacent Seats of the Gentry. Illustrated with Plates. By William Hutton*, F. A. S. S." 8vo.

The copy-right of the "History of Derby" he presented to me soon after the following previous intimation:

"SIR, *Birmingham, Oct.* 3, 1789.

"I am much inclined to write a History of Derby, as I am a native, and resided many years in the place. I am possessed of various materials, and can have more. The work might be comprised in one volume octavo. Would it suit you, Sir, to become the proprietor, or be concerned in such a work? As I am totally out of the business, it would not suit me to be the publisher. You will know the exact measure of my abilities, or rather the tools with which I work, by dipping into the History of Birmingham, the Court of Requests, &c. &c. — Mr. Rollason bought all my productions, and upon his own terms, for as I did not write for bread, I was not solicitous about the price; the same intercourse would have continued had not death prevented it. I am your humble servant, W. HUTTON."

* This respectable Veteran, who has literally been the artificer of his own ample fortune, was born Sept 30, 1723, in Full-street, Derby. He was sent, before he was five years old, to a poor day-school in that town; and when he had attained his seventh year, was placed in the silk-mills, where he passed a miserable period of seven years. Having lost his mother, and been cruelly treated by his master, he formed the resolution of seeking his fortune. Passing, not without some distress, through Burton, Lichfield, Walsall, Birmingham, Coventry, Nun-Eaton, and Hinckley, in search of work, but in vain, he returned to Derby, and to his accustomed labours. He had now acquired an inclination for reading; and, having met with three volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, contrived, in an awkward manner, to bind them himself—a profession to which he afterwards applied himself with some success. He opened a shop at Southwell, at the rent of 20*s*. a year, with about twenty-shillings-worth of books; and commenced business at Birmingham, in 1750, in half a shop, for which he paid a shilling a week. He soon after purchased the refuse of a Dissenting Minister's Library; and from that period his affairs began to wear a pleasant and promising aspect. At the end of the year, he had saved 20 pounds; and, being persuaded to take a house of 8*l*. a year, he soon carried on business on a larger scale; and secured many valuable and intimate friendships. In 1756, he married Sarah Cock, the niece of a neighbour (Mr. Grace);

A Second Edition of "A Charge delivered to the

by whom he had several children; and two of them, a son and a daughter, are still living, the comforts of his declining years.

Mr. Hutton soon after opened a paper-warehouse, the first ever seen in Birmingham; and, from a small beginning, following the business 40 years, and having realized a considerable fortune, he resigned the house, in 1793, to his son; and shortly after sustained a loss, which, at the distance of eight years, he thus feelingly lamented:

To the Memory of the dear Girl, once named SARAH COCK, *who died Jan.* 23, 1796.

Sally, when thou first came over,
Not a smile upon me came;
I assum'd the faithful lover,
Two hearts united in one flame.

During forty years possessing,
Whenever thou approach'd my sight,
My heart, as conscious of the blessing,
Felt a ray of pure delight.

Pity was to love united
When came seventeen years of pain;
Thy drooping head my hand invited,
Which my dear could not sustain.

When ill-natur'd Time bereft me
Of thyself, the source of joy,
Two dear treasures thou bequeath'd me,
Dear as sight is to my eye.

O, I mourn the day I lost thee,
As the year winds round its way,
Many a sigh and tear thou cost me,
Sorrow never sleeps a day.

Gentle Spirit! can I find thee,
When the lamp of life shall cease;
To my anxious bosom bind thee
Where thou long possess'd a place."

Mr. Hutton took up the pen late in life; and his first publication was, "An History of Birmingham, to the End of the Year 1780," 8vo, published in 1782; and again, with considerable Additions, in 1783; a Third Edition, much augmented, and with new Engravings of the Public Buildings, 1795; and a Fourth, with many embellishments, is now in contemplation. In 1786 he published, "A Journey from Birmingham to London," 12mo; and in the following year, "Courts of Requests: their Nature, Utility, and Powers described; with a Variety of Cases determined in that of Birmingham," 8vo; in which he is a strenuous advocate for the Courts. In 1788 Mr. Hutton published "The Battle of Bosworth Field,

Clergy of the Diocese of Sarum, at the Primary

Field, between Richard the Third and Henry Earl of Richmond, August 22, 1485; wherein is described the Approach of both Armies, with Plans of the Battle, its Consequences, the Fall, Treatment, and Character of Richard. To which is prefixed, by way of Introduction, a History of his Life till he assumed the Regal Powers, 1788," 8vo; re-published in 1813, with corrections by the Author; and "Additional Particulars of the Battle of Bosworth Field," illustrated with several Plates, by Mr. Nichols. He published "A Dissertation on Juries, with a Description of the Hundred Court, 1789," 8vo.; "A Description of Blackpool in Lancashire, frequented for Sea-bathing, 1789 (reprinted in 1804);" and, after appearing as the Historiographer of the town of his residence, performed the same literary office to the town of his nativity, by publishing, in 1791, "The History of Derby," 8vo (see p. 98). The familiar but intelligent manner, peculiar to Mr. Hutton, is the distinguishing feature of both his Histories.

Continuing his literary labours, Mr. Hutton next meditated a History of *antient Verulam*, which he had more than once attentively explored; and it is to be regretted that his exertions on that subject proved abortive. The progress he had made in it, and the recovery of a fine copy of "Chauncy's Hertfordshire," which I had lent him for that purpose, he thus describes:

"DEAR SIR, *Birmingham, May* 5, 1792.

"Among about a thousand-pounds-worth of Books which I lost at the Riots, was the Second Volume of Gough's Camden. Is it in your power to favour me with that Volume? The late unhappy affair has thrown me off every bias. I had made a considerable progress in the *Antiquities of Verulam*, and with great pleasure to myself. But the Manuscript was destroyed; and, till matters are settled, I am not certain whether I dare resume it. I long for that tranquil life which I have lost; a life of still pursuit, that neither injures, nor is injured. Your "Hertfordshire" fell in the common wreck—was recovered with about three thousand-pounds-worth of property; and, as I had lost both my houses, troubled my friends for a repository. I never saw it till two days ago: it has not suffered, but I could scarcely handle it without a tear. By your leave I will not return it just yet. W.H."

In 1793 he published "The Barbers; or, the Road to Riches," which was thus introduced to my notice:

"DEAR SIR, *April* 19, 1793.

"I inclose a small Poem, which you may dispose of as you please. The highest price I shall ask is, to give me 20 or 30 copies, to oblige my friends, *if it takes*. If it does not, I most assuredly will pay for them. I should have returned "*Hertfordshire*," which sleeps in a drawer; but I wait for 7000*l.* from the Hundred, to enable me to go to London, and recruit a ruined Library; in which case I shall have the pleasure of *bringing* it. I also long for another view of that enchanted ground *Verulam*. W. H."

In

97752

Visitation of that Diocese, in the year 1783, by Shute [Barrington] Lord Bishop of Sarum," 8vo.

In this Poem, in doggrel rhyme, he thus characterizes one of his early friends:

"As judgement points the clearest way,
So *diligence* won't let him stay;
Thus I solicited 'Squire *Salte**
A while in *Birmingham* to halt;
Knowing his talents, turn'd to trade,
Would very soon a fortune made;
But he the future could divine,
His eye saw clearer far than mine:
He saw his pow'rs would meet disgrace,
If cut to fit this little place.
London! the theatre of the world,
Where the first talents are unfurl'd;
This was the place, in all the land,
For mightiest powers to expand;
Where, in the Drapers' hackney'd trade,
A hundred thousand pounds he made.
"Had my friend found the *lowest* station,
He would have rose to elevation;
Or, if to *Law* he had acceded,
In Westminster he would have pleaded;
Or, had the *Church* engag'd his tongue,
The *Lawn* had grac'd him ere 't was long;
If the *Sharp Sword* had been his trade,
A captiv'd enemy he 'd made."

In 1794 he published "Edgar and Elfrida, or the Power of Beauty;" 8vo. "Inclined to verse," he says, "I wrote a Volume of Poems in early life, which slept peaceably upon my shelf without any addition, during forty years. Having a warm affection for Birmingham, where I had many friends, I wished to serve it in a public capacity to the best of my powers. Among other pursuits, I spent much time, and more attention, in conducting the Court of Requests, which, for nineteen years, chiefly devolved upon myself. But, from the 14th of July, 1791, when the Rioters chose to amuse themselves with the destruction of Ten Thousand Pounds worth of my Property, I declined public business. Thus *I paid*, instead of *being paid* for my labours. As I had never with design, or neglect, offended any man, the surprize, the loss, the anxiety, the insults, the trouble, nearly brought me to the grave. Time, that able assistant in distress, lent his aid, and again expanded a capacious field for thought. Lost to public life; my Volume of Poems being destroyed; and as an active mind condemned to silence, becomes a burden to itself; I took up the poetical pen, and in nine months composed two slender volumes. The following, which is a small part, is a most interesting anecdote in our own history, which, I believe,

* Samuel Salte, Esq. of the Poultry; a truly worthy character.

has

"Short Remarks on a new Translation of Isaiah,

has been displayed by Mr. Mason, though I have never seen the work. W. H."

His next publication, "The History of the Roman Wall, which crosses the Island of Britain, from the German Ocean to the Irish Sea; describing its antient State, and its Appearance in the Year 1801," he presented to me, with the following Letter:

"DEAR FRIEND, *Birmingham, Oct.* 6, 1801.

"I inclose, for your perusal, 'The History of the Roman Wall.' If approved, you are welcome to the Work *gratis*. I wish it printed in 8vo, upon the best paper, and with the best letter. It is about the size of 'The History of Derby,' or perhaps rather less. However, with the same letter, it will, like that, cover twenty sheets (320 pages), because there will be more and larger breaks, particularly between the Stations. A bold type, and open words, best suit Antiquarian eyes. As Plates ornament and promote the sale of a book, I could furnish you with five 8vo drawings from Warburton's History of the Wall. The Purchaser ought to have a few pictures for his money, for I allow but a few lines of letter-press. *You* will *excuse* the liberty I have taken in the Dedication. I am certain the public will *excuse you*; and, I think, *both*. W. HUTTON."

That Dedication is too flattering to be here omitted:

"SIR, I take the liberty, without soliciting your consent, to inscribe this Work to you. Although your laborious and successful pen has embraced a County; you will not overlook a few mutilated Ditches, and a broken Wall. It is characteristic of the spreading Oak, to shelter the humble Bush. Whatever is worthy of remark, will attract your eye. Though your humanity will feel for the antient animosity, the plunder, and murder, upon the Borders of the two respectable Nations; yet you will rejoice, that concord is established along the Line of the Wall; and that, instead of rancour, robbery, burning, and blood, civilization has not only taken place, but even generosity. You will also pardon the errors of the Work, for you know I was not bred to Letters; but that the Battledore, at an age not exceeding six, was the last book I used at school. I am, Sir, respectfully,

"Your obedient servant, W. HUTTON."

In the Introduction he says, "Having had the pleasure of seeing many Antiques of various ages and people, it naturally excited a desire of proceeding in farther research; and the eye, unsatisfied with seeing, induced a wish to see the greatest of all the curiosities left us by the Romans, *The Wall*, the wonderful and united works of Agricola, Hadrian, and Severus. I consulted all the Authors I could procure: which strengthened desire. But I found they were only echoes to each other. Many had written upon the subject; but I could discover, that very few had even seen it, and not a soul had penetrated from one end to the other. Besides, if those who paid a transient visit chose to *ride*, they could not be minute observers.

Poor

by a Layman; with Notes supplementary to those

Poor Camden travelled it till he was frightened, ran away, and wrote hastily. Horsley was weary, and retreated; but wrote more correctly. The judicious Warburton, whom I regard for his veracity, rode on, desisted, and then remarked, 'He believed he had trod upon ground which no foot had ever trodden since the Romans.' He also transcribes Horsley, whom Mr. Gough professes to follow. I envied the people in the neighbourhood of the Wall, though I knew they valued it no more than the soil on which it stood. I wished to converse with an intelligent resident, but never saw one. I determined to spend a month, and fifty guineas, in minutely examining the relicks of this first of all wonders; began to form my plan of operations, and wrote my sentiments to an eminent Printer in London, for whom I have a singular regard: but, receiving no answer, I gave up the design, and, as I thought, for ever; destroyed my remarks; closed with regret all my books of intelligence, and never durst open them, lest it should revive a strong inclination, which I could not gratify. About four years elapsed, when my family agreed with a gentleman and his lady to visit the Lakes. They enlisted me of the party; in which they found no difficulty, because the temptation lay in the neighbourhood of that wonder which had long engaged my ideas. I have given a short sketch of my approach to this famous Bulwark; have described it as it appears in the present day, and stated my return. Perhaps, I am the first man that ever travelled the whole length of this Wall, and probably the last that ever will attempt it. Who then will say, he has, like me, travelled it twice? Old people are much inclined to accuse youth of their follies; but on this head silence will become me, lest I should be asked, 'What can exceed the folly of that man, who, at *seventy-eight*, walked six hundred miles to see a shattered Wall!'. W. H."

The title to Mr. Hutton's next publications were, "Remarks upon North Wales; being the Result of Sixteen Tours through that Part of the Principality, 1803." "The Scarborough Tour in 1803," printed in 1804. "Poems, chiefly Tales, 1804." Here he again observes, ["The history of my poetical life is rather singular. Love and Rhyme often start together in the career of youth; I held both in 1747. One half continued till 1752. During that period I composed a volume of Poems, which rested upon the shelf, and were scarcely ever opened for thirty-nine years. Nor did I write one Poem in the long interval of forty. In the fatal year 1791, when the mad rioters, encouraged by those who ought to have acted otherwise, found infinite pleasure in destroying more than ten thousand pounds worth of my property, my poor Poems perished in the flames. If *they* did not feel, their Author did. This loss, but chiefly withdrawing from public business, awoke the Muse, after sleeping a long age. A few of the pieces in the beginning, dated 1752, which remained upon memory, I have inserted."]—The printing of this Volume he had

of Dr. Lowth, late Bishop of London, and contain-

had long had in contemplation. So far back as September 1799, in a Letter accompanying some articles for the Magazine, he says, "I have thoughts of publishing, in some future time, a Volume of Poems, provided there was a chance of their pleasing; in which case, I should have no objection to give away the copy, and ten or twenty guineas with it, provided it was an elegant Edition; but, as the World is judge of an Author's merit, not himself, I wish to try the fortune of a Poem frequently in the Magazine. As a friend, please to favour me with your ingenuous sentiments upon this head. You know well, that as a good coat, waistcoat, and breeches, is an excellent passport into the world for a *Man*, so is paper, print, and pictures, for a *Book*. W.H."

Mr. Hutton's literary labours were closed in 1811, by "A Trip to Coatham, a Watering-place in the North Extremity of Yorkshire;" written in 1808 (in his 86th year), and published in 1810; in which he thus takes leave of his Readers:

"As this is, perhaps, the last time I shall appear before the World as an Author, allow me the liberty of exhibiting my performances in that character. I took up the pen, and that with fear and trembling, at the advanced age of 56, a period in which most Authors lay it down. I drove the quill thirty years, in which time I wrote and published *fourteen books*."

Mr. Hutton is still living; and early in 1813 communicated some corrections for the new Edition of one of his favourite Works. "I paid a visit," he says, "in July 1807, to Bosworth Field; but found so great an alteration since I saw it in 1788, that I was totally lost. The manor had been inclosed: the fences were grown up; and my prospect impeded. King Richard's Well, which figures in our Histories, was nearly obliterated; the swamp where he fell become firm land; and the rivulet proceeding from it, lost in an under-drain; so that future inspection is cut off."—In a subsequent Letter, dated April 13, 1813, he says, "I have no other remarks to make upon my last visit to Bosworth Field, than those already communicated to you; but was pleased with *your Additions to it*."—He then proceeds: "You mention, in your History of Leicestershire, a hill called *Robin o' Tiptoe*, in the parish of Tilton. Upon the summit is a fortification, of an oblong square, which I take to be Danish, containing about an acre. There is one tree within the camp, in a state of great decay; probably not less than a thousand years old: from this, I apprehend, the hill took its name. I purchased the hill, with other contiguous lands, for 11,500*l*. W.H."

In the Summer of the same year, I acquainted Mr. Hutton that I was about to reprint his "History of the Roman Wall;" and received the following answer from his Daughter:

"DEAR SIR, *Bennet's Hill, June* 3, 1813.

"My Father is happy to find his 'Roman Wall' possesses such a portion of your esteem as to engage you to re-print it. He has

ing i ..rks on many Parts of his Translation and

has nothing to add on that subject; but I transcribe the copy of a letter of my own, written some years ago to Mr. Pratt, who requested me to furnish him with some particulars of my Father's journey. Though my letter was written without any idea of its being published, Mr. Pratt thought it contained so faithful a picture of my Father, that he asked, and obtained leave to insert it in his 'Harvest Home.' This, however, for some reason of his own, he declined doing; and it is very much at your service, if you think it a proper appendage to your new edition of the 'Roman Wall.' My Father says, it tells him more of himself than he knew before, and has copied it into his Manuscript Life. I am, dear Sir, with great regard,

"Your very grateful and obedient servant, CATHERINE HUTTON."

In a subsequent Letter, Sept. 5, 1813, Miss Hutton says:

"I have looked over my Father's copy of The Roman Wall; and send you here a transcript of some alterations I find in his hand-writing, and his correction of the Map. I also send such verbal corrections as the Work appeared to me to require.—My Father becomes more infirm; but is yet in health, and as much yours as when he was able to assure you of it himself.

"I am, with great regard, &c. C. HUTTON."

One of the Corrections thus communicated was the following concluding paragraph:—"By easy marches I arrived at Birmingham, August 7, 1801, after a loss, by perspiration, of one stone of animal weight; an expenditure of forty guineas; a lapse of thirty-five days; and a walk of six hundred and one miles. As so long and solitary a journey on foot was, perhaps, never wantonly undertaken by a man of seventy-eight, it has excited the curiosity of the town: and causes me frequently to be stopt in the street, to ascertain the fact."

In a Letter received whilst this Note was printing, July 18, 1814, Miss Hutton says, "There are frequent applications for my Father's whole Works. He continues well; but grows more infirm. He bids me present his kind remembrance to his long-respected Friend, with that of, dear Sir,

"Your very faithful humble servant, C. HUTTON."

The apprehensions of Mr. Hutton, that the famous Well where Richard quenched his thirst will sink into oblivion, I am happy to observe, are totally done away, by the recent exertions of my profoundly learned Friend, the Rev. Dr. Parr; by whose indefatigability, intelligence, and erudition, the site of this memorable spot will be handed down to the latest posterity.—In a Letter dated "Hatton, Sept. 13, 1813," which I use by his express permission, Dr. Parr says, "I hear you are going to re-publish the History of Hinckley, and also some Work upon Bosworth Field. Pray, my Friend, put down my name as a Subscriber.—I suppose that you knew Dr. Morres*, Vicar of Hinckley, as I did; and I hope

* Of whom see hereafter.

that

Notes. In a Letter to the Author*. By John Sturges†, LL. D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Win-

that you have spoken of him as a man of taste and great classical learning.—As to Bosworth Field, six or seven years ago I explored it, and I found *Dick's Well*, out of which the tradition is that Richard drank during the Battle. It was in dirty, mossy ground, and seemed to me in danger of being destroyed by the cattle. I therefore bestirred myself to have it preserved, and to ascertain the owner. The Bishop of Down spoke to the Archbishop of Armagh, who said that the ground was not his. I then found it not to be Mrs. Pochin's. Last year I traced it to a person to whom it had been bequeathed by Dr. Taylor, formerly Rector of Bosworth. I went to the spot, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Lynes, of Kirkby-Malory. The grounds had been drained. We dug in two or three places without effect. I then applied to a neighbouring Farmer, a good intelligent fellow. He told me his family had drawn water from it for six or seven years, and that he would conduct me to the very place. I desired him to describe the signs. He said, there were some large stones, and some square wood, which went round the Well at the top. We dug, and found things as he had described them; and, having ascertained the very spot, we rolled in the stones, and covered them with earth. Now Lord Wentworth, and some other Gentlemen, mean to fence the place with some strong stones, and to put a large stone over it with an inscription; and you may tell the story if you please; and I will desire Mr. Lynes to send you the inscription.

"Believe me, dear Sir, with great respect,

"Your faithful friend, and obedient servant, S. PARR."

AQVA . EX . HOC . PVTEO . HAVSTA
SITIM . SEDAVIT
RICARDVS . TERTIVS . REX . ANGLIAE
CVM . HENRICO . COMITE . DE . RICHMONDIA
ACERRIME . ATQVE . INFENSISSIME . PRAELIANS
ET . VITA . PARITER . AC . SCEPTRO
ANTE . NOCTEM . CARITVRVS
II. KAL . SEPT . A . D. MCCCCLXXXV."

* "Those who know with what views the new Translation of Isaiah, here referred to, by Michael Dodson, Esq. was made, and those who consider it merely as a new Translation, will be alike pleased with the candour and learning with which the Remarker examines it. Mr. Dodson returned an answer, couched in terms of equal candour and liberality, in a Letter to Dr. Sturges, &c." *Mr. Gough in Gent. Mag. vol. LXIII. p. 60.*

† This learned Divine was a native of Hampshire. His Father, the Rev. John Sturges, was a Prebendary of Winchester, and Rector of Wonston near that City; his Mother was Sister to Bp. Lowth. Their only child, John, was Fellow of New College, Oxford; M. A. 1759; B. and D. C. L. by Royal mandate in 1783;

chester, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty."

1783; Prebendary of Winchester and Chichester, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty. He married Judith Bourne, sister of Francis Bourne Page, Esq. M.P. for the University of Oxford; from whom the Bourne estate descends to his son, William Sturges-Bourne, Esq. sometime one of the Lords of the Treasury. A second wife was sister to Bp. Buller, through whose interest with his father-in-law, Bp. Thomas, he obtained the valuable Rectory of Alverstoke, Hants. (resigning preferment of his own Chapter, which he might have held); and the Chancellorship of the Diocese of Winchester, in which he had been Official to Dr. J. Hoadly long before. Dr. Sturges died at Alverstoke, Oct. 2, 1807. His publications are, "A Letter to a Bishop, occasioned by the late Petitions to Parliament for Relief in the Matter of Subscription, 1772;" "Considerations on the State of the Church Establishment, 1779," 8vo, in "Letters to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London," wherein he notices the "Plan of Lectures on the Principles of Non-conformity, by R. Robinson;" and the manner in which it is written places its Author in a most creditable light, both as a sensible and a moderate man. In 1791 he wrote the above-noticed "Short Remarks on a new Translation of Isaiah," which were answered by Mr. Dodson, and produced very favourable testimonies to the learning of the Doctor, and the candour of his Adversary. He next published "Discourses on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, 1792," 8vo; and in the same year a single Sermon, preached in Lambeth Chapel, from Romans xii. 4, 5, at the Consecration of Dr. Buller, Bishop of Exeter; another, on Gratitude to God for the public Blessings of Religion. "Reflections on Popery," occasioned by Dr. Milner's "History of Winchester." Dr. Milner had grossly insulted the memory of Bishop Hoadly, Patron of Dr. Sturges, by an unfounded assertion 'that his Monument served to undermine the Church when he was dead, as himself had done when living.' Dr. Milner replied, in "Letters to a Prebendary," adding another assertion relating to Winchester College, which Dr. Sturges, in an Appendix, proved to be erroneous in more than one particular. He published also "Thoughts on the Residence of the Clergy, and the Provisions of the Statute of the Twenty-first Year of Henry VIII. c. 13. 1802;" an excellent Pamphlet; which produced, from a Member of a considerable College at Oxford, "Observations on Dr. Sturges's Pamphlet respecting Non-residence of the Clergy, in a Letter to Baron Maseres;" a spirited Tract, in which the Author, with the greatest regard and respect for Dr. Sturges, completely differs from him in some of his opinions.

The Family of STURGES has produced so many eminent members of the Established Church, that I shall stand excused for mentioning here two brothers of the first-named John Sturges.

One of these, the Rev. Charles Sturges, was Fellow of Queen's College

"Sermons; now first printed from the Original

College, Cambridge, B. A. 1712; M. A. 1716; B. D. 1725; Prebendary of Milton Manor in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln; Rector of Orlingbury, co. Northampton; and for a short time of Glatton, co. Huntingdon. He married Sarah, sister of Ambrose Isted, Esq. of Ecton in Northamptonshire; and died Feb. 5, 1745, aged 52.—A monument in Orlingbury Church has the following inscription:

"H. S. E.
Carolus Sturges, S. T. B.
hujus Ecclesiæ
per octodecim annos fidelis Pastor,
et Ecclesiæ Lincolniensis
Canonicus.
Obiit 5to die Februarii 1745,
Anno ætatis 52.

On another is:

"Hic jacet
ad latus Mariti quondam dilectissimi
Sarah Sturges, vidua,
nuper Caroli Sturges, S. T. B. uxor,
Thomæ Isted de Ecton in hoc comitatu
Filia.'
Obiit 18 die Januarii,
anno Domini 1758, ætatis 52.
Thomas et Anna, Infantes nuper mortui,
juxta Patrem obdormiunt."

Thomas Sturges, a third brother, was educated at Eton; admitted of King's College, Cambridge, 1715; B. A. 1719; M. A. 1723; Fellow of Eton College, Jan. 14, 1746. He was Secretary to Dr. Green, Bishop of Ely; and presented by him, when Bishop of Norwich, to Feversham and Hadstock in Cambridgeshire, and to Littlebury in Essex. He died in 1751.—The Patron and Relative of these three worthy and learned brothers had been Bp. Trimnell, of Lincoln and Winton.

The Rev. Charles Sturges (son of Charles the Rector of Orlingbury) was some time Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1762; M. A. 1765; in 1763, for a short time, Vicar of Kenton, co. Devon; and of Ealing, co. Middlesex, from 1775 to 1797; in which year he was presented by Lord and Lady Mendip, and Mrs. D'Oyley, to the Rectory of St. Luke, Chelsea; near 42 years Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading; Prebendary of the Cathedral of St. Paul, and of Netherbury in Terrâ in that of Salisbury; and Chaplain to his relation Earl Cadogan. He married Penelope, second daughter of James Waller, Esq. of Hurst, co. Berks, and niece of Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London, by whom he had six daughters; the eldest married to the Rev. Moses Dodd, M. A. Prebendary of Chichester, and Rector of Fordham in the county of Essex; and two sons; Richard, who died an infant, and Charles.

Manuscripts of John Wallis, D. D. sometime Savi-

Charles. This exemplary Divine expired April 22, 1805, in the 67th year of his age, after only half an hour's illness, from an apoplectic seizure, immediately before the hour of dinner, at the Rectory-house of Loddington, co. Northampton; and his remains were interred in the Chancel of that Church on the 2d of May, near to those of an only sister (who died Nov. 20, 1801, in the 60th year of her age), Sarah, wife of the Rev. Edward Jones, M. A. Rector of that Parish. His son Charles, who had been Fellow of King's College, and Curate to his father at Reading, died in 1801, nearly in the same sudden manner as his father, in the 27th year of his age.—A small Tablet, with a short Inscription, has been erected to the father's memory in his church at Reading; and one to the memory of the son at Broadwater in Sussex.

Of Mr. Charles Sturges mention has been respectfully made in Mrs. Trimmer's publication on the Sunday Schools of Old Brentford, a hamlet to Ealing; on his accession to which Vicarage a Correspondent of Mr. Urban's from Acton (vol. LVIII. p. 110) mentioned, that Bp. Terrick, his Patron in that Preferment, and in that of the Prebend of St. Paul's, said of him, that "he was one of the best Parish Priests he knew." Another Correspondent (for whose authority I can myself vouch) had occasion, in consequence of an illiberal attack on him in the Evangelical Magazine for January 1798 (Memoirs of his Predecessor, Mr. Cadogan), to observe (vol. LXVIII. p. 288) that "the Rectory of Chelsea was offered to him, not merely because he stood, in the clerical line, the nearest in family connexion with the heirs of Sir Hans Sloane; but because they had known him for more than 20 years past in their neighbourhood 'on the Vicarage near town,' more than 30 years near Caversham, as Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading;" adding farther, that "the present Bishop of Durham collated him to a Prebend in the church of Salisbury, *expressly* on account of his character and conduct in that situation being so well known to his Lordship when his Diocesan."

The late Dr. Loveday, in a Letter to Mr. Urban, says, "Mr. Coates, the ingenious Author of the "History and Antiquities of Reading," was, for several years, the highly-esteemed Curate of Mr. Sturges, at Ealing; who is noticed in pp. 100, 102, 122, 137, of that valuable work; from which it appears that he has a copy of Latin verses in the "Musæ Etonenses*;" and another in the "Academiæ Cantabrigiensis Luctus," on the death of King George II. He also printed some papers on Confirmation, with a Prayer. "Religion and Loyalty," a Sermon preached at Reading, 1792, and published at the request of his Parishioners. Mr. West's annual Charity Sermon, 1794, to which is added an account of the Reading Girls' Charity School,

* Edited by Mr. Herbert, brother to the Earl of Carnarvon.

1795.

lian Professor of Geometry in the University of Oxford, Keeper of the Archives, Member of the Royal

1795. He was Treasurer of that School, and anxiously attentive to its welfare; and he was, indeed, an eminently good Parish Priest in every other respect.—In a miscellaneous volume* reviewed in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVI. p. 145, are four Letters from him to Mr. Granger, fraught with communications which indicate the cheerful and communicative disposition of the writer, who, in the last of them, strongly urges him to apply for preferment in the Church. With a moderate share of such preferment, however, Mr. Granger was, as he is truly styled in Lord Holland's Letter to him, "a very happy man." Had your Reviewer of the volume referred to, or had the Editor of it, been fully acquainted with his real character, his *anxiety* to obtain such preferment, and his *servility* to Horace Walpole, would not have been misreported by either. His friends, knowing his real worth, were *anxious* that it should be rewarded, and were constantly pointing out to him such preferments as he might hold with the Vicarage of Shiplake; but no anxiety ever appeared in him to obtain them. Preferment was not his object, but information relative to his work: which Walpole was eminently qualified to impart, and which he most liberally imparted. Surely the harsh term of *servility* is totally inapplicable to the humbleness, simplicity, and openness, of the guileless Granger. Some striking lineaments in his character appeared in Gent. Mag. vol. XLVI. p. 313, which ought not to have escaped the notice of the Editor of his Letters."—Those "striking lineaments," which had also been communicated by Dr. Loveday, shall here be given. "In your Magazine for May, I was greatly pleased with the due tribute of esteem paid, in p. 207, to the memory of the late Mr. Granger, who published a second edition of his instructive work last year, in four octavo volumes, which seems to have escaped your notice. It may not be amiss to add to the imperfect account already given of his death, that on the Sunday after Easter (when the Sacrament in the Church of Shiplake as well as on Easter Sunday itself) he was seized with an apoplectic fit while at the communion-table there, after having gone through the service of the desk and pulpit as usual; and, notwithstanding every medical assistance, died early the next morning, April 15. The time, place, and manner, of his death's stroke, which you justly stile enviable, gave occasion to the following truly elegant reflection of a friend, well deserving to be recorded:

* "Letters between the Rev. James Granger, M.A. Rector of Shiplake, and many of the most eminent Literary Men of his time: composing a copious History and Illustration of his Biographical History of England. With Miscellanies, and Notes of Tours in France, Holland, and Spain, by the same Gentleman. Edited by J. P. Malcolm, Author of Londinium Redivivum, from the Originals in the possession of Mr. W. Richardson," 1805.

'More

Society, and Chaplain in Ordinary to King Charles II.* To which are prefixed, Memoirs of the Author†, with some Original Anecdotes; and a Re-

'More happy end what saint e'er knew!
To whom like mercy shewn!
His Saviour's death in rapturous view,
And unperceiv'd his own.'

As I was lately reading Mr. William Thompson's fine poem, intuled, 'Sickness,' printed in 1745, 4to. the following lines, which are in the first book, struck me as remarkably applicable to Mr. Granger, who was an acquaintance of the Author, by whom they are applied to Sir William Clayton, Bart.; but for his name I have presumed to substitute that of Mr. Granger, and to alter the first words in the last line but one; which, as they stand in Thompson, are more adapted to a British Senator than to a person in private life:

——— 'Murderous Apoplexy! proud
With the late spoils of GRANGER's honour'd life:
GRANGER, the good, the courteous, the humane;
Tenacious of his purpose; and his word
Firm as the fabled throne of Grecian Jove.
Be just, O Memory! again recall
Those looks illumin'd by his honest heart.
That open freedom, and that cheerful ease,
The bounteous emanations of his soul:
His thirst of knowledge; Christian charity;
And mild benevolence for human kind.'

Were it necessary to add any other description of Mr. Granger, Pope's well-known Epitaph upon Gay would fully characterize him. He was, in short, what it was his highest ambition to be, 'an honest man, and a good parish priest'."

* To this Volume is prefixed a Portrait of Dr. Wallis, finely copied by Basire from that drawn by Cipriani, for Mr. Hollis's Edition of the Doctor's English Grammar. See vol. II. p. 447.

† The Memoirs, which are copious and original, were compiled by Mr. William Wallis, his great-grandson, principally from the MSS. of his learned ancestor, who was born at Thingdon in Northamptonshire, Nov. 23, 1616; and after a long life, extended beyond the age of 87, died Oct. 28, 1808, and was buried in the choir of St. Mary's church, at Oxford, where there is a handsome monument, with a brief inscription in Latin, of which the following is a Translation:

"Here sleepeth JOHN WALLIS, S. T. P. Savilian Professor of Geometry, and Keeper of the Archives at Oxford, who left immortal Works. He died Oct. 28, A. D. 1703, aged 87. John Wallis, Esq. his Son and heir, of Soundess, in the County of Oxford, erected this Monument to his Memory." To this Volume is prefixed the fine Portrait of Dr. Wallis, noticed in vol. II. 447.

com-

commendatory Introduction, by the Rev. Charles Edward De Coetlogon*, M. A." 8vo.

* Son of the Chevalier Dennis De Coetlogon, Knight of St. Lazare, Member of the Academy of Angers, and Author of a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, published in 1740. The son imbibed the first principles of an excellent education in Christ's Hospital; whence he proceeded, with indications of subsequent worth, to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1770; M. A. 1773; Coming into public life, Mr. De Coetlogon acquired and attached the particular patronage of the late Earl of Dartmouth, and Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe. Being appointed Assistant Chaplain to the celebrated Martyn Madan at the Lock Hospital, he soon became eminent as a popular Preacher, and published several single Sermons; "The Divine Message; or, the most important Truths of Revelation represented, in a Sermon upon Judges iii. 20; designed as an Antidote to the dangerous and spreading Evils of Infidelity, Arianism, and Immorality, 1773," 8vo. "National Prosperity and National Religion inseparably connected, 1777," 8vo. "The Nature, Necessity, and Advantage, of the Religious Observance of the Sabbath, illustrated, &c.; for the Encouragement of a Society for suppressing the Profanation of the Lord's Day, 1777," 8vo. "Youth's Monitor; or the Death of Mr. John Parsons; preached Aug. 17, 1777, at St. Sepulchre's," 8vo. "The Death of the Righteous a public Loss; a Token of Respect to the Memory of the Right Hon. Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, late Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, 1778," 8vo. "A Seasonable Caution against the Abominations of the Church of Rome, 1779," 12mo. "The Scripture Doctrine of Grace explained, in a Commemoration Sermon upon the Conversion of St. Paul, 1780," 8vo. "Repentance and Remission of Sins in the Name of Jesus illustrated; before the Sheriffs of London, to about 300 Prisoners; of whom 23 were under Sentence of Death, 1784," 8vo. In 1789 Mr. Alderman Pickett, on being elected Lord Mayor of London, appointed Mr. De Coetlogon his Chaplain; and, in that capacity, he preached the ten following Sermons: "The Test of Truth, Piety, and Allegiance: a Sermon delivered on the Day of Sacramental Qualification for the Chief Magistracy of the City of London, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Sheriffs; containing a Defence of the Test Act." "Religion and Loyalty, the grand Support of the British Empire: a Sermon delivered in the Cathedral of St. Paul, January 30, 1790; before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles I." "The Essential Deity of the Messiah; and the great Importance of that Article of the Christian Faith to every conscientious Member of the Church of England considered; in a Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Jan. 24, 1790,

" An Analytical Essay on the Greek Language;

being the first Sunday in Hilary Term." " Scriptural Views of the National Establishment, considered as the Church of the Living God, and as the Pillar and Ground of the Truth; a Charity Sermon, preached before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. at the Opening of St. Michael's Church, on Sunday the 28th of March, 1790, being Palm Sunday; containing a liberal Defence of the Doctrines, Liturgy, and Ceremonies, of the Church of England." " The Harmony between Religion and Policy, or Divine and Human Legislation: a Sermon delivered before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Judges, &c. at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Sunday the 25th of April, 1790, being the first Sunday in Easter Term." " The Surprize of Death: a Commemorative Sermon on the Character, Sufferings, and Crucifixion of the Son of God, delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. April 2, 1790, being Good Friday." " National Gratitude for Providential Goodness recommended, in a Sermon preached before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. May 29, 1790, being the Anniversary of the Restoration of King Charles II.; containing Strictures on the Reformation, Restoration, and Revolution." " The True Citizen characterized: a Sermon delivered before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. and the Liveries of the several Companies of the City, at the Parish Church of St. Mary le Bow, Cheapside, September 29, 1790, being the Day of Election of the Chief Magistrate of the City of London." " God and the King: a Sermon delivered in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. Oct. 25, 1790, being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession to the Throne." " Pious Memorials a Public Good; a Sermon preached in St. Paul's Cathedral, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. Nov. 5, 1790;" all which were published by order of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council. Subsequently collected into a volume, these Discourses, which had attracted much attention in the delivery of them, were greatly canvassed; and they will be found almost equally pertinent to the present state of the British Empire, both Civil and Ecclesiastical.

Mr. De Coetlogon was soon after presented to the Rectory of Godstone in Surrey (vacant by the death of the *famous* John Kidgell); and has since published " The Grace of Christ in Redemption, enforced as a Model of sublime Charity; in a Sermon preached at St. Giles's, Cripplegate, on Sunday, Dec. 3, 1793; and published by particular Desire, for the Benefit of the Spitalfields Weavers, 1794." [The Design of this Discourse was, " to add to a collection then making, and which was rendered necessary by the uncommon distresses of more than 20,000 objects, men, women, and children; pining in a state of extreme want; not arising from indiscretion, idleness, or profligacy, but from a defect in a particular branch of commerce."] " The Life of the Just, exemplified in the Character of the late Rev.

by Richard Payne Knight*, Esq." 4to.

Rev. W. Romaine, A. M. 1795." The "Portraiture of the Christian Penitent," in two volumes; an excellent volume of "Sermons on the Fifty-first Psalm;" "The Temple of Truth, 1800," and "Studies adapted to the Temple of Truth, 1809," which were extended to three volumes.

Not having seen Mr. De Coetlogon (with whom, when Lord Mayor's Chaplain, I had some occasional intercourse) for nearly a quarter of a century, I feel much pleasure in transcribing the following paragraph from a recent publication:

"Mr. De Coetlogon remains as a noble specimen of the genuine extemporary school. He stands

'As when of old some Orator renown'd
In Athens, or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, since mute, to some great cause address'd,
Stood in himself collected; while each part,
Motion, each act, won audience, ere the tongue.' MILTON.

Nothing of person can be delineated more interesting than the figure of this Preacher. His height, form, manner, and gesture, all speak him great. There is apostolical impressiveness in him. These requisites form, however, his inferior worth. It is 'the pearl of great price,' which is found in him, that makes him all that he is. He knows nothing of a refined Religion; of the still modernising Theology of these times; of an accommodated, and accommodating, scheme for the salvation of men. It is in the old way, through the old truth, that he pleads for life! The powers of Mr. De Coetlogon are great. Whether he be estimated as to manner or matter,—as to the great and high importance of what he says,—talents and learning he most unquestionably both possesses and exerts. It has been confidently rumoured, without denial, that the same able genius bore its full share of contribution towards those classical citations which adorned the celebrated Pursuits of Literature,—a rumour that will not easily be discredited by any person who attentively peruses the Notes to his National Jubilee. Respecting Divinity, besides his Tracts and Sermons, the opinions of Mr. De Coetlogon are explicitly avowed in the Theological Miscellany, in seven volumes, which was edited by him; and may also be inferred from the manner in which he urged into notice the Treatises of President Edwards, especially those on Original Sin, the Freedom of the Human Will, and his History of Redemption." *Onesimus, or the Pulpit, vol. II. p. 57.*

* The classical and philosophical attainments of Mr. Knight have long been generally acknowledged; and his publications very generally known. Of the earliest of them, "A Disquisition on the Worship of Priapus, 1786," with several Plates, as it was never printed for sale, though copiously distributed, I shall not here enlarge. The Author himself would, perhaps, rather wish it to be suppressed. The "Analytical Essay on the Greek Language" displays considerable reading and learning. He

1792.

"Dido; A Tragedy*: as it was performed at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, with universal Applause. By Joseph Reed†, Author of the Register Office, Tom Jones," &c. &c.

has since published "The Landscape, a Didactic Poem, in Three Books, addressed to Uvedale Price, Esq. 1794," 4to; "The Progress of Civil Society, 1796," 4to; and "An Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste; an Answer to Mr. Burke, 1805," 8vo.; which sold so rapidly that a Third Edition was printed in 1806.

* The fate of this Tragedy is singular. It had been first performed, for the benefit of Mr. Holland, March 28, 1767, and twice afterwards; when it was each time received with applause, Mrs. Yates performing Dido, and Mr. Powell Æneas. It was intended to have been revived in the ensuing season; but, the Author and Manager disagreeing in some particulars, the copy was withdrawn.—It happened that I was in Bolt Court on the day when Mr. Henderson, the justly celebrated Actor, was first introduced to Dr. Johnson; and the conversation turning on Dramatic subjects, Henderson asked the Doctor's opinion of Dido and its Author.—"Sir," said Johnson, "I never did the man an injury; yet *he would read his Tragedy to me.*"

This ill-fated Play continued in MS. till 1792, when it passed through the press, under the superintendance of Mr. Joseph Ritson, with the names of T. and J. Egerton in the Title-page. —Mr. John Palmer revived the Tragedy, for his benefit, at Drury Lane, in the year 1797, under the title of 'The Queen of Carthage;' the part of Dido being performed by Mrs. Siddons. In this state the Play remained, till January 14, 1808; when it was completed, by prefixing a short Advertisement [see the next Note], and adding some pages of "Variations from the Author's original MS. selected in 1792 by Mr. Ritson;" who stated "that the Alterations were made by a Gentleman of the first eminence in the Literary World, to whom the Manuscript was submitted after the Author's death." The publication of the Tragedy was now formally announced to the Publick through the medium of Messrs. Longman and Co.; and some copies were actually sent to the warehouse of those respectable Booksellers, not many days before nearly the whole impression was consumed by fire; after which the impressions thus accidentally preserved were all purchased by a Friend of the deceased Author.

† The following is a copy of an Advertisement written by Mr. Ritson in 1792: "Mr. Joseph Reed was the second son of John Reed, of Stockton, in the Bishoprick of Durham, rope-maker; and was born at that place in the month of March 1723. He followed his father's profession at Stockton till some time in 1757,

"Discourses chiefly on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion. By John Sturges, LL. D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester," 8vo.

1757, when he removed to London, and settled in Sun-Tavern Fields, where he continued in business till the time of his death, which happened on the 15th of August, 1787.

"He still the moral path-way tried,
Reason, and not the Priest, his guide:
All mental slavery disdaining,
Pursuing good, from ill abstaining." *St. Peter's Lodge.*

In 1750, he married Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Watson, of Stockton, flax-dresser, who died many years before him; and by whom he left issue John-Watson Reed, late of Ely-place, Holborn, attorney at law, who died Jan. 31, 1790; Shakespeare, who succeeded him in his business; and Sarah, who married Gilbert Wilson, and died his widow a few days before her brother.

J. RITSON."

A long sedentary course of life, with little exercise, brought on a disorder, which terminated Mr. Reed's life at the age of 64. He was buried in Bunhill Fields burying-ground; and his property, which was considerable, he left to be divided between his three surviving children in equal proportions. Mr. Reed's character deserves a few words, if uprightness and integrity have any claim to the remembrance of mankind. In a life passed with so little variety, few opportunities present themselves for the display of heroic virtues, the *bons mots* of life, as Dr. Johnson justly called them; yet one instance did occur, which we shall relate. At the time Mr. Reed resided at Stockton, and when he was in no very affluent circumstances, a person who had acquired about 2000*l.* in the sea-service thought proper to leave him the whole of his property. Mr. Reed, immediately on the death of the Testator, sent for the next of kin; and very generously and disinterestedly relinquished the whole of the bequest to them. He was possessed of considerable genius, and, had he mixed more with the world, would have made a better figure as a Dramatic Writer. He had no small portion of humour, and, as far as his observation reached, he painted with accuracy. The merit of invention would with great injustice be denied him. As a man, his character was very amiable; he was hospitable and generous, kind and affectionate to his relations, frank and open to his friends, charitable and humane to all.

It was the intention of Mr. Ritson, if Death had not prevented him, to have edited an octavo volume of "Miscellanies by Joseph Reed;" of which the following were to have been the Contents: 1. "Madrigal and Trulletta, a Mock Tragedy." 2. "The Register Office, a Farce." 3. The same, the second Edition. 4. "Tom Jones, a Comic Opera." 5. "Dido, a Tragedy." 6. "The Retort Courteous; or, A candid Appeal to the Publick, on

"An Account of the Seals of the Kings, Royal Burghs, and Magnates of Scotland. By Thomas

on the Conduct of Thomas Linley, Esq. Manager of Drury Lane Theatre, to the Author of Dido. Containing original Letters and just Remarks on the Manager's arbitrary and indefensible Rejection of that Tragedy,' 8vo. 7. "An Epitaph on the Earl of Chatham." 8. "St. Peter's Lodge, a serio-comic legendary Tale." 9. "A Rope's End for Hempen Monopolists."

Besides the above Articles, Mr. Joseph Reed was the Author of "A Poem, in imitation of the Scottish Dialect, on the Death of Mr. Pope," printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for August 1744. "The Superannuated Gallant, a Farce, Newcastle, 1745." 12mo. "A British Philippic; inscribed to the Right Honourable Earl Granville. London, 1756," 4to. "A Sop in the Pan for a Physical Critic: in a Letter to Dr. Smollett, occasioned by a Criticism (in the Critical Review) on Madrigal and Trulletta. London, 1759," 8vo. A humourous account of his own Life, printed in the Universal Museum for 1764. "The Tradesman's Companion; or Tables, of Avoirdupois Weight, &c. London, 1762," 12mo. "The Impostors; or, a Cure for Credulity; a Farce;" acted for the benefit of Mr. Woodward, March 19, 1776, with an excellent Prologue; not printed. Several Tragedies, Comedies, and Farces, never acted or printed; and a few unpublished Poems. Some numbers of "The Monitor," a political paper, published in the Administration of the Earl of Bute. Letters, under the signature "Benedick," in Defence of Mr. Garrick, on the publication of Kenrick's "Love in the Suds," printed originally in the Morning Chronicle, and afterward added to the fifth edition of that Poem. (See Mr. Stephen Jones's much improved Edition of the "Biographia Dramatica.")

Mr. John-Watson Reed, the son of Joseph, was a respectable Attorney, and a man of considerable learning. He was the intimate friend of Mr. Baynes, Author of the Archæological Epistle (see vol. VIII. p. 133); and, not long before his death, had undertaken to publish a curious Volume, from a MS. called by Mr. Strype "The Record of Pontefract," the earliest instance of the regular expences of a private family presented to the publick, and of which he possessed a copy, under the title of "Liber Hospicii Domini Thome Comitis Lancastrie, inceptus per Dominum Henricum de Leicestre à Crastino Sancti Michaelis Anno XII° usque Festum ejusdem Sancti Anno XIIII° Regis Edwardi Secundi." Of this Work 16 quarto pages were actually printed; but, from the illness and death of Mr. Reed, it never proceeded beyond the state of a proof-sheet, of which I have a copy; and a specimen of it, the accompt of one week, may be seen in the "Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of antient Times in England," 1797, p. ix. — "To persons who are curious after the manners and customs of former times," says Mr. Strype, "it may not

be

Astle, Esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A. one of the Curators of the British Museum, and Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London." Folio.

be disagreeable to give the following account of the grand manner in which the antient wealthy Nobility of England lived heretofore. It is the amount of the disbursements of that great Nobleman, Thomas Earl of Lancaster, in his domestic expences for one whole year, made out by Henry Leicester, his cofferer, 1313; at which time silver was at one shilling and eight pence the ounce; so that twelve ounces made a pound sterling. His total expence, therefore, in that year amounted (in our money) to two and twenty thousand and seventy-eight pounds, seventeen shillings, and eight pence; whence it is evident that he must have had a prodigious estate; especially when we consider the great disparity between the prices of provisions at that time and now:

	£.	s.	d.
Charge of the pantry, buttery, and kitchin	3405	0	0
To 184 tons, 1 pipe, of red or claret wine, and 2 tons of white wine	104	17	6
To grocery	180	17	0
To 6 barrels of sturgeon	19	0	0
To 6800 stock-fishes, so called, and for dried fishes of all sorts, as lings, haberdines, &c.	41	6	7
To 1714 pounds of wax, vermillion, and turpentine	314	7	4½
To 2319 pounds of tallow-candles for the household, and 1870 of lights for Paris candles, called perchers	31	14	3
To charge of the Earl's great horses and servants' wages	486	4	3½
To linen for the Earl and his Chaplains, and for the pantry	43	17	0
To 129 dozen of parchment, and ink	4	8	3½
To 2 cloths of scarlet for the Earl's use; one of russet for the Bishop of Anjou; 70 of blue for the Knights; 28 for the Esquires; 15 of medley for the Clerks; 15 for the Officers; 19 for the Grooms; 5 for the Archers; 4 for the Minstrels and Carpenters; with the sharing and carriage for the Earl's liveries at Christmas	460	15	0
To 7 furs of variable miniver, or powdered ermine, 7 hoods of purple, 395 furs of budge, for the liveries of Barons, Knights, and Clerks; 123 furs of lamb, bought at Christmas, for the Esquires	147	17	8
To 65 saffron-coloured cloths for the Barons and Knights in summer; 12 red cloths for the Clerks; 26 ray-cloths for the Esquires; 1 for the Officers; and 4 ray-cloths for carpets in the hall	345	13	8

To

"A Sketch of the Rights of Boys and Girls. By Launcelot Light, of Westminster School; and Lætitia Lookabout, of Queen's Square, Bloomsbury. Part the First*." 8vo.

To 100 pieces of green silk for the Knights; 14 budge furs for surcoats; 13 hoods of budge for Clerks; 15 furs of lambs for liveries in summer, with canvas and cords to truss them.....	72	19	0
To saddles for the Lord's summer liveries.....	51	6	8
To 1 saddle for the Earl, of the Prince's arms....	2	0	0
To several items [the particulars defaced].....	241	14	1½
To horses lost in the service of the Earl.....	8	6	8
To fees paid to Earls, Barons, Knights, and Esquires	623	15	5
To gifts to Knights of France, the Queen of England's Nurses, to the Countess of Warren, Esquires, Minstrels, Messengers, and Riders	92	14	0
To 168 yards of russet cloth, and 24 coats for poor men, with money given the poor on Maundy-Thursday.....	8	16	7
To 24 silver dishes; 24 saucers; 24 cups; 1 pair of Pater-nosters; 1 silver coffer; all bought this year	103	5	6
To divers Messengers about the Earl's business...	34	19	8
To sundry things in the Earl's chamber	5	0	0
To several old debts paid this year	88	16	0¾
The expences of the Countess at Pickering, in the pantry, buttery, kitchen, &c.....	285	13	4½
In wine, wax, spices, cloths, furs, &c. for the Countess's wardrobe	154	7	4½
Total, £.	7957	13	4½

* This is a playful Essay by a first-rate Scholar, who is elsewhere noticed in this Volume; but whose name I shall not bring forward on so trifling an occasion; though the *jeu d'esprit* was well timed, and ably executed.—"Paine's *Rights of Man*, and Miss Woolstonecraft's *Rights of Woman*, are here assailed with the light weapons of ridicule: Launcelot Light *manfully* asserts the rights of *Boykind*, and Lætitia Lookabout those of *Girlkind*. The irony is for some time well sustained: but the Author, losing sight of the characters which he has undertaken to personate, makes the boy at Westminster School, and the girl at Queen Square, as learned as himself. Launcelot not only talks of having perused Plato, Aristotle, and Bellendenus, but of having collated MSS. and acquired some knowledge of Philosophy; yet he is made to say, that two hours a day, for three days in a week, are very adequate to study. Miss Lætitia, though not quite so erudite, talks of her *datum* and her *in limine*. The subject afforded scope for much excellent irony; and there

are

"Four Hundred Texts of Holy Scripture, with the corresponding Passages, explained to the Understandings of common People, arranged under the several Heads: Texts which appear contradictory. Not to be understood literally. Improperly translated. Better translated otherwise. Requiring Explanation. The Parables. The whole compiled with a View to promote Religious Knowledge, and to facilitate the Reading of the Divine Writings. By Oliver St. John Cooper*, M. A. Vicar of Thur-

are some parts of Miss Woolstonecraft's book, in particular, which may be thought to provoke this species of ridicule. We wish the Author had kept up the irony with more success; for though we do not think ridicule to be the test of truth, we always wish to be able to enjoy a hearty laugh with these pleasant fellows called laughing Philosophers." *M. Rev. N. S. IX.* 353.

* Son of the Rev. Oliver St.-John Cooper and Judith his wife, one of the daughters of Thomas Orlebar, Gent. brother of Richard Orlebar, Esq. of Hinwick Hall, in the Parish of Puddington in Bedfordshire. He was born at Milton Erness in that County, and baptized July 26, 1741, his father being then Curate of Milton, and afterwards Rector of Tilbrook near Kimbolton. He received the first rudiments of his education at the school of Dean, a Village in that County; afterwards went to the school of New College, Oxford, and in due time was admitted of that College as Bible Clerk, and became A. B. in that University 1761. He took the degree of M. A. at Cambridge in 1784, having entered himself of Sidney Sussex College there. He was for a considerable time a Curate at Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire; after which, in 1766, he was presented to the Vicarage of Puddington, on the presentation of his relation, Richard Orlebar, Esq. one of the Clerks of the Privy Council; and to the Vicarage of Thurleigh, on the death of Robert Laroque, Clerk, in 1784, by Susanna Crawley, John Crawley, Susanna Crawley, Junior, Samuel Crawley, and Thomas Halsey, having been previously appointed one of the domestic Chaplains to Gertrude Duchess Dowager of Bedford, Oct. 5, 1784; his Dispensation and Letters Patent bearing date in the same month. When he resided at Thurleigh, he was for a considerable time Curate of Milton Erness. He married for his first wife Miss Pickering, of Puddington, by whom he had a son John, now an eminent Surgeon in Kent, and another child, which died; this wife lived but a few years. The second wife, now living (1814), was ———, one of the daughters of Thomas Cockman, Esq. of Woolaston in Northamptonshire, by whom he had the six following children—Mary-Anne, Samuel, Lettice-St.-John, Oliver-St.-John, another Oliver-St.-John,

leigh and Puddington, in the County of Bedford*."

John, and Charles-William. He died at Thurleigh, May 3, 1801, after a short illness; and was buried by his first wife, on the 8th of the same month, at Puddington, by his particular desire.—Mr. Cooper was related to the Lords St. John of Bletsoe, his grandfather, Samuel Cooper, of Farnborough, Gent. having married Barbara, daughter of Oliver-St.-John (third son of Sir Oliver-St.-John, the first Baronet of that name, and uncle to Paulet the seventh Lord St.-John). He was a diligent and an esteemed Preacher, and was ever remarkably attentive to the sick, to whom, with reiterated spiritual advice, he commonly gave medical; his knowledge of Physic being equal to that of many of the profession; insomuch that he had offers of proper certificates to enable him to receive a Doctor's degree from Edinburgh. He kept a medicinal chest, and gave liberally, not only medicine, but advice to, and attendance on, the neighbouring poor. Besides his knowledge of Antiquities, he was well versed in Heraldry; in which, by his Works, it appears he took much pleasure. Sometimes, also, he amused himself with Musick. He was in behaviour affable, by disposition generous and humane, charitable above what worldly prudence in the time he lived could well justify, considering the mediocrity of his income and his large family, kind to his relatives, and steady in friendship, and to his servants a truly considerate master.—He published, in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, three Bedfordshire parishes, Puddington (of which he was Vicar) 1783; Wimmington (where he had been some time Curate) 1785; and Odell 1787. He was the Author of "Four Hundred Texts of Holy Scripture," &c. (as above) 1792; a very sensible anonymous Letter to the Bishop of Lincoln, intituled "Reflections on the Cruelty of inclosing Common Field Lands, particularly as it affects the Church and Poor, 1796;" and after his death was published, in 1806, his "Manual of Orthodox Divinity;" which was printed by the Endeavour Society, who purchased the copy for a small sum. His unpublished Works are, the Histories of Bromham and Turvey, in Bedfordshire, both almost fit for the Press; and about 15 thin volumes of Collections relating to that County; two books respecting general History; and a considerable quantity of loose papers; all which are now, by purchase, in the possession of the Rev. Thomas Orlebar Marsh, Vicar of Stevington, and F. L. S. of Fulmersham House, Bedfordshire.

* "The design of this good Parish Priest, whom we have had occasion to celebrate for his antiquarian researches, cannot be enough commended; and, we can add, his execution is equal to his design. We heartily recommend this compilation to 'the many thousands of Christians,' who, we (with Mr. Cooper) 'hope and trust, seriously and devoutly apply themselves to understanding the will of God from his written word'."

Gent. Mag. LXII. 842.

"Hawk-

"Hawkherst; a Sketch* of its History and Antiquities, upon the Plan suggested in the Gentleman's Magazine for procuring Parochial Histories throughout England†," 4to.

* By David Jennings, Esq. of Hawkherst, and of Fenchurch Street; long known and highly valued by his Fellow Citizens, for his active zeal, and the strictest integrity, in public situations of great responsibility; particularly as Chairman of the Land and Assessed Taxes for the City of London, and a Special Commissioner of the Property Tax. In these several situations, his conduct has been uniformly and equally firm to the just demands of Government, and lenient to the fair and equitable claims of indulgence to Individuals. Under the several Commissions above named, the City pays above a million annually in direct Taxes; and to the credit of the Commissioners it may be stated, that no default has taken place in the Collection, which in some districts is obliged to be supplied by re-assessments on the inhabitants.—Hall-house, in this parish, for two centuries in the family of Mercer, came by purchase in 1662, into the possession of Nathaniel Collyer, Esq., and from him to his grandson Dr. Nathaniel Lardner; who, dying unmarried, bequeathed his property at Hawkherst to his sister's daughter and her husband, Mr. Joseph Jennings; by whose son, the Historian of the Parish, it is at present possessed.

† This elegant Local Tract being now exceedingly scarce, I shall take from it two short extracts:

"An oval marble tablet has lately been erected, on the ornamental part of which it is sufficient to observe, that it is executed by the first Statuary of the age, Bacon. On the upper part of the oval is a Bible, open at the first page of the New Testament, surrounded by rays of light, with the motto running through it, 'God said, Let there be light, and there was light.' And on a black marble in the centre;

'Nathaniel Lardner, D. D.
Drew his first and latest breath at Hall House, in this Parish.
Benevolent as a Gentleman,
indefatigable as a Scholar,
exemplary as a Minister,
wherever he resided.
His Usefulness was prolonged to his 86th year;
when,
having established the Historical Credibility
of the Records of our common Salvation,
without partiality, and beyond reply,
their promises became his eternal inheritance,
July 8, 1768.
From reverence to the memory of his Uncle,
these truths were inscribed by David Jennings, 1789."

"It

"Scotish Poems, reprinted from scarce Editions. Collected by John Pinkerton, F. S. A. Perth*, &c."

"Modern Britons, and Spring in London," by the Rev. Thomas Monro.

"A Letter to Charles Bonner, Esq. Deputy Comptroller of the Post-Office, by Philip Thicknesse†," 8vo.

"An Historical and Picturesque Description of the County of Nice‡." Imperial Folio.

"It were unjust," Mr. Jennings observes, "to quit the account of this Parish without a tribute to the memory of Mr. Thomas Redford, a respectable inhabitant. He was a man of strong natural understanding, and had by constant application acquired much knowledge; as the information he possessed, however, was all his own attainment, he had often formed sentiments that were peculiar, and which increased acquaintance with science, and commerce with the world, sometimes compelled him to alter. He was for many years assistant to the Receiver-general of the County; and his unceasing punctuality and strict integrity recommended him to be Agent to several Noblemen and Gentlemen who had estates in the neighbourhood, and who did not reside; in this capacity, his letters were always well written, and a proof how much superior native good sense is to unmeaning civility and parade. He was occasionally an anonymous writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, and his style and character are sufficiently marked to those who were acquainted with him. A Disquisition on Spiders darting their Webs was one of his subjects of controversy, in which, like many theorists, he maintained the impossibility of the fact till experience had convinced him of the fallacy of his principle. He died, after a long and painful illness, October 1774, at the age of 67. Such a man was truly the ornament of his native village.

* "With laudable zeal has the Scotish Nation lately rescued from oblivion a great number of those Poets who illustrated the dawn of their Literature. Among their Printers, the Morisons of Perth have deserved well of the Publick, by elegant pocket editions of Dunbar, and other versifiers, whose works merited preservation; and among their Editors none more than Mr. Pinkerton seems industriously to have searched and wisely to have gleaned among their remnants of antiquity. We have already followed him through three similar publications."

M. Rev. N. S. XI. 172.

† Of whom see an account in the "Essays and Illustrations."

‡ "This elegant and splendid production gives a very satisfactory and pleasing description of this part of the Continental territory of his Sardinian Majesty. The plates consist of twelve views, which

1793.

"A Sermon preached at Park Street Chapel, on April 19, 1793, being the Day appointed for a general Fast. By James Scott*, D. D. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge," 4to.

which are very neatly engraved, and remarkably well coloured; and the romantic and pleasant appearances, which they afford, are admirably adapted to tempt the beholder to visit the scenes themselves, which are the substances whence these beautiful shadows are reflected." *M. Rev. N. S. X.* 308.

* James Scott, of Trinity College, Cambridge; B. A. 1757; M. A. 1760; B. D. 1768; D. D. 1775; a celebrated public Preacher at Cambridge, and well known in the days of *Wilkes and Liberty* as Writer of the Political Letters in the Public Advertizer signed *Anti-Sejanus*. In 1760 he far outstripped his competitors for the Seatonian prize, in a Poem which was published under the title of "Heaven;" and afterwards printed "Odes on several Subjects, 1761," 4to; a Spousal Hymn; or, an Address to his Majesty, on his Marriage, 1761," 4to; "Purity of Heart, a Moral Epistle," which gained the Author a second Seatonian Prize; "An Hymn to Repentance, 1762," a third Prize Poem. In 1763 he published "The Redemption, a Monody;" written for the Seatonian prize, but rejected; and, in the same year, "Every Man the Architect of his own Fortune; or, the Art of Rising in the Church, a Satire;" in which he thus describes himself:

"No sly Fanatic, no Enthusiast wild,
No Party-tool beguiling and beguil'd;
No slave to pride, no canting pimp to power,
No rigid Churchman, no Dissenter sour,
No fawning Flatterer to the base and vain,
No timist vile, or worshiper of gain;
When gay not dissolute, grave not severe,
Tho' *learn'd* no *pedant*, civil tho' sincere;
Nor mean nor *haughty*, be one Preacher's praise,
That—if he rise, he rise by manly ways:
Yes, he abhors each sordid, selfish view,
And dreads the paths your men of art pursue."

In 1771, through the friendship of the Earl of Sandwich, he was presented by the Governors of Greenwich Hospital to the Rectory of Symondsburne, in the County of Northumberland; a Rectory of such magnitude and value, that, on the next presentation, it is intended to be divided into four, or, perhaps, into six, distinct benefices, each of which will be a very acceptable preferment to the Divine who may be so fortunate as to obtain it.

In the line of his profession Dr. Scott has been distinguished by several elegant Discourses. "How far a Dependance, and a Sense of Gratitude, should influence our Conduct; a Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, Jan. 1. 1764." "A Sermon

"De Legione Manliana, Quæstio ex Livio desumpta, et Rei Militaris Romanæ studiosis proposita, Auctore Gulielmo Vincent*."

Sermon at the Visitation at Wakefield, July 25, 1769;" which produced a Pamphlet called "Remarks," &c. censuring the Preacher for having entertained his audience with a *political declamation*. "A Farewell Sermon at Trinity Church, Leeds, Nov. 5, 1769." "Bethesda, or the House of Mercy; a Sermon preached at the Parish Church of St. Nicholas, in Newcastle upon Tyne, July 26, 1777, before the Governors of the Infirmary." "A Sermon preached at York, on the 29th of March, 1780, for the Benefit of the Lunatic Asylum;" and "A Sermon preached at York, 1781."

* This very learned and venerable Divine is the immediate descendant of a family long known and respected at Shepey in Leicestershire, and memorable for having produced a considerable number of ornaments in the Church; some of whom shall here be noticed: 1. William Vincent, born in 1664, was a Student of Emanuel College, Cambridge; B. A. 1684; Rector of Ibstock about 1699; but ejected as a Nonjuror. He was called *Blofferby Will*, from his residence at Blackfordby (commonly now named Blofferby), a hamlet of Ashby de la Zouch, and probably officiating in the Chapel there after his ejectment from the Rectory of Ibstock. He resided for some time at Ravenston, in that neighbourhood, where he was married Aug. 24, 1714; and died at Shepey in December 1740, æt. 76. A respectable Friend, now living, says, "I have heard that he was a worthy man, and nominated by the Pretender to a Bishoprick. No wonder that he was a Nonjuror; for the whole family were high Tories, not to say Jacobites, and so at that time was nearly the whole County. His daughter Anne Ridley and her husband I remember: Anne I saw in extreme old age in 1794; and before that at Shepey in 1757, when I heard her talk of her father William."—2. George Vincent, born in 1660, Student of Emanuel College; B.A. 1680; M. A. 1684; Rector of the South mediety of Shepey 1686; died 1707.—3. John Vincent, of Emanuel College; B.A. 1699; M.A. 1703; Vicar of Croxton Kyriel, died Sept. 26, 1713, æt. 35.—4. William Vincent, born in 1672; Rector of Kibworth 1705; died Jan. 12, 1740-1, æt. 70. He had two sons; Richard, who succeeded him as Rector of Kibworth; and Silvester, of whom hereafter.—5. William Vincent, of Emanuel College; LL.B. 1709; Rector of Shepey 1710; buried Dec. 27, 1740. He married, first, Hannah Thompson; of whom the following particulars were communicated by the Dean of Westminster: She was of a family at Loughton in Buckinghamshire (near Stony Stratford); between which family and my father there was a very close connexion. William Thompson, Rector of Cosgrave, left to my father lands at Pottersperry and Loughton. The land at Lough-

"A Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, January 30th, 1793; being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles the

Loughton was intended for me, as godson to William Thompson; but was swept away in the wreck of my father's fortune, after the earthquake at Lisbon, in which my brother was destroyed, and the concern entrusted to him by my father ruined. There was, however, no bankruptcy; and every creditor was paid to the full. My education was continued at Cambridge by my elder brother, and I had the satisfaction of re-paying him. W.V." Mr. William Vincent married, secondly, Hannah Reynolds, of New House Grange.—6. Silvester Vincent, of Emanuel College; B. A. 1736; M. A. and Rector of Shepey 1741: died 1758, aged about 41. "This gentleman married Hannah Reynolds, the widow of his predecessor, for the purpose, probably, of obtaining the living, or keeping it in the family. He was a truly honest and worthy man, a father to his wife's daughters, and beloved by them as a father. The daughters had land, and did not want assistance of this sort from him; and, as he had little or no property of his own, his manner of life was proportionate to the full value of the living. I knew him well; and a more respectable man was not in the country. W. V." — 7. Richard Vincent, brother of the last-mentioned William, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; B. A. 1716; M. A. 1720; Rector of Donamore, or Castle Caulfield, in the Diocese of Armagh.—8. Mr. Giles Vincent, a younger brother of William and Richard, was a Packer, and Portugal Merchant; Deputy of Lime Street Ward 1738. "He was a most laborious and industrious man, who made a fortune under the Spanish and Portugal merchants as a Packer; but, from the ambition of becoming a Portugal merchant himself, he experienced, first, a great loss by the failure of his principal Correspondent at Lisbon. Still, however, intent upon the same object, he articled his second son, Giles Vincent, to a commercial house in that city, whom he afterwards settled at a small Port about 20 leagues North of Lisbon, called St. Martinho. The plan was good, and promised success, and my brother a steady man; but he happened to arrive at Lisbon with a remittance for England the very night before the Earthquake in 1755, and was killed the next morning. The concern would have been ruined by this circumstance: but, added to this, a vessel which my father had built expressly for this trade was run away with by the crew, consisting of Foreigners; and the Master and his son, the only Englishmen on board, murdered. This stroke was fatal. The winding-up of the little that was left was committed to the house of Mayne at Lisbon, who managed it with honour; but it was not concluded till near 30 years after, when

there

First. With an Appendix, concerning the political Principles of Calvin. By Samuel Lord Bishop of St. David's." 4to.

there was a final remittance of less than 500*l.* My father went out of business, and died at Hammersmith Sept. 21, 1764, at the age of 70 or 71; but my eldest brother stood his ground as a Packer, and was the stay of the family. That trade, however, which was one of the best in London, declined so fast, that, though he enjoyed the connexions of three or four houses all centered in him, he died a few years ago, respected and in credit, but never enriched by it. W. V."

William Vincent, the fifth and only surviving son of the Deputy, was born Nov. 2, 1739. Being intended for the Church, of which his father was a very orthodox and zealous member, he was sent to Westminster School, and in 1753 admitted on the foundation. He was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, 1757; B. A. 1761; Usher of Westminster School 1762; M. A. 1764; D. D. and Chaplain to his Majesty 1776; Rector of Allhallows the Great and Less, Thames Street, 1778 (resigned 1803). In 1777, when Dr. Markham became Archbishop of York, he appointed his friend Dr. Vincent to be Sub Almoner, an office which he continues to hold. In 1788 he became Head Master of Westminster School; and President of Sion College 1798. But his Church preferments were very narrow, till in 1801 he obtained, what he had long desired and deserved, a Prebendal Stall in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter at Westminster; of which in the following year he was appointed Dean; and in 1807 became Rector of Islip, on his own presentation as Dean of Westminster.—Of this venerable Divine I will only observe, that, by steadiness and perseverance, he has twice passed through Westminster School from the lowest form to the highest; first, as a boy; and, secondly, from the lowest Usher to the Head Master; and now Dean, by favour of Lord Sidmouth, to whom he was scarce personally known, but who regarded services in preference to great connexions. Except the four years that he was at Cambridge to obtain a degree, the Dean of Westminster has been rooted to the spot where he now resides, from his eighth to his seventy-fifth year, happy in his family, his fortune, and his situation. He is still living, 1814, highly respected for his virtues and his talents; and has two sons, who are both married, and have children; and these are the only Vincents of that branch of the Shepey family now remaining.—This very learned Writer's publications are, "A Letter to the Reverend Dr. Richard Watson, King's Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, 1780," 8vo.; and this was followed by "Considerations on Parochial Music, 1787," 8vo. In 1789 he preached and published "A Sermon before the Sons of the Clergy;" and in 1792 "A Sermon preached at St. Margaret's, Westminster, for

A Third Edition of Dr. Moseley's "Treatise on Tropical Diseases, on Military Operations, and on the Climate of the West Indies."

for the Grey Coat School in that Parish;" which being adopted by the Association at the Crown and Anchor, above 20,000 copies were dispersed in London, exclusive of re-publications at Bath, Canterbury, Gloucester, &c. "The Origination of the Greek Verb, an Hypothesis," was his next performance; (republished, improved, and considerably enlarged, under the title of "The Greek Verb analysed.") This was followed by the Treatise "De Lege Manliana, 1793." "The Voyage of Nearchus to the Euphrates; collected from the Original Journal, preserved by Arrian, and illustrated by Authorities Antient and Modern; containing an Account of the first Navigation attempted by Europeans in the Indian Ocean, &c. 1797," 4to; and "The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, Part I. containing an Account of the Navigation of the Antients from the Sea of Suez to the Coast of Zanquebar, with Dissertations, 1800," 4to. It is now no secret that the good Dean was the Reviewer in the British Critic of the several publications at that period relative to the controversy about the Troad. In 1802 he published "A Defence of Public Education, addressed to the most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Meath, by William Vincent, D. D. in Answer to a Charge annexed to his Lordship's Discourse, preached at St. Paul's on the Anniversary Meeting of the Charity Children, and published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, 1801," 8vo. The occasion of this Tract, which excited no small notice and animadversion, was this: Dr. Rennel, Master of the Temple, in a Sermon preached before the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, at the annual meeting of the Charity Schools in St. Paul's, 1799, remarked, in rather sharp terms, on the prevailing neglect of Religion in our Public Seminaries of Education. At this Dr. Vincent took fire; and, indeed, not without some reason, standing, as he then did, at the very head of the numerous and respectable body who were thus assailed by a Preacher of Dr. Rennel's high character. A private correspondence between these two learned Divines ensued; and Dr. Rennel having made concessions and explanations which Dr. Vincent considered as satisfactory, all further observations were suspended. But this pacification proved of short continuance; for the Bishop of Meath having delivered a Sermon on the same occasion, and in the same pulpit, in 1800, which was printed at the request of the Society, thought proper to subjoin a *note*, in which he repeats Dr. Rennel's accusation, with some severe additions of his own against Public Schools. This was enough to rouse any man; and that Dr. Vincent felt himself hurt at the repetition of such charges is not to be wondered at. He applied to the Society for leave to insert in their parcels a justificatory paper, by way of repel-

" The Policy, Benevolence, and Charity, of the Royal Humane Society. A Sermon preached before the Governors of that Institution, in the Parish Church of St. Botolph Aldersgate, on the 27th of

ing the evil impression which the Bishop's note might make upon the minds of its readers. This request the Society did not think proper to grant, as not chusing to take any part in the controversy. The Doctor then, as his last resource, appealed to the publick in a " Defence of Public Education, 1802," one of the most masterly apologies that ever appeared in print. It is true he speaks in a high tone, and, perhaps, in some respects he is too keen upon the Bishop and Dr. Rennell. Neither of these excellent Divines, however, have made any sort of reply to Dr. Vincent, though certainly something might have been expected from them, either to confirm their assertions, or in the way of retractation. Other Writers, however, have entered into the dispute. Amongst these, perhaps, the ablest was, " Remarks on the Rev. Dr. Vincent's Defence of Public Education; with an Attempt to state fairly the Question, whether the Religious Instruction and Moral Conduct of the rising Generation are sufficiently provided for, and effectually secured, in our Schools and Universities. Together with the Sentiments of several late Writers, and others, on that important subject. By a Layman, 1802," 8vo. It might have been expected that some other Heads of Schools would have entered their caveat also against the charges brought against them, but it seems that they rested satisfied with what has been so ably urged by Dr. Vincent. Since the agitation of the question, the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge have properly passed a resolution, that, for the future, nothing shall be appended to a Sermon preached before them but what has previously met with their sanction. This measure, however, was not carried without violent opposition. The Dean's subsequent publications were, " A Sermon preached before the Honourable House of Commons, at St. Margaret's Westminster, on Tuesday June 1, 1802, being the Day appointed for a General Thanksgiving," 4to. " The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea: Part the Second. Containing an Account of the Navigation of the Antients, from the Gulph of Elana in the Red Sea to the Island of Ceylon. With Dissertations, 1805," 4to. " The Voyage of Nearchus, and the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, translated from the Greek, 1809." This learned Work is properly the third Volume of the Commerce and Navigation of the Antients. As a pulpit orator, the Dean is distinguished by great animation, a clear and sonorous articulation, and a graceful dignity of manner. His Sermons are the compositions of a mind richly embued with divine and human learning, elegant in their language, yet sufficiently leveled to the plainest understandings. A fine Portrait of him was engraved in 1807, from a painting by Howard.

March,

March, 1793, by the Rev. Samuel Glasse*, D. D. F. R. S, &c. &c. † and published by Request."

* "This truly benevolent Discourse, inscribed, with great propriety, to the King, as Patron of the excellent Institution it so warmly commends, is introduced by an Address to the Reader, which breathes the sentiments of Philosophy enlightened by Christianity. In the Sermon itself, taken from a sublime passage in Psalm lxviii. 20, after an able statement of the peculiar excellence of the Society, Dr. Glasse proceeds to describe, with peculiar energy, the variety of Charities with which this Metropolis abounds; and concludes with an animated picture of that which gave occasion to the Sermon." *G. M. LXIII.* 843.

† Student of Christ Church, Oxford; M. A. 1759; F. R. S. 1764; B. and D. D. 1769; one of the Chaplains in ordinary to his Majesty, 1772; Rector of Hanwell, Middlesex, 17.. (resigned to his son 1785); Rector of Wanstead, Essex, 1781; Vicar of Epsom, 1782 (resigned 1785); Prebendary of Shalford, in the Cathedral of Wells, 1791; Prebendary of Oxgate, in St. Paul's Cathedral, 1798; and a very intelligent and active Magistrate. Dr. Glasse was a very popular Preacher; and frequently employed his talents and eloquence in exciting to charity the congregations of the Metropolis and its vicinity. Amongst these were the following single Sermons: 1. "At the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, May 13, 1773." 2. "For the Marine Society, at St. Andrew's Church, being their Anniversary, Feb. 10, 1774." 3. "The Origin of Consecrated Churches, and the Benefits of Public Worship; preached at the Opening of the Parish Church of Clapham, Surrey, June 9, 1776." 4. "The beneficial Effects of Harmony, preached at the Meeting of the Three Choirs in the Cathedral Church at Gloucester, Sept. 9, 1778." 5. "A Second Sermon before the Governors of the Marine Society, 1778." 6. "Christian Fortitude particularly recommended in Times of Danger; preached at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, July 4, 1779." 7. "A Devout Observance of the Christian Sabbath recommended; preached before the University of Oxford, 1781." 8. "The Sinner's Account fairly stated; preached at the Parish Church of Hanwell, in the County of Middlesex, May 6, 1781." 9. "Before the Guardians and Governors of the Asylum for Helpless Orphans, May 19, 1781." 10. "Preached at Painswick, Gloucestershire, for the Sunday School in that Parish." 11. "Preached in the Parish Church of Wanstead, July 15, 1787, in consequence of his Majesty's Royal Proclamation against Vice, Profaneness, and Immorality." 12. "Before the Governors of the Magdalen Hospital, London, on Wednesday, May 28, 1788." 13. "For the Royal Humane Society, March 17, 1793." 14. "The Sinner encouraged to Repentance: a Sermon preached at the Opening of the Chapel of the new House of Correction for the County of Middlesex, on Sunday Sept. 28, 1794, before the Chairman of the Sessions, and a Committee of Magistrates; and published at their

 Request,

"The History of the Antient and Royal Foundation, called the Abbey of St. Alban, in the County of Hertford; from the Foundation thereof in 793, to

Request; with a Prefatory Address to Magistrates in general, and to the Magistracy of the County of Middlesex in particular." 15. "A Word of Comfort to the Poor in their present Necessity; a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Wanstead, in the County of Essex, on Sunday July 19, 1795; humbly inscribed to the Right Honourable, the Honourable, and Reverend Members of the Committees for the Relief of the Poor." 16. "National Liberality and National Reform recommended; a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. George Bloomsbury, on Sunday February 4, 1798; published by Request." 17. "Sennacherib defeated, and his Army destroyed; preached at Wanstead, Essex, on Sunday the 4th of September 1803; inscribed to the Million of Loyal Volunteers, and intended to be the Soldier's Manual.—Dr. Glasse published also a Translation, from the French, of "Address from a Lady of Quality to her Children, when in the last Stage of a lingering Illness, 1777," in two small volumes. In 1787 he contributed largely to Mr. Mann-Godschal's excellent Pamphlet on the Police (which he revised through the press); and wrote the character of his friend Mr. Raikes in Gent. Mag. vol. LVIII. p. 11. "A Course of Lectures on the Holy Festivals; with practical Remarks on each, and Exhortations to a more devout and serious Observance of them, 1797," 8vo. "A Plain and Practicable Exposition of the Commandments, 1801," 8vo.

Dr. Glasse lost his wife, Sept. 17, 1811; an event which he did not long survive; dying, in Sackville Street, Piccadilly, April 27, 1812, aged 79; and, if the uniform efforts of a life to contribute to the long welfare and happiness of his friends and the community at large, claim any praise, no man ever deserved it better of his country.

The Rev. George-Henry Glasse, son of the last mentioned venerable Divine, was a Student of Christ Church, Oxford; M.A. 1782; Rector of Hanwell, Middlesex, 1785; domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge, also domestic Chaplain to Lord Sefton. He married, Nov. 17, 1783, Miss Anne Fletcher, of Ealing, whose death he thus elegantly recorded in Hanwell church-yard:

"Hic, O quisquis es, paulisper immorare memoriæ
Annæ amantissimæ conjugis
Georgii Henrici Glasse, A. M.
hujusce parœciæ Rectoris,
quæ, cum filiam ejusdem nominis, natu maximam,
octodecennam virginem, Bristolienses ad fontes,
heu! sero nimis comitata est;
ipsa mœrens animi et cassâ spe maternâ, ipsa morti occubuit prior;
casti veruntamen amoris primitias iterum
post breve complexura æternoque fruitura consortio, felix!
non unquam, vocante Christo, desideratâ illâ, dulcique filiâ,
purius

its Dissolution in 1539; exhibiting the Life of each Abbot, and the principal Events relating to the Monastery during his Rule and Government. Ex-

purius aliquid, sanctius, venustius, intravit sedes beatorum. Illa, die Junii quarto, hæc vero ejusdem mensis tricesimo, Anno Domini 1802, spiritum Deo commendavit."

Mr. Glasse married, secondly, May 11, 1805, Harriet, daughter of Thomas Wheeler, Esq.; and died Oct. 30, 1809, at the age of about 50.—He was in person short and fat; his face full, and rather handsome, with an expression of benevolence and intelligence. His manner was easy, but not elegant; and to strangers had the appearance of affectation. In talents and attainments he shone pre-eminent. His mind was fertile, acute, and capacious; it had an universal grasp, and embraced every art and science. His taste was more refined than pure—rather delicate than chaste. His memory was accurate and retentive; the facility with which he read and comprehended was wonderful: he seemed to take in every thing at a single glance, and to know almost intuitively what others had obtained by effort and labour. As he lived much in the world, and possessed great discernment, men and manners of every description were familiar to him; nothing eluded his observation; nothing escaped his remembrance. He associated with all ranks; knew their characteristic traits, and accurately sketched their distinguishing excellencies and defects. His conversation was full of spirit and vivacity; his language copious, and his terms select, enlivened with wit, enriched by fancy, and abounding with anecdote. He composed and wrote, with rapidity almost unequalled, in a style easy, elegant, and perspicuous, though somewhat diffuse. His matter was not always profound or original; but his reasoning was generally just, his arguments convincing, and, when the subject admitted, embellished with a profusion of metaphor and imagery. There are passages in some of his writings which have all the warmth, vigour, and luminous illustration of Burke. With all these talents natural and acquired, he possessed the warmest feelings and most benevolent disposition: he was manly and open, good-natured, hospitable, and liberal. Having a considerable income, and a large fortune in reversion, he indulged in the luxuries of the table, and in general habits of expence which were highly imprudent, and which involved him in frequent pecuniary embarrassments. These embarrassments, added to some occurrences in which he had been harshly treated, and in which his character suffered through the indiscreet zeal of his friends, and the malignant spirit of his enemies, preyed on his susceptible mind; and, in an unhappy moment, the world was deprived of a man of extraordinary wit, learning, and genius; who for many years had been a blessing to his friends, and an ornament to human nature. His classical learning,

tracted from the most faithful Authorities and Records, both printed and manuscript, with Plates, and a Map of the County; Part I. [The Second Part was published in 1795.] By the Rev. Peter Newcome*, Rector of Shenley, Herts," 4to.

learning, if it did not rank him with the Parrs, the Burneys, or the Porsons, was among the foremost of the second order. He had a very great facility in writing Greek verse; and his Translation of "Caractacus" and "Samson Agonistes" into that language, when considered as the work of a young man, must ever remain a monument of his critical skill and profound erudition. His Caractacus appeared in the year 1781, when the Translator was yet a Batchelor of Arts; and that of Samson Agonistes in 1788. In 1791 he published "A Sermon preached before the Guardians of the Asylum for helpless Orphans." In 1792, "Contemplations on the Sacred History, altered from the Works of Bishop Hall;" 4 vols. 12mo. In 1793, "A Sermon preached at Hanwell, after reading his Majesty's most gracious Letter in favour of the French Emigrant Clergy." In 1794, "A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St Martin-in-the-Fields, at the Visitation of the Bishop of London." In 1798, Twenty "Sermons on various Subjects; more particularly on Christian Faith and Hope, and the Consolation of Religion:" and in the same year, "A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Hanwell, before the Members of the Volunteer Armed Association formed within the Parishes of Hanwell and Ealing, including New and Old Brentford, as Honorary Chaplain to the Corps." In 1802, he published "Louisa; a Narrative of Facts supposed to throw Light on the mysterious History of the 'Lady of the Haystack.' Translated from a French Work published in the Imperial Dominions 1785." In 1803, "A Sermon preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul on Thursday May 12, 1803." In 1804, "The Sword of the Lord; a Sermon preached May 25, being the Day appointed for a General Fast:" and in the same year he published another Volume of Sermons, altered from the Works of Bishop Beveridge.—See more of him hereafter, under the year 1799.

* This worthy Divine was educated at Hackney School, under his relation, Dr. Newcome; whence he removed to Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. LL. in 1750. The Rectory of Shenley had been purchased by his mother in 1742, just before the death of Philip Falle, the Historian of Jersey, and was held two years by another Peter Newcome, and seven more by Dr. Lewis, curate of Hackney, for Mr. Newcome, who held a living for some other person, which was filled before Shenley, to which he was instituted on his own petition in 1751. He was collated to a Prebend at Landaff in 1753; and to a Prebend at St. Asaph in 1764; which last he resigned to his brother in 1766, on being collated to the sinecure Rectory of Darowen.

By

"The King's House at Winchester, a Poem *. By the Rev. John Wool."

"The First Book of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity †," 8vo.

The Fifth Volume of Dr. Kippis's Edition of the "Biographia Britannica."

"Testimonies to the Genius and Memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds. By the Author of 'Imperfect

By the appointment of his friend, J. Heathcote, esq. he twice preached Lady Moyer's Lectures in St. Paul's, and was the last preacher upon that occasion, the institution having been originally appointed for a certain term of years, which expired with his last lecture. His Lectures were so much approved, that he had once intended to have made them public. In 1786, he obtained the Rectory of Pitsey, in Essex, on the presentation of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. He printed 1787, "Maccabeis," a Latin poem, 4to; and, in 1793, he published his "History of St. Alban's, which has been well received. He died, at his sister's, at Hadley, near Barnet, Middlesex, aged upwards of 70, of an inflammation on his lungs, occasioned by a neglected cold, April 2, 1797. His general and useful knowledge rendered him a valuable member of the community; and his abilities, activity, and impartiality as a magistrate, will make him long remembered in the county of Herts. He made the rectory of Shenley worth near 400*l.* per annum, and his predecessor improved it by building a very good parsonage-house and offices; and Mr. Newcome left the rectory to his nephew, his brother's son, for whom his father, Prebendary in Wales, presented Mr. Hughes, till he could take it.

* The Author of this Poem (which is distinguished both by spirit and harmony) was educated at Winchester, and Fellow of New College, Oxford, M. A. 1794. In 1806, whilst Rector of Blechford, Somerset, and Master of the Free Grammar School at Midhurst, Sussex, he published "Biographical Memoirs" of his old Friend and Preceptor, Dr. Joseph Warton, with his Poems and Letters. In the same year he was elected Head Master of Rugby School; and early in 1807 accumulated the degrees of B. and D. D.

† For this partial re-publication, the Editor [Dr. Burgess, a bright ornament of the present Episcopal Bench] assigned two inducements; the first, that it was printed some years ago with an expectation that Mr. Schomberg would present it to the Publick with an Introductory Discourse, for which he had prepared large materials, but which death prevented him from completing; the second, that, it was conceived, it appeared at a seasonable juncture, when the great political experiment, which had been passing in France, would render Hooker's general principles more intelligible, convincing, and impressive.

Hints

Hints towards a new Edition of Shakespeare." [Mr. Felton.] 4to.

"A Picturesque Tour from Geneva to the Pennine Alps. Translated from the French*." Folio, with Twelve Plates.

"The Dream of an Englishman faithful to his King and his Country†," 8vo.

* "This splendid volume (a companion to the account of Nice) is a translation of a work printed at Geneva in the year 1787, under the following title: 'Voyage Pittoresque aux Alpes Pennines, précédé de quelques observations sur les hauteurs de montagnes, glaciers, & des differens villages, qui se trouvent sur cette route. Suivi de quelques notes pour servir d'explication aux desseins qui composent cet ouvrage. Dédié à Son Altesse Royale La Princesse Sophie Matilde de Gloucester. Par Albanis Beaumont, Ingenieur-pensionné de Sa Majesté le Roi de Sardaigne, & Professeur en Mathematiques et Fortification de Son Altesse Royale le Prince Guillaume de Gloucester."

M. Rev. N. S. XVI. 63.

† "The original of this very interesting Pamphlet was the French, in which language it was published a considerable time before the appearance of the Translation; professing, however, in the title, by a very common and allowed species of fiction, to be translated from the English. It has been attributed, with great appearance of probability, to M. Lally Tolendal, in co-operation with some person very intimately acquainted with the state of our interior politics. M. Lally is an able and elegant Writer; and, if he be indeed the Author of this Tract, though he has reasons for taking an active interest in our prosperity, which every foreigner has not, we are greatly indebted to him for thus admirably pleading our cause, and unveiling the iniquities which were then practised against us. The plan is this: An Englishman, who has been absent a considerable time from his country, returns to it towards the latter end of the year 1792. Alarmed, as all then were, except a few of *remarkable courage*, at the state of affairs, he makes it his business, within his own district, to trace the machinations of French emissaries to the utmost. With a lively interest he attends the first Debates on the meeting of Parliament; with his mind full of which he returns home fatigued, and dreams that he is called to the Privy Council; where, after he has given all the information he is master of, the King dictates to him a Manifesto, which forms the body of the Tract. The Manifesto sets forth at large the fair conduct of the King towards France, and the bad faith of that country towards us; several particulars of which are set forth in a clearer and stronger light, that in any other publication we have seen. The whole is well written, and deserved the attention it excited at the time." *British Critic, I.* 106.

1794.

1794.

"The History and Antiquities of Shenstone, in the County of Stafford, illustrated. Together with the Pedigrees of all the Families and Gentry, both Antient and Modern, of that Parish*. By the late Rev. Henry Sanders †, B. A. of Oriel College, Oxford, and Thirteen Years Curate of Shenstone," 4to.

* "The Village of Shenstone, situate in a pleasant part of the County of Stafford, and by all Travellers admired as a beautiful and well-watered spot, has furnished copious materials for a description by the esteem and affection borne to its inhabitants by their faithful Pastor; whose Son has done ample justice to his memory in his account of him prefixed, and to the attachment of his Parishioners by a feeling Dedication to them.—It is believed there were more posthumous works than the present, which would have been serviceable to the Publick if transmitted to the press; but, as he had bequeathed one to a noble Lord, in hopes that he would have condescended to have published it, there were together with it carried away very many manuscripts, which, we fear, are removed beyond the reach of recovery."

Gent. Mag. LXIV. 549.

† Mr. Sanders was, maternally, fourth in descent from a refugee family in Lorrain. His father has long been known and respected in the Counties of Worcester and Stafford. Henry Sanders, of Stourbridge, who married a daughter of Thomas Rogers, an eminent dealer in glass at Stourbridge, had four sons and two daughters. Of these, Thomas, the eldest, was a very learned and ingenious Surgeon and Apothecary, much esteemed by the celebrated George Lord Lyttelton, as also by a very populous neighbourhood, for his great success in inoculation, his personal character, and his ability in his profession; Sarah, wife of William Grosvenor, of Kidderminster, Apothecary; Henry, Anne, Susannah, Daniel, and John. As their father died during the minority of the younger children, they came under the care of their brother Thomas, who disposed of each as circumstances and opportunities served. Henry seemed to be rather more favoured than his brothers Daniel and John, being, by education, good abilities, and the particular notice of the family of Rogers, well fitted for a somewhat superior rank in life. Though designed for the cloathing business, his genius and inclination led him to the study of medicine. He was a noted and valuable Apothecary and Chemist at Dudley in Worcestershire, and was the inventor of a very useful medical composition, which, in that part of the world, is exceedingly admired, and for which receipt a considerable premium was offered by a learned Physician. This Henry married Miss Rebecca Hawkes, of a respectable family, the descendants of whose brother live in great credit,

"*Argentum*; or, the Adventures of a Shilling." 8vo.

credit, and one, if not two of them, in opulence at Dudley. Henry Sanders had by his wife Rebecca, eleven children living at one time, and at least nine at his decease; the eldest of whom was Henry, Author of the "History of Shenstone." Their father, with all his care and industry, was unable to provide them any pecuniary advantages worth mentioning, having barely a competency to support himself and daughters in the decline of life. A circumstance particularly favourable, however, attended his three eldest sons, the benefit of a grammar-school, which was highly blessed with two succeeding Masters; the former a relation, the Rev. Pynson Wilmott, M. A. afterwards Vicar of Hales-Owen, Salop; and the latter the Rev. Benjamin Clements, B. A.; afterwards Prebendary of the Collegiate Church, Minister of St. John's, and Head Master of the Grammar-school, in Wolverhampton. Henry, having attained an excellent classical education, was well qualified for either of the three learned professions, and the clerical suited more the disposition of his mind; while his two brothers decidedly chose the medical. At length a great difficulty arose how he could be supported at the University, even in the most frugal manner, since his father could spare but little from so large a family. A circumstance indeed occurred, which by many persons would have been eagerly embraced. There was a contest between two distinguished houses for the representation of the County in Parliament; and it was confidently said, that a Nobleman made an offer to assist the education of Henry, and advance him in future life, if his father would consent. Such a friendship might be, perhaps, owing to his Lordship's esteem for a near relation; but the father would by no means accept the offer, his interest and regard being entirely devoted to the service of the noble family at Himley. By dint of industry and ability, however, Henry procured an exhibition, or clerkship, in Oriel College; and was appointed by that Society to perform duty in King Edward's Hospital, a small distance from Oxford, before he was in orders. By great prudence, many friends, and the favour of the College, he combated every pecuniary difficulty, and took the degree of B. A.; which when he had determined, he left the University, being desirous of encountering no farther trouble in the pursuit of academical degrees. But, although he had abandoned such inconveniences in the University, he had another still to struggle with immediately, and that was how to be admitted into Holy Orders. Notwithstanding all his literary merit, he found it no easy matter to obtain a title, as Curacies were at that time scarce, and Dr. Maddox, then Bishop of Worcester, treated him rather ungraciously; so that, between his disappointments with the beneficed Clergy, his numerous journeys, many expences, and an almost empty purse, the whole story, as he related it, would incline the Reader to laugh, though it would be impossible not to lament his situation.

"The Life of Robert Grosseteste, the celebrated

situation. Some time after, having been regularly ordained, he resided upon a Curacy at Wednesbury, about four miles distant from his native town, the annual income of which did not exceed 36*l.* Whilst he officiated at that place, a respectable and rather wealthy family attracted his esteem, which soon terminated in his marriage with the eldest daughter, Elizabeth Butler: but her family was not satisfied with her choice of a husband possessed of so small an income; and they were compelled to support themselves, and afterwards their infant, more than two years, upon 30*l.* stipend, and the Vicarage-house in an adjoining parish, West Bromwich. Providence at length, after such a contented struggle with adversity, interposed in their behalf; and they were removed to Shenstone, a place not only delightful in its situation, but abounding with a number of worthy inhabitants. The Author was no sooner appointed to this comfortable Curacy, than he was invited to be one of the reading and domestic Clergymen to Samuel Hill, Esq. in whom he not only obtained a friend, but a considerable increase of income, insomuch that the disobliged father abovementioned became so reconciled to his daughter as to settle upon her the portion of a child. But this felicity was of short duration: He not only lost by death his benefactor Mr. Hill, but his wife did not survive her going to Shenstone more than about four years. The evening before she departed, she desired to see her only child, then not five years old. After giving some important instructions for his future life, she enjoined him "to choose no other than the clerical profession; that, be his fortune ever so small, he should disregard lucre, care of preferments, &c.; for *that* employment, properly discharged, was superior to any other in the world." The next morning, about seven o'clock, she sang an hymn, and instantly expired. Mr. Sanders still continued his Curacy of Shenstone—in his own words, "loving and beloved by his Parishioners"—till about the end of thirteen years, when, unhappily for himself, and disagreeably to all his flock, he accepted a station in King Edward the Sixth's school at Birmingham, with a design to superintend the education of his son, and obtain for him an exhibition to College. Within two years of his leaving the Curacy of Shenstone, he was engaged by Humphrey Minchin, Esq. afterwards Member of Parliament for Bossiney, as private tutor to his two eldest sons, who, removing to Birmingham for education in that school, represented their former instructor in such a favourable view to the Rev. Mr. Brailsford, Head-master, that the then vacant place of Assistant-teacher to the upper boys proved an allurement, with a Curacy, and the idea of superintending his son's education, to withdraw Mr. Sanders from Shenstone. His heart, however, being with his beloved people, and uneasy from the place he so delighted in, he was frequently occupied in preparing the History of the Parish where he had

spent

Bishop of Lincoln, by Samuel Pegge, LL. D. Prebendary of Louth in that Church; with an Account of the Bishop's Works, and an Appendix *."

"The Siege of Gibraltar; a Poem †. By Capt.

spent the happiest part of his life. Though he afterwards gained a comfortable settlement as Master of the Free Grammar-school at Hales Owen, Salop, by the favour of George Lord Lyttelton, and through the recommendation of some friends, and also the perpetual Curacy of Oldbury Chapel, to which he was presented by the Rev. Pynson Wilmot; yet no place afforded him consolation like Shenstone; where, though he had it not in his power to end his days agreeably to his wishes, his will expressly charged that his remains should be deposited in the church where his pastoral duties had been so particularly acceptable. From the time of his appointment at Hales Owen, which was in 1771, till his decease in 1785, he had lain aside all thoughts of preferment, seemed little anxious about popular esteem, and devoted himself to retirement and study. He was tolerably conversant in almost every branch of Literature, more especially Theology, History, and the Classics; and, had his abilities met with due encouragement in the early part of his life, he would have made a conspicuous character in the learned world. The "History of Shenstone," drawn up with great care and attention, after a long and painful discharge of the important duties of his sacred office, was prepared for the press during his residence at Birmingham, where he had an inclination to have printed it; and was afterwards from time to time improved during his residence at Hales Owen. At the distance of twenty years, it was submitted to public inspection, as left by the Author, except with the addition in a very few places of a date, and occasionally a supplementary link in the connexion of a Pedigree.—His only son, the Rev. John Butler Sanders, Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford; M. A. 1780; some time Chaplain to the British Factory at Gottenburgh; well known and respected as a worthy and conscientious Divine, is now (1814) Curate of St. Augustin and St. Faith; and Lecturer of St. Olave, Jewry, and St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane; and Second Grammar Master of St. Olave's School in Tooley Street.

* "With renewed pleasure we again meet our worthy old Friend and Correspondent issuing from the press, in the vigour of advanced age, with an historical work compiled in the vigour of middle life. We congratulate the lovers of our National History and Antiquities on this valuable addition to them; and heartily wish our worthy Friend may enjoy life and health to pursue, as we hear he intends, his intention of giving us memoirs of Bishop Grosseteste's predecessors in the See of Lincoln."

Gent. Mag. LXIV. 151.

† "This Poem is printed for the emolument of the widow and children of a Naval Officer of rank, who has recently fallen by the

Joseph Budworth, late Lieutenant of the 72d, or Royal Manchester Volunteers in the Bengal Artillery, and the North Hants Militia; Author of 'A Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes."

"*Half-pay.* Written at Gibraltar, on a very Stormy Evening, with the melancholy Prospect of going upon Half-pay *."

the yellow-fever, and who resolutely brought his ship into Gibraltar, and several times into Minorca, during the Sieges. This circumstance alone would disarm criticism, if the manly sentiments of the Author, and the glorious subject on which he so warmly writes, were not sufficient to secure our commendation."

Gent. Mag. LXIV. 1128.

* The following Dedication to this Poem contains sentiments of which every Englishman may be proud.

"To Hans Sloane, Esq. M. P. for Christ-Church, Hampshire, Colonel of the North Hants Regiment of Militia.

"Sir, When men of considerable landed property quit domestic ease to bustle through the tented field, such deserve well of their Country; at the same time, they prove the good policy of being ready to protect the Nation, and the great stake they have in it. I have often followed you, when at the head of your family of FIVE HUNDRED; and have been highly gratified at the attention of the men, and the skill in manœuvring them. That your Regiment should be well-disciplined, is not astonishing, when we have witnessed the activity of your *honest Veteran*, who is constantly about them. A Regiment of Desperadoes may be forced into the nicest point of field propriety; but the greatest pride of a National Militia is the enrolling of hardy friends together, and bringing the leading character of the County along with them. Who, but a decent race of husbandmen, when a Company had been violently cheated by a baker, and half the informing money offered to them, would have spontaneously said, 'We do not prosecute for money, but for justice!' and modestly declined the sum tendered by the Mayor of Rochester? I never saw one soldier in liquor during the four months I was encamped with them; and I do not remember one man being absent from a roll-call during that time. These facts speak too well to be commented upon, and convince us how much we may depend upon this our *virtuous* national force. When the Militia was called out, I followed our *mutual* friend, and had the luck to be in your Regiment; and I esteem it a most fortunate event, as it made me acquainted with some valuable Officers, and I have had an opportunity of studying the native character of that most useful order of our fellow-creatures in the Hampshire Husbandmen. I only left you because the alarms that were afloat when you were embodied had subsided; but, should Invasion or necessity call

"A Tour through the Isle of Thanet, and some other places of East Kent, including a particular

call forth the exertion of every Englishman, I am glad to have your promise that I shall be received as a Volunteer. There is only one man that I should give the preference to, but who has retired from the Army. When my native Town of Manchester nobly gave One Thousand Men to Government, and even cloathed them until they arrived at Gibraltar, they were put under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Gledstanes. A finer Regiment of recruits had never been seen before; and, in a very short time, from the indefatigable exertions of the Colonel, they were completelydisciplined. He treated them with strictness, without severity; humanity, without relaxing in duty; he so well won them, the remains (for they are sadly thinned!) speak of him as their father. Charge me with partiality—but I never saw so *fine* a body of men, or more undaunted soldiers, than the Old Royal Manchester Volunteers; and it is not to be wondered at, when they had such distinguished Regiments to imitate, in the old corps of the Garrison. I was the oldest man but one, in a Company of one hundred strong, at twenty-one; and it is great credit to them, and satisfaction to their Officers, to have seen them return to their looms with as much industry as they had shewn alertness against the common Enemy of Gibraltar. You, Sir, may judge what that corps once was, by the appearance their countrymen made at Brighton encampment, where we had the pleasure of seeing the Lancashire and the Hampshire men good-humoured, and hand-in-hand together—in countenance they resembled the younger brothers of the Lancashire Militia. My countrymen having for an Adjutant an Officer who entered the Army the same day I did, and whose conduct was conspicuous on every occasion—and I know no one who is a greater honour to his native place than my friend—this young man, when a store, in which an amazing quantity of flour was on fire from the Enemy, though not on duty, collected the unemployed of the Regiment, and, in the midst of the flames and fire, saved a great number of barrels; for which, the next morning, General Elliot thanked him, and gave him a handsome present to distribute amongst his men; and the Garrison may be said to be obliged to this enterprising young Officer for a supply of bread. Justice induces me to mention, what his modesty would never allow him to speak of. I know it is right, both towards Colonel Gledstanes and yourself, to say, you have often in the field, and in your humane manners to the men, reminded me of him; and the only reason why I could give a preference is a just one—gratitude to the man who *taught* me to be a Soldier, and who, like yourself, always treated me as a Friend. In presenting to you this production of my Gibraltar idle-hours, I have in recollection the friendship that subsisted between you and General Elliot, who, it is distressing to think, like the invincible Marlborough

Description of the Churches in that extensive District." [By Zachariah Cozens*.]

"The Third Volume of the Antiquities of Athens, measured and delineated, by James Stuart†, F.R.S.

Marlborough, was fallen almost to a state of fatuity before he died; and we have heard, with disgust, the malevolent charge him with being ostentatious, when, alas! he has only acted from a relaxed state of intellect. I cannot, good Sir, offer you the studied efforts of the closet—I am no scholar; but you have the unlaboured effusions of a mind that was in the midst of the scenes it attempts to describe; and, if it may tend to give an unadorned account of an event the world was *once* interested about, it will not concern me if I should be said to fail in the Poetry. May dissensions in this most favoured Country cease! may we lay our shoulders to the wheel, and not forget the soil we have to protect (with all its valuables), if rashness should *dare* to invade it!—and, in due time, may the errors complained of be wisely corrected! and 'God save the King,' and happiness to the people! I have the honour to subscribe myself, with regard and esteem, dear Sir, &c. &c. JOSEPH BUDWORTH."

* This modest Author is well known and duly respected at Margate; where he has long been one of the foremost in every charitable and philanthropic institution—particularly in the public Schools in that town, and the Sea-Bathing Infirmary in its immediate vicinity. He has also for many years been an esteemed Correspondent in the pages of Mr. Urban, sometimes under his own signature, but oftener under initials assumed from the title of an office he very commendably fills; namely, T.M.O.T.F.S.M. *Anglicè*, "The Master of the Free School, Margate."

† James Stuart, Esq. was born in Creed Lane, London, in 1713. His father was a native of Scotland; his mother from Wales. Though in humble circumstances, they were honest and worthy people; and gave their son the best education in their power. At his father's death the widow was left with four children, of whom Mr. Stuart was the eldest, totally unprovided for. He exhibited, at a very early period of life, the seeds of a strong imagination, brilliant talents, and a general thirst for knowledge; drawing and painting were his first occupations, and these he pursued with such unabated perseverance and industry, that, while yet a boy, he contributed very essentially to the support of his widowed mother and her little family, by designing and painting fans for the famous Goupee of the Strand; in whose care he some time after placed one of his sisters, as shop-woman, and for many years continued to pursue the same mode of maintaining the rest of his family. Notwithstanding the extreme pressure of such a charge, and notwithstanding the many inducements which constantly attract a young man of lively genius and extensive talents, he employed the greatest part of his time in

and F. S. A. and Nicholas Revett, Painters and

in those studies which tended to the perfecting himself in the art he loved. He attained a very accurate knowledge of anatomy; he became a correct draftsman, and rendered himself a master of geometry, and all the branches of the mathematics so necessary to form the mind of a good painter: and it is no less extraordinary than true, that necessity and application were his only instructors; he has often confessed that he was first led into the obligation of studying the Latin language by the desire of understanding what was written under prints published after pictures of the antient masters. As his years increased, so his information accompanied their progress; he acquired a great proficiency in the Greek language, and his unparalleled strength of mind carried him into the familiar association with most of the sciences, and chiefly that of Architecture. His stature was of the middle size, but athletic; of robust constitution, and a natural courage invincible by terror; and a bold perseverance, unshaken by the most poignant difficulties. The following fact may serve as a proof of his fortitude:—A wen had grown to an inconvenient size upon the front of his forehead. One day being in conversation with an eminent surgeon, he asked how it could be removed. The Surgeon acquainted him with the length of the process; to which Mr. Stuart objected on account of its interruption of his pursuits, and asked if he could not cut it out, and then it would be only necessary to heal the part. The Surgeon replied in the affirmative, but mentioned the very excruciating pain and danger of such an operation. Upon which Mr. Stuart, after a minute's reflection, threw himself back in his chair, and said, "I'll sit still, do it now." The operation was performed with success.—With such qualifications, though yet almost in penury, he conceived the design of seeing Rome and Athens; but the ties of filial and fraternal affection made him protract the journey till he could ensure a certain provision for his mother, and his brother and second sister. His mother died: he had soon after the good fortune to place his brother and sister in a situation likely to produce them a comfortable support; and then, with a very scanty pittance in his pocket, he set out, in 1741, on foot, upon his expedition to Rome; and thus he performed the greatest part of his journey; travelling through Holland, France, &c. and stopping through necessity at Paris, and several other places in his way, where, by his ingenuity as an Artist, he procured some moderate supplies towards prosecuting the rest of his journey. At Rome he was joined by Mr. Revett; and at that place they continued six or seven years, engaged closely in the study of Painting, and there, in 1748, they jointly circulated "Proposals for publishing an authentic Description of Athens, &c." For that purpose they quitted Rome in March 1750; but did not reach Athens till March 1751; where, in about two months, they were met by Mr. Dawkins and Mr. Wood; whose admiration

Architects; a very handsome Imperial Folio. The

tion of the great qualities and wonderful perseverance of Mr. Stuart secured their patronage both for himself and Mr. Revett. The generous-spirited and enterprising Dawkins, in particular, was glad to encourage associates in scientific investigation, who possessed equal ardour with himself, but with very unequal means, for prosecuting those enquiries in which they were all engaged with so much similarity of disposition and eagerness of pursuit. They had not the happiness of seeing their friend Mr. John Bouverie at Athens; as that gentleman never visited the Antiquities of Athens, Balbec, or Palmyra; but died Sept. 8, 1750, in his 29th year, at Smyrna, where he was buried with a long and elegant inscription on his tomb*. During his residence at Athens, Mr. Stuart became a master of Architecture and Fortification; and, having no limits to which his mind could be restricted, he engaged in the army of the Queen of Hungary, where he served a campaign voluntarily as chief engineer. On his return to Athens, he applied himself more closely to make drawings, and take the exact measurements of the Athenian Architecture. He left Athens in 1753, still accompanied by his friend Revett; and, after visiting Thessalonica, Smyrna, and the Islands of the Archipelago, arrived in England in the beginning of 1755, after a laborious and expensive expedition of five years; and in 1762 they published the result of their accurate observations and measurements, in "The Antiquities of Athens;" which, from its classical accuracy, will ever remain as an honour to this Nation, and as a lasting monument of their skill. The First Volume was beautifully printed by John Haberkorn, and graced with a long and respectable List of Subscribers; the Dedication to the King is signed by Mr. Stuart and Mr. Revett, but the Preface by Mr. Stuart only. The Second Volume was left by Mr. Stuart in 1787 completed at the press; and the plates so forward, that it was published in 1789 (see p. 57). The drawings for the Third Volume also were then left ready, and some of them engraved†. This work, and the long walk the Author took to cull materials to complete it, have united themselves as the two most honourable lines of descent from whence he derived the title of ATHENIAN STUART, accorded to him by all the Learned in this country.

On his arrival in England, Mr. Stuart was received into the family of Mr. Dawkins; and, among the many Patrons which the report of his extraordinary qualifications acquired him, the first Lord Anson led him forward to the reward most judiciously cal-

* See it in Sir Egerton Brydges's Peerage, vol. V. p. 32.

† In 1793 an elegant little quarto volume was published, under the title of "A Picturesque Tour through Part of Europe, Asia, and Africa; containing many new Remarks on the present State of Society, Remains of Ancient Edifices, &c. with Plates after Designs by James Stuart, Esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S. and Author of the Antiquities of Athens. By an Italian Gentleman."

Second Volume of these valuable joint labours of

culated to suit his talents and pursuits: it was by his Lordship's appointment that Mr. Stuart became Surveyor to Greenwich Hospital, which he held till the day of his death with universal approbation. He constantly received the notice and esteem of Lord Rockingham, and most of the Nobility and Gentry of taste and power. Besides his appointment at Greenwich Hospital, the additions and rebuilding of that part which was destroyed by the fire there, were conducted under his direction. He built several good houses in London—Mr. Anson's in St. James's Square, Mrs. Montague's in Portman Square, &c. &c. Whatever new project he engaged in, he pursued with such avidity, that he seldom quitted it while there was any thing further to be learnt or understood from it. Thus he rendered himself skilful in the art of engraving; likewise of carving; and his enthusiastical love for antique elegance made him also an adept in all the remote researches of an Antiquary. But, in this display of his talents, let me not omit to offer a just tribute to his memory as a man. Those who knew him intimately, and had opportunities of remarking the nobleness of his soul, will join in claiming for him the title of Citizen of the World; and, if he could be charged with possessing any partiality, it was to Merit in whomsoever he found it. Raised by his own abilities and integrity, from the utmost abyss of penury to the most pleasing condition of respectable affluence, without servility, without chicane, without any stratagem, by the bold efforts of unconquerable perseverance, prudence, and an independent mind! He was a great humourist in the most agreeable sense of the word; an attentive observer of men and manners; and, having learned that there were clubs of artists, &c. held at certain porter-houses in his neighbourhood, belonging to which were some odd geniuses, men of an original turn of thinking and conversation, he would, occasionally, when his evenings were not otherwise engaged, resort for variety to such places, in order to smoke his darling pipe, and listen to their curious debates, &c. At these places he was received with much respect by the company, who thought themselves highly honoured by his presence: and often, on the next day, would he entertain his friends of the *higher orders* with his pleasant details of what usually passed at such droll assemblies. Dean Swift and Hogarth often did the same; and, to the ideas which they acquired on such occasions, the world is indebted for many of those admirable strokes of humour which have distinguished the pen of the one and the pencil of the other.

Mr. Stuart was twice married. His first choice, about 1760, fell upon his housekeeper, a very good woman, by whom he had a son, who died at the age of four or five years. His second wife was a Miss Blackstone, whose father was a farmer in Kent; and to this very young lady he was united when he was about the age of 67. By her he had four children; one of whom, a boy,

Mr. Stuart and Mr. Revett* had been completed at the press by the kind assiduity of Mr. William

boy, was the very "image and superscription" of himself, both in body and mind; he manifested a most astonishing turn for *drawing*, even before he was three years old; and would imitate, with pen or pencil, every thing he saw lying on his father's table. This child (his father's darling) died of the small-pox towards the latter end of the year 1787; and Mr. Stuart's health declining very rapidly from that time, he died Feb. 2, 1788, in his 76th year, and was buried in the vault of the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. His eldest son, a fine boy then about seven years old, was placed at Hammersmith, under the care of that eminent Scholar Mr. (now the Rev. Dr.) Charles Burney; and his two daughters, the eldest about eight years old, at Mrs. Scott's in the same village. A Portrait of Mr. Stuart, drawn and engraved by E. Knight, was published by his Widow in 1789.

* Mr. Nicholas Revett, younger son of Andrew Revett, Esq. of Brandeston Hall, Suffolk, was by profession an Architect; and it was from him that Mr. Stuart first caught his ideas of that science, in which (quitting the Painter's art) he afterwards made so conspicuous a figure. Their acquaintance first began at Rome; whence they travelled to Athens, for the purpose of investigating the remains of antient grandeur still to be found in the ruins of that celebrated Metropolis. Mr. Revett also travelled through Asia Minor with Dr. Chandler, and published the Ionian Antiquities, being engaged for that purpose by the Dilettanti Society. At the distance of 40 years, at the request of Sir Lionel Lyde, Bart. of Ayott St. Laurence, Herts, Mr. Revett added another trophy to his architectural fame. The old church, at the back of Sir Lionel's Mansion-house, being dilapidated, though not incapable of restoration at a far less expence; it was determined to erect a new one, fronting the house, at the Western extremity of the Park, in a style of Architecture not confined to any one Grecian model; and the following inscription is placed on a pedestal supporting an urn under a colonnade flanking the entrance:

"Nicolaus Revett, Suffolciencis;
qui, plurimos annos
Romæ, Athenis, et Smyrnæ, commoratus,
hanc Ecclesiam,
ad antiquæ Architecturæ exemplaria
quæ in Græciâ, atque Asiâ Minori, adhuc visuntur,
designavit, extruxit, decoravit;
Hoc Monumentum posuit
sumptibus Lyonelli Lyde, Baronetti, mdcclxxxviii."

On a corresponding pedestal is an inscription to Sir Lionel Lyde, Bart. who died in 1791, aged 68.—After the new church had been consecrated†, and made use of, Bishop Thurlow refused

† See the ceremony of the consecration, Gent. Mag. LIX. 370.

Newton*; who superintended also a part of the Third, when his death, in 1790, again interrupted the printing of the Work†; which found, however, an able continuator‡ in Mr. Reveley §. A Fourth

his licence to take down the old one, which still remains, with the monuments of its patrons and benefactors, a beautiful ruin. —Mr. Revett, who was described in 1789 as "occasionally enlivening a small select circle of friends with his lively conversation," died, at a very advanced age, in June 1804. The effects of his labours and researches will for ever remain monuments of his memory and talents as an Artist, whilst those noble publications of Palmyra, Balbeck, and the Ionian Antiquities, are admitted into the cabinets of the curious. His valuable Library of books of Architecture, and Drawings by himself and others, including many on sacred subjects in four volumes by Dr. Stukeley, was sold by Mr. Christie on the 26th and 27th of June.

* William Newton, Esq. Clerk of the Works at Greenwich Hospital, Architect of the then newly erected part of that noble building, died at Sidford, near Sidmouth, in July 1790.

† The Three Volumes contain 281 Plates, engraved by the best Artists, of Views, Architecture, Plans, &c. with Letter-press, historical and descriptive, illustrating by a research of many years' labour and great expence, the purest examples of Grecian Architecture, many of which no longer exist, and the traces of them can be found only in this work.

‡ "With pleasure we resume the contemplation of this work, which does so much credit to the national genius and taste, and completes Mr. Stuart's plan; and to regret the loss of its Author as its Editor, would be to pay a bad compliment to the Friend who, on the death of Mr. Newton, undertook that task for the present volume. This friend is no other than Mr. Reveley, whose drawings brought all Athens and Egypt before our eyes, when he exhibited them to select visitors, and make us regret that he has not yet offered them to the Publick. Who so fit to express the ideas of Mr. Stuart, and to supply them, as a man who had himself attentively examined the same subjects? Accordingly Mr. Reveley candidly informs us where he has filled up the interstices both of description and drawing, and continued Mr. Stuart's observations by his own when he visited the spot in 1785."

Gent. Mag. LXV. 137.

§ Mr. Willey Reveley, a man of great attainments in his science, had followed the steps of Athenian Stuart, in his travels through Greece, and residence at Athens; and had availed himself of all the advantages which might be derived from visiting the architectural remains in that part of the East. His collection of drawings, universally known to all the lovers of art, and admirers of Classic Antiquity, were made during his progress; in which, I have been informed, he accompanied Sir Richard Worsley,

Volume, containing more than 70 Plates, may shortly be expected, under the superintendance of

Worsley, till, on some difference, they separated, and Mr. Reveley retained his own drawings, which he afterwards exhibited to his particular friends. His principal work is the New Church at Southampton, which possesses great merit as it is; and would have been a very distinguished monument of his talents, if his original design had been completed, and he had not been curbed and controuled in the progress of it by his employers. His Plans for Wet Docks on the Thames, which were offered to the consideration of Parliament, display a very comprehensive knowledge of the various branches of his profession connected with such an undertaking. We have heard that he first suggested the conversion of the Isle of Dogs to that use. These Plans he sometimes thought of publishing, with large explanations and technical accounts of every part; but I know not how far he had proceeded, or whether he had proceeded at all, in fulfilling such an intention. He was once tantalized with the flattering expectation of being employed at Bath, in erecting a suite of buildings for a new arrangement of the public baths in that city. He accordingly made designs of great beauty and elegance, replete with convenience, full of rare contrivance, and disposed in an original style of accommodation. But this hope passed away, as Mr. Reveley's hopes were very apt to do. In 1795 he was the Editor of Mr. Stuart's Third Volume; and was peculiarly qualified, by his local and professional knowledge, for that office. He had been a pupil of Sir William Chambers; and, with all the subsequent advantages derived from travel and residence in Italy and Greece, it might have been supposed that he had a very fair prospect of success in his profession. But Mr. Reveley had rather an aukward way of letting loose his opinions; and had habituated himself to a sarcastic mode of delivering them. It need not be added, that such qualities were not calculated to render him popular; and it is apprehended that they influenced many, who were disposed to employ him, to seek Architects of a more pliant and accommodating disposition. He entertained a very high opinion of the profession of an Architect; but it did not check his industry by any supercilious affectation of importance, for he sought employment wherever a liberal spirit would permit him to seek it. This activity, however, appears, from some untoward circumstance or other, to have been continually baffled. He once made a journey to Canterbury, with a set of admirable designs for a County Infirmary, in consequence of an advertisement from the Governors of the then projected Hospital in that City, which invited Architects to make proposals for the erection of such an edifice. His designs were approved and admitted; but, after some consideration, the Committee appointed to conduct the business proposed to purchase the drawings, and trust the execution

Mr. J. Taylor, an intelligent and enterprizing Publisher of Works of Architecture.

"Albion, a Poem," by Mr. Waller.

"An Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee* of Inquiry, appointed by a General Court of Governors of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem, Jan. 10, 1792," 4to.

"The Medical Spectator†, Vols. I. and II." 8vo.‡

cution of them to a country builder, in order to save the expence of an Architect. Mr. Reveley, mortified at this treatment of his professional character, rather warmly, but very innocently observed, that to commit a work of such consequence to a common Carpenter, when an Architect was at hand, would be as injudicious as if any one, in a case of great danger, should apply to an Apothecary when he could consult a Physician. It was stated at the time that a member of the Committee was an Apothecary; and Mr. Reveley was astonished to find himself and his designs dismissed, to make room for a Builder, who probably was not qualified to make such frivolous distinctions. This accomplished Architect was a man of strict integrity in all his dealings, and the little eccentricities of his character had no tendency to weaken the main supporters of it. He died, after a few hours illness, in the prime of life, July 6, 1799.

* On the Report of that Committee, of which I had the honour of being an active Member, many useful regulations were introduced in those munificent and truly Royal establishments.

† "The ingenious Author of this Miscellany, in imitation of his predecessor the Spectator, begins by giving an account of himself, and seven companions, members of the Medico-Spectatorial-Club, who are all engaged in the different branches of the practice of Physic. We may, therefore, expect in the course of the Work, observations on every thing new or important in that Science. The principal part of the first Volume is employed in examining the Harringtonian system of the atmosphere, and the use of respiration, contrasted with the opinions on those subjects, of Priestley, Lavoisier, Black, Crawford, &c.—In the course of the Volume are many humourous and entertaining papers, anecdotes, &c. intended probably to amuse and relieve the Reader, amidst his more grave and serious lucubrations; and with that view, we will add, they may be read with advantage." *British Critic, III.* 699, 700.

‡ This scientific and very amusing work, not meeting with the encouragement which it well deserved, was closed when a small part only of the Third Volume was completed. The Author was shrewdly suspected to be Dr. John Sherwen, an eminent Physician at Bath, and a strenuous advocate for the authenticity of Rowley's Poems.

"Poems,

"Poems, Lyric and Pastoral. By Edward Williams*, Bardd wrth Fraint a Defod Beirdd Ynys Prydain," 2 vols. 12mo.

"A Discourse, by way of a General Preface to the Quarto Edition of Bishop Warburton's Works; containing some Account of the Life, Writings, and Character of the Author." 4to.

"The Works of William Hay, Esq." collected, in Two handsome Quarto Volumes; now become exceedingly rare.

A new Edition of "Bishop Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," 3 vols. 8vo.

"The Will of King Henry the Eighth, from an authentic Copy, in the Hands of an Attorney [Mr. Francis Searle]." 4to.†

"A Sermon, preached at St. Magnus Church, London Bridge, at the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society‡, on Sunday, March 23, 1794.

* "Dr. Johnson, with his usual peculiarity, somewhere says of the work of an uneducated Writer, that, compared with excellence, it is nothing, but is very well for the person who wrote it. The Poems before us, which are the production of a Welsh Mason, deserve a more favourable sentence, and will be read with lively interest by all such as desire to become acquainted with the long-hidden scrolls of Cymbric verse.—On the whole, these volumes merit attention, and afford much amusement: but we think that the really ingenious Author would better have consulted the permanence of his reputation by suppressing a portion of his effusions, and by making public only his more select productions." *M. Rev. N. S. XIII.* 405, 414.

† "This makes the Collection of what are called *Royal Wills* complete. Mr. Nichols published all the Royal Wills known to be extant, from the reign of William the Conqueror to that of Henry the Seventh. Henry the Seventh's Will was published separately; and this of Henry the Eighth, being printed in the same size with the preceding, will be thankfully received by all to whom the former were of value." *British Critic, III.* 205.

‡ For Mr. Urban's account of this and of two other of the early Discourses of one of the first Scholars and one of the most energetic Preachers of the present age, see Gent. Mag. LXIII. 255, 1122; LXIV. 811; one of which articles shall be transcribed: "We have frequently heard the classical attainments of this gentleman spoken of in terms of high respect; and the Sermon before us ('The Connexion of the Duties of loving

By Thomas Rennell, D. D.* late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Rector of St. Magnus.

——— *Ad sidera rursus*
Ætheria et superas cœli venisse sub auras —
—Ecce repertores medicinæ talis et artis. VIRG."

"A concise Treatise on the Courts of Law of the City of London. By Thomas Emerson†, an At-

loving the Brotherhood, fearing God, and honouring the King,') bearing sure evidence of a strong and manly spirit, cannot fail to extend and confirm his great character. In the Second ('Principles of French Republicanism essentially founded on Violence and Blood-guiltiness,') he sets out with general observations on the necessity of Government to keep mankind in order; and a remark, that the caution against blood-guiltiness applies alike to the governed as well as governors; paints the horrid scenes acting in France; and concludes with a pathetic warning to his audience to profit by the same example.' In the Third Sermon, Dr. Rennell takes occasion to remonstrate against the dangerous and spreading prevalence of the vice of Gaming. 'Think,' says he, 'that in all these scenes which every day announces to us as exhibiting in the politer part of the Metropolis, when rank and elegance combine their powerful and fascinating delusions, when every external decoration which art and splendour can devise, is subsidiary to them — think that, in the midst of these seductive scenes, you see *Ruin, Fraud, Beggary,* and *untimely Death*—think that you see the hand of the Suicide lifted against himself, and that Suicide your own darling child! gone forward to the bar of eternal justice, as a swift witness against the authors of his existence, for having early sown in him the seeds of temporal destruction and eternal death — and then, if possible, think the faithful Ministers of Christ too importunate when they exhort you to flee, in the *early stages* of these calamities, as for your lives, when they warn you, even in those habits which to careless and unthinking minds appear of an indifferent tendency, not to spurn the dictates of nature and conscience, and to expose those whom God has consigned to your protection and care to the floodgates of such wickedness, anguish, and desolation!"

Gent. Mag. LXIV. 831.

* Thomas Rennell, of King's College, Cambridge; B. A. and Prebendary of Winchester, 1777; M. A. *(per Literas Regias)* 1779; Rector of St. Magnus and St. Margaret, London, 1792 (resigned 1808); D. D. 1794; Master of the Temple, 1797; Prebendary of Harleston, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, 1802; Dean of Winchester 1805; and Rector of Alresford, Hants, 1809.

† Mr. Emerson was of Staple Inn; a man of strict integrity, and

torney of the Court of King's Bench, and one of the Four Attornies of the Lord Mayor's Court*."

"Account of a rich illuminated Missal, executed for John, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France under Henry VI.†; and afterwards in the Possession of the late Duchess of Portland‡," 4to.

and of eminence in his profession. He had purchased, in 1788, the office of one of the Attorneys of the Lord Mayor's Court; and in the Long Vacation of 1801, being on a visit to his friends at Newcastle, he was unfortunately drowned in the Tyne in the beginning of October.

* "Among the many valuable privileges appertaining to the City of London by prescriptive right, we look upon the Judicial Franchise of that City as worthy of particular attention. This Franchise, as exercised through the City Courts of Law, of ordinary jurisdiction, is the subject of the following sheets. The City's Courts, which may be said to be Courts of Ordinary Jurisdiction, are four in number; namely, the Court of Hustings, the Mayor's Court, and the two Sheriffs' Courts, each whereof hath jurisdiction throughout the whole City, so far as relates to the matters respectively cognizable therein; but those Courts differ materially as to the objects of their Jurisdiction; they vary too as to the mode of holding Pleas, some of them possessing that power by virtue of an original right which is inherent in them; to others it is given by the King's writ issuing out of Chancery. Those Courts are likewise of different degrees of pre-eminence, some of them being superior to, and exercising a controul over the others, in some cases before, in others after judgment, of all which matters we shall treat under the proper heads to which they belong." *Author's Introduction.*

† "This account of a most curious Missal is remarkably well drawn up; and sets in a strong point of view the useless industry of Superstition." *M. Rev. N. S. XV.* 33.

‡ This bibliographical treasure, it is well known, was purchased by Mr. Edwards, of Pall Mall; whose purse, or whose spirit, exceeded that of even Crowned Heads; and to Mr. Edwards the publication is thus dedicated:

"To whom, with greater propriety, can be inscribed, an Illustration of the Bedford Missal, than to him who, with the spirit to purchase it, unites the taste to possess it? Preserve, Sir, this splendid monument of the Arts in the Fifteenth Century, and precious memorial of one of the most illustrious in the catalogue of English Worthies; to remain either as an heir-loom in your own family, or as a deposit in some of our National Collections. And may it survive to latest posterity, secure from the ravages of Time, or the far worse havoc of Political Frenzy. Believe me, Sir, Your obliged humble servant, R. Gough."

"Elegia

"Elegiá Grayiana Græcè; Interprete Stephano Weston*, S. T. B. Hempston Parvæ Rectore, R. S. S.†" 4to.

"Elegia Thomæ Gray Græcè‡ reddita. Curavit B. E. Sparke§, A. M."

1795.

"Elegia Grayiana Græcè||. Accedit etiam Epitaphium in Ecclesiâ Episcopali Bristoliensi & Græcè

* See vol. VIII. p. 149.

† "Mr. Weston's performance is ushered in by a joint dedication to Lord Chancellor Loughborough, the Earl of Lisburne, and Sir George Baker, Bart. More respectable names do not easily present themselves to the mind—and we congratulate Mr. Weston on the possession of such a triad of friends. The Work is printed with uncommon elegance of type, paper, and arrangement—and does credit to the taste of the Author." *Br. Crit. V.* 435.

‡ "Mr. Sparke's translation almost rivals that of Mr. Weston in elegance." *Ibid.* 238.

§ Bowyer-Edward Sparke, of Pembroke College, Oxford; B. A. 1782; M. A. 1785; Chaplain to the Duke of Rutland; Rector of Waltham, Leicestershire, 1789; D. D. and Dean of Bristol 1803. He published a "Concio ad Clerum," 1807; was elected Bishop of Chester 1810; and translated to Ely in 1813. This very learned and benevolent Prelate has frequently been invited to advocate the cause of Public Charities; and has pleaded for them with singular ability and success. Among his single Sermons which have been printed, are, 1. "On the 30th of January 1810, before the House of Lords;" 2. "At the Foundling Hospital, 1810;" 3. "For the Royal Humane Society, 1814."

|| The translating of this celebrated Elegy into Greek was at that time a fashionable amusement. The earliest version of it into that language was published, in 1785, by the Rev. William Cooke, M. A. Fellow of King's College, and Greek Professor at Cambridge (son of the late venerable Dean of Ely) at the end of his Edition of Aristotle's Poetics; who was followed by the Rev. John Norbury, D. D. Fellow of Eton, in 1793; by the Rev. Stephen Weston, B. D.; the Rev. B. E. Sparke, M. A. (now Bishop of Ely); and the Rev. Charles Coote¶, LL. D. in 1794; by the Rev. Edward Tew, M. A. Fellow of Eton, in 1795; and by the Rev. John Plumptre, M. A. Canon of Worcester, and Fellow of King's College, in 1796.

¶ Dean of Kilfanora in Ireland, and Chaunter of Christ Church. He published "The Life of Julius Cæsar, drawn from the most authentic Sources of Information, 1796," 8vo; and died at Dublin in the same year, Feb. 17.

redditum.

redditum*. Interprete Edvardo Tew†, A. M. Coll. Etonens. Soc." 4to.

"A Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes in Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Cumberland‡. By *A Rambler* §, Second Edition," 8vo.

* "We announced at a very early period of our labours that Mr. Cooke and Dr. Norbury would be succeeded by various competitors. We announced, too, that another Grecian [Mr. Tew] would soon enter the lists, though not with sufficient speed to enable us to submit his performance to the public decision, together with those which at that period fell under our consideration." *Britic Critic, V.* 626.

† Educated at Eton; admitted thence at King's College, Cambridge, 1753; B. A. 1758; M. A. 1761; elected Fellow of Eton College, Dec. 24, 1781.

‡ "We are happy to find that our lively Correspondent has taken in good part the hints thrown out to him." *Gent. Mag. LXVI* 132.

§ Of Mr. Budworth [now *Joseph Palmer*, Esq. of Palmerston, co. Mayo] some traits have been already given, from his own pen, in vol. III. pp. 334, 340; and again in the present volume, p. 140. This entertaining *Ramble* was first published in 1792; re-printed in 1795; and in a *Third* Edition of it, in 1810, the Author's name is thus subjoined to the Dedication:

"To William Noble*, Esq. Banker, Pall Mall, London.

"Were there a man on earth whom I esteem more than I do you, to him should this Book have been dedicated. You expressed a wish to visit your Native Country. Most willingly I accompanied you. A better guide I could not have had. Your approval of my descriptions made me write with energy and fleetness, and drew me before the Publick. I could never make known the many obligations you have showered down upon me; but, besides the having ordered a Captain of a ship to supply me during hard times at Gibraltar with whatever I wanted, in meat, liquor, or apparel: in this Edition I venture (without asking permission) to mention what you did for me, when imperiously forced to quit the service in which I commenced my military career:—in point of assistance, you made me in reality a Soldier of Fortune; besides other obligations, in since giving your time and salutary advice, and with such effect, as to entitle you to mine, and my family's, gratitude in a new shape. The cup was up to the brim before; but it hath so repeatedly ran over,

"It is for ever flowing, and for ever full.

"I am, with esteem, your obliged, affectionate, and most faithful Friend, Jos. Budworth."

The Preface is truly characteristic of the Author's benevolence:

* Of whom a good Portrait is prefixed to the "Fortnight's Ramble."

"Having

"The Works of John Hall-Stevenson, Esq. containing, Crazy Tales, Fables for Grown Gentlemen, Lyric Epistles, Pastoral Cordial, Pastoral Puke, Macarony Fables, Lyric Consolations, Moral Tales,

"Having closed the Tour in August 1792, as many copies were sold, in less than six months from the making of it, as cleared me of every expence whatever; and many inaccuracies staring me in the face, I stopped the sale, had the remaining copies *disfigured*, and made an exchange of them at a *celebrated Literary Repository* in Cockspur-street; by which I had the satisfaction of balancing a famous Military Trunk for my labours, and of thinking they are still useful, and *rambling* over the Four Quarters of the Globe. A Second Edition came out in 1795, revised and improved, as expressed in the Preface to it. The sale was slow, but progressive; and most probably it would never have gone afresh to the press, if a dreadful Fire had not consumed the extensive premisses of the Printers; when, out of an impression of 1000 copies, more than 500 perished;—an insignificant loss as far as related to this *Ramble;* but to the respectable Owners, and to the World of Letters (in part) irreparable; as many scarce and invaluable Books are no more; and, amongst these, Six Portions of the History of Leicestershire!—a work founded on such stout Antiquarian knowledge and research, sound sense, and indefatigable labour, that, besides the *depth* of Leicestershire being explored, there is scarcely a County unmentioned, and whose Historians must not reap advantage from it. Unbroken, however, by heavy losses; and faithful to his friendships; the Author is, in old age, pursuing his original design with the zeal of youth. After such a visitation, when the Fire had scarcely left a wreck, I considered my *Ramble* to have been extinguished; but, understanding from some Booksellers (and other channels) that it was in request, and having a life of leisure and not being able to make those manly excursions, which were my delight, but never fatigued—the Influenza of 1803 having so humbled me, that the least exercise wearies more than the severest used to do;—I have consequently been forced upon mental resources: and I thank my God, that past Rambles, and Military reflections, can furnish materials, which tend to lessen the calamity, and foster resignation under it. Considerable additions are introduced into this Book; though the *Ramble,* with the exchange of one chapter (which was no credit to it), is nearly the same; only parts of it having Notes branching from them, in which there is much extraneous matter; such may come under the head of Miscellaneous, or *Drossiana.* But, in whatever shape it is received, it will be found built upon Truth.—There are but 250 copies struck off, as it is only published to be kept alive; and emolument is so far from a consideration, that the sole expence rests with the Author, which is already settled

Monkish Epitaphs, &c. &c. &c. Corrected and enlarged. With several original Poems, now first printed, and explanatory Notes*."

A new Edition† of "Travels in the Two Sicilies, by Henry Swinburne‡, Esq. in the Years 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780," 4 vols. 8vo. [1790.]

"*Philoctetes in Lemnos.* A Drama, in Three

settled for; and the entire sale shall go to a charity in his native town [the Manchester Infirmary]; the funds whereof, it is 'an imperious duty to remark, are not commensurate to its boundless and healing utility. J. B."

To the Third Edition were added "A Re-visit to Buttermere, January 1795," and "Half Pay," the Poem noticed in p. 141.

* Of this Work, and of its Author, see vol. III p. 87.

† Which should have been earlier noticed (under 1790).

‡ This celebrated Traveller was the youngest son of Sir John Swinburne, of Capheaton, Northumberland (the third baronet, who died in 1744—5) the long-established seat of that ancient Roman Catholic family. He was educated at Scorton school in Yorkshire; and afterwards studied at Paris, Bourdeaux, and in the Royal Academy at Turin. He made the usual tour of Italy; and, in 1774, travelled with his lady on the Continent, for the express purpose of indulging their taste for Antiquities and the Fine Arts. He spent six years in France, Spain, Italy, and Germany; formed an intimacy with some of the most celebrated Literati of those countries, and received some signal marks of esteem from the Sovereigns of the Courts he visited. On his return to England, he retired to his seat at Hamsterley. The learning and ingenuity of Mr. Swinburne are well known. The warmth and animation of his descriptions discover an imagination highly susceptible of every bounty of Nature or Art; and, if he had a fault, it was the being too apt to relinquish simplicity for profusion of ornament:—but, from this fault, what Traveller is free? He was the first who brought us intimately acquainted with Spain, and the Arts and Monuments of its ancient inhabitants. A Letter of Mr. Swinburne, under the assumed name of Porcustus, in answer to some remarks on his Travels, and describing a Roman altar then in his possession, is printed in Gent. Mag. 1784, vol. LIV. p. 975. He married Martha, daughter of John Baker, of Chichester, Esq. Solicitor to the Leeward Islands, by whom he had several children, most of whom died young. By the marriage, however, of an only surviving daughter, to Paul Benfield, Esq. he became involved in the misfortunes of his relation; and obtained a place in the newly-ceded settlement of Trinidad, where he died in April 1803. His Library had been sold by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby in the preceding year, and the most interesting articles in it bought-in by his brother.

Acts.

Acts. To which is prefixed, A Green-Room Scene, exhibiting a Sketch of the present Theatrical Taste: inscribed, with due Deference, to the Managers of Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane Theatres, by their humble Servant, OXONIENSIS*." 8vo.

"A Voyage round the World, in the Gorgon Man of War, Captain John Parker. Performed and written by his Widow†," 8vo.

"Isaiah. A new Translation; with a Preliminary Dissertation, and Notes critical, philological, and explanatory. By Robert Lowth, D. D. F. R. SS. Lond. & Goetting. Lord Bishop of London." 2 vols. 8vo.

"A Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, at the Abbey Church of Westminster, Feb. 25, 1795, being the Day appointed for a General Fast. By Henry Reginald, Lord Bishop of Bristol‡." 4to.

"An Antiquarian Romance; endeavouring to mark a Line by which the most ancient People, and the Precessions of the earliest Inhabitancy of Europe, may be investigated. Some Remarks on Mr. Whitaker's Criticism are annexed. By Governor Pownall." 8vo.

* The Rev. Thomas Monro; see before, p. 77.

† "It is a rare circumstance, indeed, to see a female name in the list of Circumnavigators; and, when we consider that it is a disconsolate Widow who details the particulars, we are sorry for the immediate occasion. In the Spring of the year 1791, Mrs. Parker, at the pressing request of an affectionate husband, embarked with him on a voyage, with troops, stores, &c. for the new Colony at Port Jackson, erroneously called Botany Bay. Of the occurrences which principally attracted her notice during the voyage, both outward and homeward, she have given a plain, *unvarnished*, but not unentertaining recital." *M. Rev. N. S. XX.* 112.

‡ Henry Reginald Courtenay, son of Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham, in Devon; but brother of the first Viscount Courtenay, and uncle of the present, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; M. A. 1766; Prebendary of Exeter 176..; Rector of Lee in Kent, and Prebendary of St. Andrew, in the Cathedral of Rochester, 1773; B. C. L. Chaplain to his Majesty, and Rector of St. George, Hanover Square, 1774; Bishop of Bristol 1794, where he delivered a Primary Charge in 1795; translated

"Two Treatises on the Corn Trade;" printed for the City of London, for the Use of a Committee then employed in the investigation of that important Subject.

"An Essay on the Life and Genius of Dr. Johnson, by Arthur Murphy*, Esq."

"Miscellaneous Antiquities, No. V; containing Historical Particulars of Lambeth Parish and Lambeth Palace; in Addition to the Histories by Dr. Ducarel [and Mr. Nichols] in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica. By the Rev. Samuel Denne, M. A. F. S. A. Vicar of Wilmington and Darenth, Kent." 4to.

"Conjectures, with short Comments and Illustrations of various Passages in the New Testament, particularly in the Gospel of St. Matthew. To which is added, a Specimen of Notes on the Old Testament. By Stephen Weston, B. D. &c."

"Varieties of Literature," 2 vols. 8vo.; which were followed the next year by two other large Volumes, 8vo. of curious "Extracts from Foreign Literary Journals, and original MSS. now first published."—For these learned and amusing Compilations, which were favourably received by the publick, and are now both out of print, the readers were indebted to the Rev. William Tooke †, F. R. S.—

translated to Exeter 1797. He married, in 1774; Lady Elizabeth Howard, sister to Thomas Earl of Effingham, by whom he had a son William. The Bishop died June 9, 1803.

* First printed in 1793, and prefixed to a new Edition of Dr. Johnson's Works, instead of the longer Life which had been written for that purpose, by Sir John Hawkins.—For this slight "Essay" the Booksellers paid Mr. Murphy 300*l.*

† Having once more an inviting occasion to mention a much respected Friend of early days, I shall observe, that the name is of great antiquity in various parts of this country; being honourably noticed by Dr. Philpot, Dr. Harris, and Mr. Hasted, in their respective Histories of Kent; by Chauncy and Salmon in Hertfordshire; and by Morant in Essex.

The family of *Toke, Tooke, Tuke, or Tucke*, as they have at different times been variously spelt, are descended from Le Sieur de Touque, called in some copies *Toc*, and in others *Touke*, mentioned in the Battle-abbey Roll; having, among others, attended William the

Many of the articles contained in these four Volumes are indeed extremely curious. If any, how-

the Conqueror in his expedition hither, and being present on his behalf in the memorable Battle of Hastings. His descendant Robert de Tooke, who is the first mentioned in the Pedigrees of this family, bore for his arms, *Parted per chevron Sable and Argent three griffins heads erased and counterchanged:* Crest, *a griffin's head erased, holding in his beak a Tuck proper.* Motto, MILITIA MEA MULTIPLEX. He was present with King Henry III. in 1264, at the battle of Northampton. His great-grandson is called Tooke de Took, and of West Cliffe, from whom descended, in the fifth generation, John Tooke, of the manor of Bere, or Byers Court, in the parish of West Cliffe; who lived in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. and had three sons; of whom Thomas, the eldest, was of Bere; Ralph, the second, was ancestor of those of Cambridgeshire, Dorsetshire, and Hertfordshire; and John, the third, died without male issue.

Thomas Tooke, of Bere, married Joane, daughter of William Goldwell, Esq. of Godington (a manor within the parish of Great Chart, in Kent), whose heir-general she at length was. He married, secondly, Cecilia, daughter of Sir Robert Chicheley, niece to the Archbishop, by whom he had issue. By his first wife he had three sons; Ralph, who succeeded to the family estate at Bere, where his posterity remained till the latter end of the 17th century; Richard; who died s. p.; and John, the youngest, who had Godington by his father's will, where he afterwards resided, and had an augmentation of honour granted to his arms by King Henry VII. as a reward for his expedition in a message on which he was employed to the French King, being an additional coat of arms, *viz. Argent, on a chevron between three greyhounds' heads erased Sable, collared Or, three plates;* which coat the Tokes of Godington have ever since borne in the first quarter of their arms, placing the original arms of Tooke in the second place; in whose decendants, resident here, most of whom lie buried in the parish church, the seat at Godington continued, down to Nicholas Tooke, alias Toke, Esq. usually called Captain Toke; who "so industriously and elegantly cultivated and improved our English vines, that the wine pressed and extracted out of their grapes seems not only to parallel, but almost to out-rival that of France." He was Sheriff of Kent in 1663; and, dying in 1680, was buried in the chancel of the church, with his five wives. There is an anecdote of him in the family, that, at the age of 93, being left a widower, he walked from thence to London, to pay his addresses to a sixth wife; but, being taken ill, he presently died. His Portrait (which, with that of his fifth wife, Diana, daughter of the Earl of Winchelsea, and a series of fine portraits of the family, several of which are by Cornelius Janssen, and others equally good, is preserved in the Hall at

Goding-

ever, are more highly deserving of that character than the rest, that superiority must be given to the

Godington) well expresses the strength of his frame and constitution. In the windows of the staircase at Godington are collected all the family arms, quarterings, and mottoes, in painted glass, formerly dispersed throughout the house; which are numerous, and well preserved. Leaving no male issue by either of his wives, he devised Godington, with the rest of his estates, to his nephew and heir at law, Sir Nicholas Tooke, alias Toke, of Wye (son of his next brother, Henry Toke, M. D. of Offham); who in 1701 raised a large vault for his family against the North Wall of the church of Great Chart, where several of an early date are recorded on flat stones, enriched with their figures, and shields of arms, in brass. By marriage with the daughter of John Cockman, M. D. the manor and Priory of Little Dunmow and the manor of Bernstow came to his family, and descended to John Tooke, Esq. who was High-sheriff of Essex in 1770.

The manor of Popes in Hertfordshire is reputed to have been once in the manor of Essendon, though at present in Hatfield parish. Being sold to one Holbeach, it was for a time called after his name. From that family it was sold to Pope, and ever since retained that owner's name. Three parts of it passed afterwards, through various possessors, to Fulk Woodhall; who, joining with Bellamy, owner of the fourth, sold this manor to William Tooke, Esq. of Popes, (son of Ralph Tooke, of Godington, by Anne daughter of William Meggs of Canterbury) Auditor of the Court of Wards and Liveries; who married Alice, one of the daughters of Robert Barley, of Bibbesworth, Herts. They lived together 56 years, and had nine sons and three daughters. After he had been an Officer of the said Court 44 years, he died Dec. 4, 1558, aged 80; and was buried, with his wife, in Essendon church.

William Tooke, of Hertford, second son of the Auditor, and his successor in the manor of Popes, obtained in 1554, jointly with Edward Beash, a grant of the manor and advowson of Chettle in Dorsetshire. He married Mary daughter of Nicholas Tychbourn, of Roydon, Essex; and died Feb. 12, 1611; his widow Aug. 29, 1613. Christopher, their fourth son, died Aug. 19, 1630.

At the dissolution of the Monastery of Waltham Holy Cross, King Henry VIII. granted the manor of Wormley, Herts, and the advowson of the Rectory, to Edward North and his heirs, at an annual rent of 1*l.* 13*s.*; who sold it to Elizabeth Woodcliffe, from whom it came to William Woodcliffe; who left a daughter Angelot, married to Walter Tooke, of Popes, the Auditor's eldest son; and in 1588 the successor to his father's office of Auditor. This Angelot, as appears by her Epitaph* on

* Here lieth interred the body of Angelot Tooke, wife of Walter Tooke, of Popes, in the parish of Bishops-Hatfield, in the county of Hertford, Esq. who had issue by him 8 sons and 4 daughters; which said Angelot

four Dissertations on the antient History of Northern Europe by the learned Professor Schlœtzer. Here

the North side of the chancel of Wormley church, was a second daughter, in right of whom her husband presented to the living *alternis vicibus*. It appears by Mr. Purvey's epitaph, who married Lord Denny's sister, that he also was patron *alternis vicibus*. From hence it has been conjectured, that Mr. Purvey's father, John, married the elder sister, and they were sharers in right of their wives, both of the manor and advowson, till it fell entirely to Tooke upon the elder sister's death. The Purveys presented twice, and the Tookes four times; and the first presentation was Purvey's, as probably marrying the elder sister.

Walter Tooke had six sons; 1. Ralph; 2. William; 3. John, who was Auditor of the Court of Wards and Liveries in 1609; 4. George; 5. Francis; 6. Thomas.

Ralph Tooke, Esq. the eldest son, married Jane, the daughter of Edward Bysh, of Smalfield, Surrey, and died Dec. 22, 1635, aged 77 years. She died Dec. 8, 1648. They were both buried at Essendon. Leaving no issue, he gave the manor of Wormley to two of his younger brothers, George and Thomas.

George Tooke, Esq. of Popes married Anna Tooke*, eldest daughter of Thomas Tooke, of Bere. He bore a very active part in the expedition against Cadiz in the year 1625; from whence returning, after various adventures, he passed the remainder of his days at Popes, where he wrote several pieces of prose and verse, of very considerable merit—"The Danaids," a Poem; "The Eagle Trusser's Elegy, a Poem; in honour of Prince Rupert;" the latter of which, though consisting of not more than 100 pages, sold for three guineas at the sale of the books of Mr. Stace, bookseller in Scotland Yard, in the year 1810. Mr. Greaves's learned account of the Pyramids of Egypt, 2 vols. 8vo. is dedicated to George Tooke, Esq. who was in long habits of intimacy with that profound scholar. Mr. Tooke, in taking leave of him when embarking in the expedition against Cadiz, concludes by saying, *Il faut quitter la plume, pour dormir sur le dur.*—George Tooke sold his portion of the manor of Wormley to Richard Woollaston, Esq. who was Gun-founder to Oliver Cromwell; and whose grandson Richard

was second daughter, surviving sister, and coheir of William Woodcliffe, Citizen and Mercer of London, Esq.; and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of —— Fisher, of Longworth, in the county of Oxford, Esq.; which said William Woodcliffe was Lord and Patron of this manor of Wormley. And after the decease of William her husband, the said Elizabeth married Edward Saxilby, Esq. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, who, together with her two said husbands, lies also here buried. The said Angelot Tooke died May the last, 1598."

* "Here lieth the body of Anna Tooke, eldest daughter to Thomas Tooke, of Bere, in East Kent, and wife of George Tooke, of Popes, in the county of Hertford, Esq. groaning under corruption till that great day. She departed this life December 9, 1642." Wormley Church.

con-

the Antiquary and the Historian may derive information concerning the Sclavi, the Goths, the Huns,

conveyed it to William Fellowes, Esq. whose eldest son Coulston Fellowes, Esq. was the possessor in 1727.

Thomas Tooke (the sixth and youngest son of Walter) possessed the other moiety of the manor, called Wormley Bury, and held it during his life. He succeeded his brother John as Auditor of the Court of Wards and Liveries; and married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Richard Atkins, of Clapham, Bart. By his will, dated 1670, he charged his estate in Wormley, Cheshunt, and Broxborn, with 20*l.* per annum to the rector of Wormley, and forty shillings to the poor per annum. He gave 10*l.* to repair the Church and Steeple, and 40*l.* towards the repair of the Parsonage-house. He also gave 50*l.* to bring water to a conduit in the market-place at Hertford, or to the poor. His executors paid 30*l.* of it to the poor. He also gave 3*l.* per annum, amongst six poor men, on St. Thomas's day, out of his estate at Wormley. After his death, Wormley-Bury was sold to Thomas Winford, Esq; who sold it to William Wallis, Esq. the possessor in 1729, in which year Mr. Fellowes was Lord of the entire manor, this part of the manor having been purchased without the lands.

The manor and advowson of Wormley are now [1814] in possession of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.

James Tooke, Esq. of Hertford, one of the Auditors of the Court of Wards and Liveries, had issue by his wife Dorothy 20 children. He died Nov. 21, she Nov. 28, 1655.

Richard Tuke, Gent. a branch of the original Kentish stock (though in this and other parts of the family the name *by depreciation* was called *Tuke*), was Tutor to the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Thomas Howard; and had arms assigned him by King Edward IV.; *viz. A fess dancette between three Lions passant.*

His son, Bryan Tuke, Esq. was in 1508 appointed to the Patent-office of King's Bailiff and Verger of Sandwich, with the wages and fees of twelve pence sterling a day. He was for some time Secretary to Cardinal Wolsey; and in 1522 Secretary to the King for the French tongue; Treasurer of the King's Chamber; and Clerk of the Signet. In 1528 King Henry VIII. granted to Bryan Tooke, Esq. and his heirs, the manors of Thorpe, Thorpe Hall, and East Lee, all in the parish of Southchurch, Essex; and in the same year was knighted, and was sent Ambassador to France with Bishop Tunstall. In 1533, being then of Hatfield, he was Sheriff of Hertfordshire and Essex; and at the dissolution of the Abbey of Waltham Holy Cross, the King further gave him the manor of South Weald, and the Rectory, together with an estate called Boswells, for 883*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sir Bryan Tooke married Grissel, daughter of Sir Edward Boughton, of Woolaston, and had three daughters; Elizabeth, wife of Sir Reginald Scot; Aleana, of John Maynard, of London; and Mary, of George Tuchet, Lord Audley.

the Vandals, and the other populations that emitted their swarms to overrun the Roman Empire, from

He had also three sons, Maximilian, who died young; Charles, and George. He was a man of learning. Leland highly commends him for his wonderful eloquence in the English language, "Anglicæ linguæ eloquentiâ mirificus;" and, in his "Encomia illustrium Virorum," celebrates him, in eight distinct little Latin Poems, as his Benefactor, and as a Patron of the Muses.

"Bale saith, that he wrote Observations on Chaucer; as also against Polydore Vergil, for injuring the English; of whom, still alive, he justly and generously demanded reparations; though since, his *unresponsable memory* can make us no *satisfaction*. Dying Oct. 26, 1536, he lyeth buried with Dame Grissel his wife (deceasing two years after him) under a fair tomb in the North Isle of the Quire of St. Margaret's in Lothibury." *Fuller's Worthies, Essex.*

Charles Tooke, second son of Sir Bryan, succeeded to the paternal estates; and had in 1545 a further grant of lands from the Crown. He died March 29, 1547; and was succeeded by George, who had licence, in the same year, Dec. 10, to alienate South Weald to Sir Richard Riche; and in 1567 was Sheriff of Essex. He married Margaret, daughter of William Morrice, of Cheping Ongar, Esq. by whom he had four sons, Peter, Bryan, *Thomas**, and Morrice; and, dying in 1573, his son Peter sold Layer Marney to Sir Samuel Payne; and the manor of South Church, in 1590, to Robert Petre, Esq.

Thomas Tuke, M. A. was presented by King James I. in 1617, to the Vicarage of St. Olave Jewry; but was sequestered March 16, 1642-3, plundered, and imprisoned, for his Loyalty†. His son Thomas was also a hearty sufferer in the same cause: but had the honour of presenting a Bible and Common Prayer to Charles II. on his landing at Dover; and the zealous attachment of the family was acknowledged, at the Restoration, by such rewards as Royal hands tied down by promise and compositions could afford. The last-named gentleman, who inherited the family mansion of Bere Court, was the father of Dr. Thomas Tooke, whose education was first at St. Paul's school, under the learned Dr. Gale, and more especially under the care of Mr. Fox, to whom he owned many obligations, and to whose family he was a constant and generous benefactor. He was admitted in Bene't College, Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr: Cory, 12 Oct. 1685; B. A. 1689; and, the learned Dr. Spencer with the body having a just regard to his talents and improvement, he was chosen a Fellow

* Samuel Tuke, Esq. of Cressing Temple, Essex, a younger son of this Thomas, was created a Baronet in 1664.

† "May 25, 1654, died Mrs. Tuke, wife of *old Parson Thomas* Tuke, Vicar of St. Olave's, Old Jury."—"Sept. 12, 1657, buried *old Mr. Thomas Tuke*, (once Minister of St. Olave's, in the Old Jury), at the new chapel by the new market place in Lincoln's Inn Fields." Smith's Obituary, in Peck's Desiderata, II. 534, 537.—Another Mr. *Tuke*, a Nonconformist of the Congregational persuasion, *an old man and blind*, was ejected in 1663 from the Chapelry of Sutton in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire.

sources which only the indefatigable researches and profound erudition of this Author could have explored.

20 Nov. 1690, upon the cession of Mr. Jolland. He took the degree of M. A. 1693; having about that period been appointed Master of the ancient Grammar School at Bishops-Stortford, at a time when its reputation was quite in ruins, and had nothing to recommend it but the name of Leigh (father and son) not even yet out of mind; but he raised it to a great degree of fame, as the numbers sent by him to his own and other Colleges attested: and considerably increased the trade of the town by such a beneficial concourse. The gentlemen of Hertfordshire and Essex having, at his earnest request and intreaty, rebuilt the school, he took great pains to procure the sums necessary for completing it, from those who had been educated in that town. The new school stood in the High-street, with the West-front to the church-yard, consisting of three rooms, which, with the stair-case, made a square building, one of which was the Grammar-school, and took up the half of it, all the front to the street; the other two were a Library and Writing-school. These were upon arches, under which were a market and shops, the property of the parish. June 23, 1699, on his marriage with Anne one of the daughters of Richard Lydal, M. D. Warden of Merton College, Oxford, he resigned his Fellowship; and having, by honest application and industry, raised the school to great repute, and acquired a large fortune, he purchased, in 1701, the manor of Bumpstead Hall in Essex. He took the degree of D. D. in 1702; by which time the Library was well furnished by his diligence; as he continually added to it at his own expence, and procured a great number of valuable authors from gentlemen who had been his scholars. By his interest also and care, the gallery in the church for the use of the school was erected. He revived the annual School-feast, charging his estate with a yearly present to the Preacher on that occasion; and gave, by his will, 10*l.* for books to be added to the Library, and to the church a chalice of 20*l.* value. [The books of this Library, to the amount of some thousand volumes, together with two fine original Portraits in oil, the one of Dr. Leigh, the venerable Founder, and the other of the no less meritorious Dr. Thomas Tooke, the Refounder of the School, lie now thrown together in a hired room at Bishops-Stortford, under the custody of Dr. Robert Dimsdale, brother to the late, and uncle to the present, Baron Dimsdale, the only surviving Trustee. What is to be their destiny hereafter it is not possible to divine. Perhaps, upon application to the Lord High Chancellor, a decree might be obtained for incorporating them with some other Public Library, or, at least, for disposing of them in such way as to be of permanent service to the community.]—June 17, 1707, Dr. Tooke was presented by John Sandford, Esq. to the Rectory of Lamborn in that county; in 1712 he bought the advowson of Lamborn; and in the same year he purchased Manuden Hall in the same county from

Of the inhabitants of Russia, anterior to the Sclavi; of the Varags, who so often invaded the coasts of Britain;

from Mr. William Calvert. In 1713 he sold Bumpstead Hall, and bought the Manor of Priors, in the parish of Lamborn. He gave in his life-time 20*l.* to Bene't College, towards the increase of their Library, and providing an Oration in the Hall on the 29th of May; and, by his will, gave them in present the perpetual advowson of the Rectory of Great Brackstead, which he had purchased some time before of the Duke of Norfolk; and the reversion of that of Lamborn, which they were not to have till 50 years after his death. And it was thought by his friends that he would have been a more considerable Benefactor to the Society, had they elected him their Master, or gratified him by the choice of his Friend Dean Moss.

Dr. Tooke died May 24, 1721, aged 54, after more than 30 years intent and successful labours; and was buried in Lamborn church, where the following inscription, written by his friend Dean Moss, was placed on his monument:

"Qui pedem huc infers, Æternitatis Contemplator,
imprudens ne calces eruditos Cineres.
Astas ad Tumulum Thomæ Tooke, S. T. P.
Vir is Linguarum, Artium, Rerum peritissimus,
sed præter cætera egregiè natus atque aptus fuit
ad puerilem ætatem plectandam et formandam,
frænis calcaribusque indoli cujusque accommodatis;
Ingeniorum sagacissimus Inspector et Judex,
idemque lenissimus Dux et Moderator:
In docendo tam patiens, adeò non iracundus,
ut personam irati pro re natâ induerit,
ne Disciplinæ habenas nimis laxas haberet:
Morum tamen tum vigilantissimus Custos,
tum rigidus ubi opus esset Castigator et Corrector:
Hoc quippe Magistro præcipuè cavendum duxit,
ne Discipuli sui è Scholâ ac Tyrocinio egressi,
bonas literas vitiis turpiter inquinatas,
quasi pestem Ecclesiæ et Reipublicæ importarent.
Quod ad privatas laudes, priscâ fuit pietate et fide,
pectoris omninò aperti, candidi, honesto incocti,
humanitate conditi, referti benevolentiâ,
eâque in amicos effusissimâ, officiosissimâ."

The learned Mr. Thomas Baker, in a Letter to his friend Hearne, observes, that the Character given of him in a Sermon by the same Gentleman, is justly his due; *viz.* "Should I undertake to tell you how much that worthy person deserves, who for many years has bestowed his labours so usefully amongst you, you are witnesses and judges of this too; and I am loth to make his praise his penance. And indeed he will leave so many living monuments of learned pains and care in the neighbourhood and the whole country; that there can be no need of doing

in short, of that vast region which has been with so much propriety denominated the *vagina gentium*,

doing justice to his reputation, or preserving his memory any other way." And Dr. Knight, who places him amongst the eminent Scholars of St. Paul's, says, "that such was his reputation as a Schoolmaster, that he had the refusal of both the Public Schools of Norwich and St. Edmund's Bury."

Dr. Tooke's widow enjoyed his property at Manuden and Lamborn in jointure; and after her, according to the limitations in her husband's will, these descended to his brother, the Rev. John Tooke, who was of Christ's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1700; M. A. 1704; Rector of Chicknall, Essex, 1704—1714. The Doctor also left his two-fourths in the manor of Gledshew, Herts, to his brother John, who was his successor likewise in the Rectory of Lamborn. He married Susanna, daughter of the Rev. R. Taylor, of Little Hallingbury, by whom he had several children; and died, at a very advanced age, Nov. 5, 1764. Thomas, his eldest son, died at the early age of seven years, April 13, 1713, at Stortford School, and has a monument in that church, with the family arms. Two other sons, John and Robert, were destined to the church.—John Tooke was of Emanuel College, Cambridge; B. A. 1727; M. A. 1731; B. D. 1738.—Robert Tooke was of the same College; B. A. 1734; M. A. 1738; succeeded to the Rectory of Lamborn in 1764, and died Oct. 19. 1776.

Benjamin *Tucke** (who afterwards wrote his name *Tooke*, and has been noticed in vol. III. p. 607, as Treasurer of the Stationers Company) was born about 1642; and, after having served an apprenticeship to Mr. John Crooke, was admitted a Freeman and Liveryman of the Stationers Company in February 1665-6. He was for some years Steward, and afterwards Treasurer, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and died about 1716.

His son Benjamin Tooke was born about 1670, and admitted on the Livery in March 1694-5. He was the Bookseller of Swift and Pope, and is immortalized in their respective publications. He died in 1723, leaving a considerable estate to his brother Andrew; whose literary merit claims a niche in this repository.

Andrew Tooke, second son of the elder Benjamin, was born in 1673; educated at the Charter-house, and at Clare Hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1693; chosen Usher at the Charter-house 1695; M. A. 1697; Professor of Geometry at Gresham College, 1709, in the room of Dr. Hooke, Fellow of the Royal Society, who met in his apartment there till they left the College in 1710. He was chosen Head School-master at the Charter-house in 1728; and in 1729 he married the widow of Dr. Levett, Physician to the House; and in that year resigned his Professorship, attending solely to his school, till he was carried off by a dropsy, January 20, 1731, aged 58. He had taken Deacon's orders, and sometimes preached. He published "Synopsis Græcæ Linguæ, 1711." A correct

* Probably a son of the Vicar of St. Olave, Jewry; see p. 164.

Trans-

and the *officina nationum*, and which in the range of universal history, unites the remotest parts of the

Translation of Pomey's "Pantheon," the 10th edition, 1726, and many succeeding ones. A Translation of Puffendorf's "Whole Duty of Man according to the Law of Nature, 1716." A Latin Version of Bishop Gastrell's "Christian Institutes, 1718." Ovid's "Fasti," from the Delphin 4to edition. "An exact Copy of the Last Will and Testament of Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, 1724." His Library was sold by auction in 1732. He was buried in the chapel at the Charter-house, where the following epitaph preserves his memory:

"Juxta situs est
ANDREAS TOOKE, A. M.
scholæ Carthusianæ archididascalus, necnon in coll. Greshamensi Geometriæ Professor. Scire autem si velis, lector, qualis fuerit, ante oculos
pone virum corporis et animi dotibus egregium; in omni literarum genere
præcellentem, in Platonis Συμποσιῳ vel Ciceronis Tusculano inter primarios recumbentem; Grammaticum accuratissimum; Criticum oculatissimum: in
reconditissimis rei antiquariæ atque historiæ penetralibus versatissimum: quem Musæ porro omnes plusquam quinta deliciarum suarum parte et totum perfuderunt et penitus imbuerunt; qui mathematica studia philologicis, in utroque summus, mirificè conciliavit: in pueris instruendis, tum in sacris tum in classicis literis, ut sapiens architectus et fundamenta fideliter jecit, et ad coronidem feliciter perduxit. Erat ei ingenium facile, uber, aptum; sermo gravis et festivus, acer aliquando sed urbanus; leporibus ac facetiis, tanquam sale, conspersus; Atticis omnino et Atticis auribus planè dignus;
In pectore ejus pura fides nudaque veritas, humanæ pariter ac divinæ habitarunt et vigebant.
Cum bonorum omnium amore summo et existimatione ducebat vitam: mansuetus quippe fuerat,
comis, et benevolus; moribus suavissimis candidissimisque; tam religiosus amicitiæ cultor, ut amici commodum suo posthabito unicè anteferret.
In his tandem ad famam sæcularem
et felicitatem æternam apprimè spectantibus,
et maximè gloriabatur, et summo exultabat gaudio.
Natus } A. C. { 1673,
Denatus } { 1731.
ætatis 58."

But to revert to the immediate subject of the present Note. The Rev. William Tooke, after having received a liberal classical education, obtained, in 1771, letters of ordination, both as Deacon and Priest, from Dr. Terrick, then Bishop of London; and in the same year, when on the point of settling on the living

East and North with our Europe, fills up numberless considerable chasms in our historical know-

living of West Thurrock in Essex, at the solicitation of the Rev. John Duncombe, then Rector, he heard of the vacancy of the place of Minister of the English Church at Cronstadt, an Island in the Gulph of Finland, subject to Russia, and serving as the great Sea-port to that part of the Empire. This opened too flattering a prospect to his curious and inquisitive turn of mind, to be rejected. Accordingly, on application to the Russia Company, the Governor, George Nettleton, Esq. observing qualities in him that attracted his regard, took him amicably by the hand, and his election followed. Arriving at Cronstadt about the commencement of the shipping season, his Church, which had been shut up three years, since the decease of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, was now thronged with masters of vessels and their crews. Here he remained three years, during which time, by his frequent visits to St. Petersburg, he so conciliated the favour and friendship of the Merchants of whom the Factory there consisted, that they, upon the sudden and unexpected resignation of Dr. John Glen King in 1774, unanimously signed a letter of recommendation in his behalf to the Russia Company in London; in consequence of which Mr. Tooke was appointed Chaplain to the Factory at St. Petersburg.

In that Imperial Residence, besides his intimacy, arising no less from sentiments of affection than from the obligations of his pastoral office, with the families of his proper province, he enjoyed the favourable regards of many persons of distinction at the Court of the Empress. The Orlofs, the Gallitzins, the Narishkins, Prince Potemkin, the Princess Dashkof, Count Bouturlin, and several others, communicated with him on a friendly footing. But what he considered of no inferior consequence was the opportunity afforded him of forming and cultivating an acquaintance with persons eminent for their talents and science, Natives as well as Foreign Ambassadors and Travellers from all parts; for Petersburg was at that time what the Hague had formerly been, the principal resort of diplomatic characters. Among the Academicians he was particularly intimate with those Luminaries in Science, the Professors Euler, father and son, and Pallas, with Guldenstædt, Krafft, Lepechin; in converse with whom he was able to reap and to communicate much information, and to which his fluency in speaking the French language afforded him great facilities. With many of the Hierarchy of the orthodox Greek church he kept up a constant intercourse. Gabriel, the Metropolitan, had him frequently at his Palace, the Nefski Monastery; where he was often in company with Plato, Archbishop of Moscow; Eugenius, Archbishop of Kherson, who gave him his translation into Greek of the Poet Virgil; and Pamphilief, the Empress's Confessor, who presented

ledge, and brings us acquainted with nations and tribes whose very names to English ears have

sented him with his picture. On the invitation of Procopius, Bishop of Kargapol and Olonetz, he made a visit to that Prelate at his Palace on the banks of the Onega, at the Monastery of St. Alexander Svirskoi. At Berlin, in 1783, in consequence of letters of recommendation from Professor Euler, he was introduced to the celebrated M. Formey, Secretaire perpetuel, and by him to the Members of the Royal Academy in that capital; where he likewise found Professor Burja, with whom he renewed the intimacy he had formerly enjoyed with that elegant scholar at Petersburg. At Konigsberg he had frequent conversations with that profound and eccentric Philosopher M. Kant.

In his situation at Petersburg, my Friend continued eighteen years; and during that period how he employed the hours of leisure allowed him from the duties of his Church, his "History of the Reign of Catherine II." his "View of the Russian Empire," and his "History of Russia," render it entirely needless to mention. In 1777 his friend Stephen Falconet, then employed in his grand work, the famous Colossal Equestrian Statue of Peter the Great (see vol. III. p. 249), wishing to give some idea of his talents and genius as a Statuary to the English publick; Mr. Tooke was induced to favour his laudable ambition, by giving his Treatise on the Statue of Marcus Aurelius, and some other of his Essays and Letters that passed between him and M. Diderot, an English dress. This done, he transmitted to me the MS. which I printed and published accordingly. In 1782 Mr. Tooke was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London; a few years afterwards a Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and the following year a Member of the Free Economical Society at Petersburg. Thus agreeably situated, surrounded by a society of friends and acquaintance, many of them now of a long standing, and enjoying the accommodations of elegant life, while as yet not meditating a return to his native country, in 1792 he received the unwelcome intelligence of the demise of a valued and honoured Relative; by which event, however, such an addition to his patrimony devolved to him, as enabled him to settle with suitable dignity in the country alone preferable, in his estimation, to that to which he now resolved to bid adieu.

Since his return to England, with that restless and untired activity of mind that always marked his character, he has published, anonymously and otherwise, a number of volumes. But of them all, if he were emulous of posthumous fame, his Translation of "Zollikofer's Sermons," a work which has been justly styled "a stupendous fabric of true piety and genius," will alone insure honourable mention of his name among all that are not indifferent to the improvement and happiness of mankind to the latest posterity, as long as Christianity shall subsist under any

form,

hitherto been offensive.—A great number of very valuable tracts by Mr. Meiners, by the celebrated

form, and the human mind remain constituted as it is. ' As to the merits of a Translator, if they do not rank a man high in the records of literary renown, yet, when we consider how little it is in the power of individuals in general, at least unless they have devoted a whole life to scientific attainments, to make important contributions to the great bank and fund of human knowledge, they are not to be scorned who bestow their pains to render the discoveries and productions of other men more generally useful. And indeed I have heard it said, by the subject of this brief memoir (among his other good sayings), "that even those who employ themselves in what is called the art of book-making are by no means universally undeserving of grateful acknowledgment and respect, as they greatly enlarge the boundaries of knowledge by conveying intelligence often in an easy and agreeable form into the minds of those who have neither leisure nor inclination to dig for wisdom as for hid treasure."

On this subject I have much pleasure in giving his own ideas from a Letter with which he long since favoured me:

"Considering the vast number of literary compositions that have, especially of late years, been daily issuing from the press, if it were not that so many die as soon as they are born, we might be tempted to think the famous hyperbole formerly used on another and greater occasion, of the world not being able to contain the books that should be written, may literally be applied much sooner than has been imagined; insomuch that with sober-minded men, the multiplication of them ought to be a matter of conscience, not only respecting the poor, suffering, Booksellers, but lest we should not have room to go about our business, from the numerous folios, quartos, and octavos, that would encumber our way. They, therefore, should rather chuse to simplify and to compress in compilations, than furnish more receptacles for dust and cobwebs to Book-collectors, and increase the oppression of their already groaning shelves. But, why do you not give the publick an original work? is, in fact, a question that can only be put by an ignorant and illiterate person. No one would propose it, who, from an intimate acquaintance with Literature, is duly sensible how many, and for the most part accidental, even minute and trivial causes must concur, for discovering a new field in the regions of science, for exploring and cultivating it with proper assiduity. More time likewise is requisite to this end than the generality can spare from the duties of life, and their other necessary avocations. Whereas the Translator or Compiler, though he must be at a great expence of care and application, yet is not bound to the same constant exertion of thought, the same patient and unflagging application, as the original Composer, if he would present the world with

Wieland, and many others in different departments of Literature, are to be found in these interesting

with a work that, by enlarging the boundaries of human knowledge, shall transmit his name with honour to a distant futurity as the friend and benefactor of mankind. The former can lay down and resume his work as opportunity and contingences may suggest. Yet, if he is spared the severer study of excogitating and composing the original matter, his occupation is no less useful, and perhaps eventually far more useful, than that of the first Author, by having procured for the communicated information access to a greater proportion of understandings; while that again may farther extend its progress, by affording facilities to its translation into other languages by such as would not have been able to understand it in its original idiom. Indeed if he have executed his task with fidelity and elegance, he may in some degree appropriate it; he becomes part-owner in it; he is unquestionably author of the translated book; and that book is as much an original in England, for instance, as that from which it is taken is in Germany. Add to this, the labour and pains, the toilsome drudgery it costs, to become thoroughly master of a foreign tongue, its various idioms and phraseology; not to mention that he must also have those of his own, with a great choice of words at command, a matter of no vulgar attainment; and the liberal mind will hardly begrudge him the portion of praise which legitimately accrues to him from his performance.

"It is obvious from my last observation, that I am not here speaking of those Translators, who, with about forty words of French or German, by the kindly aid of a Dictionary and a Grammar, do into English a book of reputation in three volumes, which must be finished and hurried through the press within the space of six weeks. Whence it arises that such frequent complaints have been made of the corruption of our Language by sorry Translations. And to complete and establish the mischief, if you ask the Bookseller his reason for not employing abler hands, he gives you for answer, that 'the public curiosity is screwed to its highest pitch, and must be gratified; and that to produce a better translation would demand a greater expence of time and money, without procuring the sale of one additional copy.' How greatly then is the public beholden to a gentleman of genius, erudition, and taste, who enters with a lively interest into the sense and spirit of a work from the pen of a man highly gifted in qualities of the mind and heart, a performance of such transcendant utility, that no reader can return from the perusal of it without being sensibly improved!

"If we intend to describe in another language, the objects, the thoughts, the expressions, the diction, the style of a work; the objects as they are, without adding, or retrenching, or dislocating

volumes; particularly a curious and learned Dissertation on the opinions entertained by rude and un-

cating anything; the thoughts in their colours, their gradations, their shadings and combination; the peculiar turns of phraseology which give fire, spirit, life to the discourse; the natural, figurative, ardent, rich, graceful, delicate, elegant expressions; and the whole in such a form as with an easy air authoritatively commands and resolutely enforces obedience; it requires, if not as much genius, at least as much taste, for well translating, as for composing. Perhaps even more is requisite. The Author who composes, conducted solely by a sort of interest, always free, and by his subject which presents him with ideas that he may either accept or reject at pleasure, is absolute master both of his thoughts and expressions: if the thought does not suit him, or if the expression does not suit the thought, he may reject both the one and the other; *quæ desperat tractata nitescere posse, relinque.* The Translator is master of nothing. He is obliged every where to follow his Author, and to bend to all his variations with perpetual pliancy, to all his compressions and extensions, his risings and falls. Of this we may judge by the variety of the cadences that are necessarily found in one and the same subject, and much more in one and the same species of composition. — To render these several gradations we must first have felt them; afterwards we must be master, to a point of no vulgar attainment, of the language we would enrich with foreign spoils. What an elevated idea then ought we to entertain of a Translation successfully accomplished!

"Nothing in fact is more difficult, and nothing more rare, than an excellent Translator, because nothing is more difficult nor more rare than to preserve a just mean between the licence of commentary and the servitude of the letter. Too scrupulous an adherence to the letter destroys the spirit, and it is the spirit that gives the life: too much licence effaces the characteristic features of the original: an unfaithful copy of it is given.

"It is greatly to be lamented that the revolutions of ages have deprived us of the Translations that Cicero made from Greek into Latin of the famous harangues of Demosthenes and of Eschines; they would probably have been to us exact models; and we should have had only to consult them with judgment for ever after translating with success. Of this we are enabled to judge by the method he prescribes in performances of that nature, and of which he gives an account himself in his treatise *de optimo genere oratorum.* It is the most clear and concise, but no less luminous and accurate abstract of the rules proper to be observed in Translation, and may supply the place of the most extensive principles to such as are capable of seizing its spirit: *Converti ex Atticis,* says he, *duorum eloquentissimorum nobilissimas orationes inter se contrarias Eschinis Demosthenisque; nec converti ut interpres, sed*

civilized nations touching the origin of mankind; an interesting account of the dreadful Earthquake

sed ut orator, sententiis iisdem, et earum formis tanquam figuris; verbis ad nostram consuetudinem aptis; in quibus non verbum pro verbo necesse habui reddere, sed genus omnium verborum vimque servavi. Non enim ea me annumerare lectori putavi oportere, sed tanquam appendere."

As some of his Letters happen to lie now before me, which are descriptive of manners very different from our own, a few extracts from them will be found not destitute of interest. The date of the first I take up is St. Petersburg, October 5, 1771. "Several fires having lately happened in the town, by which not fewer than a hundred buildings of various descriptions have been destroyed, besides other property to a great amount; and some circumstances since occurring which excited a suspicion that the mischief was not imputable solely to accident, an Imperial ukase was issued, commanding that no person should be seen in the streets after 10 o'clock at night, without a lantern, excepting doctors, pastors, and midwives; wisely judging that persons of these professions were liable to be called for at any hour of the night, and not have time to make this provision. My friend Dr. H. having passed the evening at a merchant's house some distance from his own, at about 11 o'clock took his leave, and was proceeding to the door, when his host insisted on his taking with him a servant carrying a lantern before him, as the night was very dark. The Doctor for some time resisted the friendly importunity; but in vain. He must comply. Accordingly Daniela was called, and with the lantern in his hand marched before the Physician. They had not proceeded above a quarter of their way, when they were stopt by the *caraoulchik*, or watchman, who seized my friend, and told him 'he must go with him to the *boutka* or watch-house.' 'And for what?' exclaimed the Doctor. 'No matter for what,' replied the guardian of the night; 'you must come along with me: I know what you are.' The Doctor, not conscious of any harm in what he had said or done, endeavoured to expostulate with the man. But to no purpose. In short, after being confined in the stinking *boutka* all night, he was in the morning taken to the police; where the accusation brought against him was: that he, being a Doctor, was found walking in the street after 10 o'clock *with* a lantern carried before him. — You will anticipate the sequel. He was discharged, paying his fees; and the law was explained to the comprehension of the vigilant watchman, to prevent his making similar mistakes for the future.

"Shortly after the breaking out of the French Revolution, an order was published that no three persons should be seen to stand talking together in the streets. Taking a walk one day, soon after the appearance of this ukase, about the time when people were returning from the Exchange, I met an acquaintance, of whom

in Calabria in the year 1783, in a Letter from a Gentleman on his Travels through that country in

whom I naturally inquired concerning the news of the day; what the letters from England brought, &c. Presently we were joined by another; then again by another. As we stood thus conversing in one of the recesses of the bridge over the Neva, up comes a *Desatnick*, or constable, accosting us with, 'Come, gentlemen, march away, if you please.' 'No, brother,' answered I, 'we don't please to march away. We prefer staying here.' 'But you *must* go,' returned the officer. 'But that *must* will happen only when we please,' rejoined I. 'Have not you heard of the ukase,' said he? 'What ukase?' 'Why, the ukase that says no three persons are to be seen talking together in the streets.' 'Well; what is that to us? have not you learnt to count? how many are we here?' Upon this he counted, *'odin, twa, tre, chetiré,'* one, two, three, four. 'Well; now you see the law does not relate to us: that says *three*.' 'Very true, gentlemen; I ask your pardon. I was mistaken. Tarry as long as you please.'

"Mildness and goodnature are conspicuous features in the character of the Empress. Something suddenly occurs to her mind that might prove advantageous to her subjects. An ukase is immediately issued; and at first all is bustle to put it in execution. Perhaps in two months it is entirely gone by and forgot. She lately took it into her head that we were ruining ourselves by extravagant living. Accordingly sumptuary laws were to be framed. Among other articles of luxury, carriages were not omitted. The law declared that no person not being above the rank of a Brigadier should be permitted to have any gilding upon his carriage. Upon this, all the merchants sent their chariots and coaches to the coachmakers, to be painted of one colour. You would have thought all the members of the Factory were turned Quakers. My chariot, being a remarkably neat one, had an elegant gilt ogee round the borders, which I could not resolve upon effacing, as it was that bit of ornament which, according to the fashion, gave a relief to the pannels, and procured it the admiration with which it was honoured. My friends wondered at the audacity which could prompt me to contravene the Imperial mandate. They urged, 'that my family would be stopped in the public street; that the penalty was no less than a hundred ducats; in short, that I rendered myself obnoxious to inconveniences and humiliations which I ought to avoid.' I however gave their remonstrances to the wind. Being to dine one day at Baron Sutherland's, the *Maitre de police* (the Lord Mayor) was among the guests. Sitting before dinner in the drawing-room, the Baron, in his jocose manner, said: '*Votre Excellence*, here is our Pastor, who drives about the town with gilding on his carriage in defiance of the ukase.' 'How is that?' said his Excellence. 'Of what rank are you?' 'That I should be glad to be informed of

by

1786. On the African Negroes. On the various Tribes that inhabit the Caucasean mountains. En-

by your Excellence.' 'What rank do you bear in your own country, Mons. le Pasteur, are you above a brigadier?' 'A brigadier forsooth! I am out of sight of a Brigadier. A Brigadier would think it an honour to pull off his hat to me.' 'Oh, then,' returned his Excellence, 'wear as much gold upon your carriage as you please.'—You perceive from the several instances I have given you, that the mode of expounding the laws in this country is truly exemplary."

With the Lutheran, Calvinistic, and other Pastors of the Reformed Communions, Mr. Tooke kept up a regular intercourse, by alternate meetings at the houses of each other. But the most conspicuous and pleasant of all assemblies of this nature, was the annual dinner given by her Majesty to the Ministers of Religion of all denominations in the Imperial City, and which she was pleased to call her *Diner de Tolerance*, or Toleration Dinner. At this the Archbishop Gabriel presided in full costume, as, indeed, were all the guests. On his right usually sat Plato, when in attendance on the Court, and on his left the *Angliski pastor*, or English Pastor; the others *seniores priores*. Pamphilief, the Imperial Confessor, and a Hiero-monach, with a napkin under his arm, taking his rounds to see that the guests were well served. It was truly a sumptuous banquet, and not more sumptuous than harmonious, and even facetious. Provisions of the best; with the choicest wines, and a desert from the Imperial Gardens and Hot-houses. Oh! If all the controversies of the Christian Church had been argued over Burgundy and Champain, they would, indeed, have cost more Christian wine; but, if we may judge from these councils, infinitely less Christian blood. As the extract, however, will not prove tedious, and as the memory of such a liberal institution deserves to be perpetuated with honour, I shall here insert his own account of one of these convivial meetings, as I find it in a note at page 119 of the Life of Catharine II. vol. iii. 4th edition: "Ivan Pamphilief, her Majesty's Confessor, invited the Clergy of the several Communions in Petersburg to dine with him annually on the 6th of January; who generally met in a company of fifteen or sixteen different denominations, all in the several habits of their Church. At these agreeable meetings, his Eminence Gabriel, Metropolitan Archbishop of Novgorod and St. Petersburg, always presided. Pamphilief did the honours of the table, with that hospitality and suavity of manners for which the Russians are so celebrated among all who visit that country. When wines of various sorts were served round upon a salver, the beforementioned Metropolitan once observed, with a sensible allusion to the occasion, 'These wines are all good: they differ only in colour and flavour.'—The persons present at one of these dinners,

tertaining Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the celebrated Abbé Galiani, in which are interspersed

as an example of the rest, were: Gabriel, Metropolitan; Innocentius, Archbishop of Pscove and Riga; Eugenius, Archbishop of Kherson, the famous Translator of Virgil into Greek hexameter verse; Ivan Pamphilief: all Members of the Holy Synod. Other Russian Clergy were, Procopius, Archimandrite, and Rector of the Gymnasium at the Nefski Monastir; Antonius, Archimandrite; Basilius, Protopope; Andrew Samborsky, Protopope of St. Sophia, formerly Chaplain to the Embassy at London; Nectarius, Monk at the Greek Gymnasium; Sergius, Monk; Livitzi, Pope of the Imperial Chapel; Basilius, Pope of the Annunciation; with several other Popes and Monks. Lutheran Preachers: Joachim Christian Grott, great grandson of the famous Hugh Grotius; Jeremiah Lewis Hoffman; Emanuel Indrenius, Pastor of the Swedish Church; John Henry Krogius, Pastor of the Finns Church; John George Lampe, of St. Peter's Church; Thomas Roinbott, of St. Anne's Church; Martin Luther Wolff, also of St. Peter's; Daniel Zachert. Ministers of the Reformed: John David Collins, Pastor of the German Reformed Church; N. Mansbendel, Pastor of the French; William Tooke, of the English Church; M. Reuter, of the Dutch; and Christian Frederick Gregor, Pastor of the Congregation of the Herrenhuyters, or brethren of the Unitas Fratrum. Roman Catholic Clergy: Sergius Krachinsky; Petrus Stankievitch; Hieronymus Beroaldigen; Johannes de Ducla; Armenian Clergy: Macarius Koskumof; Stephenus Lorismilikof; Niketa Cherkesof. Bishops and Priests from the Greek Islands, from Valakhia, Moldavia, and the worthy Abbé Guadalupe, from Mexico. At the conclusion of the repast, the Metropolitan usually said, with a loud voice, either in Russ or Latin, 'Glory to God in the highest!—On earth peace!—Goodwill toward men!' Which done, the rest of the evening was spent in agreeable and pleasant conversation over a dessert of exquisite fruit and the choicest wines. The guests talked to one another in Russ, German, French, Italian, &c. as it might happen to suit. But the general conversation was carried on in Latin."

How conversant Mr. Tooke is with the Greek and Latin Authors, is known to the learned who enjoy his acquaintance. In French he has often preached to the Reformed of that congregation at St. Petersburg, at times when it was without a peculiar Pastor; as he has since his return, in London, on several occasions, on behalf of the French Protestant school and workhouse, and numbers have afterwards affirmed that, without knowing to the contrary, it was scarcely possible to say that what they had heard had not been pronounced by a native of France. By one of his many Letters to me, I find, that once travelling through a part of Poland, he and his companion,

many ingenious elucidations of passages in the Odes of Horace, and other antient Authors, Observations

in the heart of a forest, came up to an antient and spacious mansion, which, on entering, they found to be tenanted by Jews." In one apartment some were employed in making or repairing cloaths, as tailors, while in others different occupations were carried on. The great hall was fitted up to serve the purposes of a Synagogue. Our travellers were hospitably received, and welcomed with good-nature. After conversing some time with two or three Rabbis, my Friend reached down the Roll of the Thora, and the other Hebrew Scriptures, and having read a chapter or two, particularly the LIIId of Isaiah, in their own accent and manner, he asked them whether those sentences could have been prophesied of any other than of our Jesus, the Christian Messiah. But like their fathers, the Pharisees of old, they turned a deaf ear to the voice of truth, and would listen to none of his arguments; like Gallio, they *cared for none of these things*. In good sooth, Rabbies as they were, they seemed not to have been brought up at the feet of Gamaliel."

One passage from another of his Letters to me, as it happens to lie open on my table, I cannot resist the temptation to communicate, though under no little dread of swelling this note beyond all bounds of prolixity; for, were I to indulge the reader and myself in this way as far as I chose, there would be no end to it in view. "When it was in agitation at the Court of Petersburg to establish a College of Jesuits in the province of Mohilef in the year 1782, a project which the Empress from political motives, which are elsewhere detailed more at large [Life of Catharine II. vol. iii. p. 5], was desirous of bringing to effect, she wrote to Pope Pius VI. expressing her wish to enter upon a negotiation to that end. The Holy Father, in reply, declared his willingness to accede to her Majesty's request, although the Society had been formally abolished by Clement XIV. if means could be devised for absolving the Holy Chair from a charge of inconsistency, which, in the minds of the faithful, might appear to shake the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff. In the mean time a fresh difficulty occurred. The orthodox Greek faith being that established in Russia, a Nuncio could not be dispatched thither from the Court of Rome. This scruple was, however, soon got over by transmitting an order to Archetti, Bishop of Chalcedon *in partibus infidelium*, then legate *à latere* at Warsaw, to repair to Petersburg; [which he accordingly did, and the event may be seen in the work above referred to.] "Mr. Tooke happened accidentally to be walking on the Custom-house quay while the baggage of the Prelate was bringing on shore from the galliot. The Officers of the Customs were proceeding in their duty, when all at once the two Chaplains who attended on the part of the Bishop brought out a crimson velvet

case

on the Question concerning the Exportation of Corn. It is unnecessary, however, to say more of

case (one having it in his hands, and the other bare-headed, solemnly marching before). This was not to be touched by the Officers. 'Well; do you open it.' It contained a large old rotten bone. 'What is this?' 'It is the thigh-bone of St. John the Baptist.' 'Well; what is it worth?' (Now it should be known, that every kind of goods, wares, or commodities, not severally specified in the tariffe, must pay duty *ad valorem*.) 'Worth! I said before, it is the thigh-bone of St. John the Baptist.' 'Well; and I say again, what is it worth?' 'Worth! no value can be set upon it.' 'Well; if it is of no value, why do you take the pains to bring it with you?' 'It is not to be valued, because it is inestimable.' 'How then,' returned the Officer, 'are inestimable wares to be rated *ad valorem*?' This problem seemed for a moment to nonplus even the disciple of Loyola. 'It is a sacred relic.' Still the question recurred, 'Well: what is it worth?' The result was, that, in order to save time, it was for the present laid aside. Next came out a box, ornamented with pearls and precious stones. This was found to contain a lock of the Virgin Mary's hair [which my Friend till then had thought to have been a bright red, but he is now convinced it was only a dark brown]. To this succeeded a long list of holy trumpery. But the business of farther examination was happily terminated by an order from Court to pass the whole baggage of the Prelate without exacting the dues. But," adds my Friend, "those who have had affairs to transact at no other than an English Custom-house, will with difficulty conceive the patient simplicity, the complaisant humility, the respectful suavity, so natural to Russian subordinates, with which these interrogatories were prosecuted." And the result he draws from the little occurrence, of no moment perhaps in itself, is this: "that in all controversies with Papists, and with others who are previously determined to be in the right, the best method is to grant their postulate, and only ask what it is worth; thus would many a religious dispute be cut short.

"Being one of the few," adds my Friend, "that were admitted into the Presence-chamber of the Summer Palace, when Archetti was introduced at the foot of the Throne, I had an opportunity of observing, not only the gracious and condescending manner in which he was received by the Monarch, but of contemplating the pious papistical physiognomies of the Prelate and the holy retinue, consisting of five or six Ecclesiasticks. The former, in his full Pontificals, the upper vestment being of fine muslin or lawn, trimmed with the richest point lace, preceded with slow and solemn step, exhibiting a countenance studiously expressive of all that meekness, devotion and sanctity, could pourtray. The head inclined a little to one shoulder, the eyelids half

these volumes than what the Reviewers testified of them on their first appearance: "That reader must have a fastidious taste, indeed, who does not find in them ample matter for his amusement and instruction."

"The Transactions of the Royal Humane Society; with an Appendix of Miscellaneous Observations, &c. dedicated (by Permission) to His Majesty. By William Hawes *, M. D. Senior Physician

closed, the muscles of the face trained to a gentle smile, indicative of sanctimonious serenity and peace, in short, all together wearing the aspect of a man *cum Christo absconditus*. Those of his suite were equal proficients in this sacerdotal artifice. Indeed I have never seen a Priest of the Romish communion who was not an adept in this godly grimace; and I am induced to believe that much of their influence over the minds of their people is owing to it."

Though Mr. Tooke was entered and continued many years a Member of Jesus College, Cambridge, he has declined taking any Academical degree, because, as he intended never to solicit, it was not likely he should ever obtain a benefice in the Church.

In 1771 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Eyton, Esq. of Llangynhaval in the county of Denbigh, by whom he has a daughter and two sons, Elizabeth, Thomas, and William.

* This truly benevolent Physician was born at Islington, Nov. 28, 1736; received the early part of his education in his native village; and completed it in St. Paul's school. He was afterwards placed with Mr. Carsan, an ingenious Medical Practitioner near Vauxhall; and, on the expiration of his apprenticeship, was for a short time an assistant to Mr. Dicks, in the Strand, whom he succeeded in business; and, by his application, and unwearied attention to his patients, acquired a considerable degree of reputation and affectionate esteem. In May 1759, he married Sarah Fox, an amiable woman, by whom he had a numerous family. In 1773 he became deservedly popular, from his incessant zeal in calling the attention of the publick to the resuscitation of persons apparently dead, principally by drowning. In this laudable attempt he encountered much opposition, and some ridicule. The practicability of resuscitation was denied. He ascertained its practicability by advertising rewards to persons, who, between Westminster and London bridges, should, within a certain time after the accident, rescue drowned persons from the water, and bring them ashore to places appointed for their reception, where means might be used for their recovery, and give immediate notice to him. The public mind being thus awakened to the subject, greater exertions were made

to the Surrey and London Dispensaries, Honorary Member of the R. P. S. Ed. Massachusetts H. S. Manchester L. P. S. &c. Vol. I." 8vo.

made by individuals than had ever before been known; and many lives were saved by himself and other medical men, which would otherwise have certainly been lost; and Mr. Hawes, at his own expence, paid the rewards in these cases for twelve months, which amounted to a considerable sum. His excellent friend Dr. Cogan (then somewhat known to the publick, and since much better known by several valuable publications), who had long turned his thoughts to this subject, remonstrated with him on the injury which his private fortune would sustain from a perseverance in these expences; and he at last consented to share them with the publick. Dr. Cogan and he agreed to join their strength; and each of them bringing forward fifteen friends to a meeting at the Chapter coffee-house in 1774, the Humane Society was instantly formed. From this period the weight and organization of the infant institution devolved in great measure on Mr. Hawes, whose undeviating labours have, it is hoped, established it for ever; and without which, there would very probably not have been at this time a similar establishment in Europe, America, or India; where Humane Societies have now multiplied with every great stream that fructifies the soil of those different regions. In 1774, he published "An Account of Dr. Goldsmith's last Illness," whose death he ascribed to the improper administration of a popular medicine; and from this unfortunate event he deduced many useful cautions respecting the exhibition of powerful medicines. In 1777, appeared his "Address on Premature Death and Premature Interment;" which he liberally distributed, in order to awaken attention in the public mind, against the too early interment of persons supposed to be dead, before it was clearly ascertained that life was totally extinct. This performance had been suggested to his mind, even prior to the establishment of the great object of resuscitation, which he afterwards so successfully pursued. In 1780 was published, his third Edition of an "Examination of the Reverend John Wesley's Primitive Physick;" in which the absurdities and dangerous remedies recommended by that venerable and (on many other accounts) respectable writer were acutely exposed by a combination of irony and serious argument. In 1780, or 1781, he removed to Palsgrave-place, and commenced practice as a Physician; the Degree of Doctor of Medicine having been conferred upon him some time before. In 1781, Dr. Hawes published "An Address to the Legislature, on the Importance of the Humane Society;" and, by his steady perseverance, and personal endeavours, he lived to see most of his objects realized, as conducive to the restoration of suspended animation. About the same period, appeared his "Address to the King and Parliament

"Prayers and Thanksgivings, principally intended for the Use of Children, but to be used, on suitable Occasions, by Persons of all Ages and Degrees; with Rules for the Regulation of a Sunday

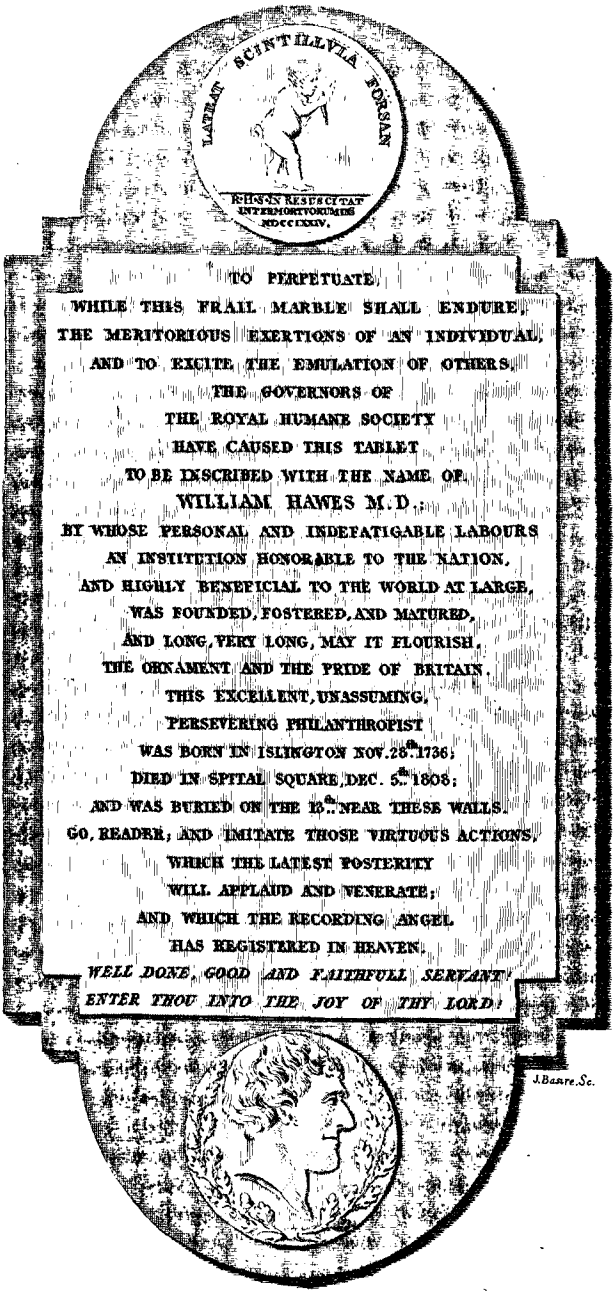
liament of Great Britain; with Observations on the General Bills of Mortality." These useful and interesting publications gradually raised the reputation of the Author to the notice of many learned, as well as benevolent, characters. In the same year, he was elected Physician to the Surrey Dispensary; and about the same time, commenced his medical lectures on suspended animation; and was the first, and perhaps the only, person that ever introduced the subject as a part of medical education. These Lectures were closed by a proposal of bestowing prize-medals, suggested by the ardour of his mind, and founded by his munificence; and in October 1782, the gold medal was awarded, by four respectable Physicians, to Dr. Richard Pearson, of Birmingham, and the silver medal to a writer whose paper was signed *Humanitas*. Since that period similar prize-medals, bestowed by the Medical Society, have given rise to the invaluable works of Pearson, Goodwin, Coleman, Kite, and Fothergill. In 1782, Dr. Hawes removed to East-cheap; and (having been elected Physician to the London Dispensary in 1785) to Bury-street, in 1786; and in 1791 to Spital-square. In 1793, when the manufactories of cottons had so far superseded those of silks as to occasion temporary want, and even beggary, among the artisans in Spital-fields, Dr. Hawes singly stood forward; and, principally by his activity, 1200 families were snatched from ruin. On this emergency he published a short address, which does great credit to his humanity and good sense. In 1795, Dr. Hawes favoured the publick with the 8vo volume noticed above, which was dedicated to the King by Royal permission. This worthy man died Dec. 5, 1808, and was interred in the new burying-ground at Islington.

A handsome mural tablet to his memory (an Engraving of which is here annexed) was placed, by the unanimous vote of the Royal Humane Society, in Islington Church. And here let me add, "A Friend inscrib'd the tomb, whose tears bedew'd the hearse!"

Mrs. Hawes died Sept. 25, 1814; and I had the melancholy satisfaction of accompanying her remains to the same grave.

Dr. Hawes was a man totally without guile; and self never entered into his contemplation. There was a simplicity of manners, the result of an innocent and unsuspecting heart. Without possessing, or affecting to possess, any very superior literary talents, he contrived to furnish to the publick an acceptable work in his "Annual Reports." His practice had been considerable; and his medical knowledge was respectable. In the resuscitative art he was eminently skilled. He was an Honorary Member of the Massachusetts Humane Society; and of many others

TABLET IN ISLINGTON CHURCH.


LATRAT SCINTILLVLA FORSAN
EHINN RESUSCITAT
INTERMORTVORUMIS
MDCCLXXIV.
TO PERPETUATE,
WHILE THIS FRAIL MARBLE SHALL ENDURE,
THE MERITORIOUS EXERTIONS OF AN INDIVIDUAL,
AND TO EXCITE THE EMULATION OF OTHERS,
THE GOVERNORS OF
THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY
HAVE CAUSED THIS TABLET
TO BE INSCRIBED WITH THE NAME OF
WILLIAM HAWES M.D.
BY WHOSE PERSONAL AND INDEFATIGABLE LABOURS
AN INSTITUTION HONORABLE TO THE NATION,
AND HIGHLY BENEFICIAL TO THE WORLD AT LARGE,
WAS FOUNDED, FOSTERED, AND MATURED,
AND LONG, VERY LONG, MAY IT FLOURISH
THE ORNAMENT AND THE PRIDE OF BRITAIN.
THIS EXCELLENT, UNASSUMING,
PERSEVERING PHILANTHROPIST
WAS BORN IN ISLINGTON NOV. 28th 1736;
DIED IN SPITAL SQUARE, DEC. 5th 1808;
AND WAS BURIED ON THE 12th NEAR THESE WALLS.
GO, READER, AND IMITATE THOSE VIRTUOUS ACTIONS,
WHICH THE LATEST POSTERITY
WILL APPLAUD AND VENERATE;
AND WHICH THE RECORDING ANGEL
HAS REGISTERED IN HEAVEN.
WELL DONE, GOOD AND FAITHFULL SERVANT:
ENTER THOU INTO THE JOY OF THY LORD.
J.Basire.Sc.

School; to which are added, brief Reflections on the proper Employment of our Time: also a few pertinent Passages, carefully selected from the Holy Scriptures, against Swearing, Lying, Evil-speaking, and Intemperance. By Samuel Hopkinson *, B. D. late Fellow of Clare Hall." 12mo.

others at Edinburgh, Manchester, Bath, &c. &c. and a Vice-President of the London Electrical Dispensary. The Royal Humane Society is a shining and an eminent proof of his philanthropy; an institution which has been found highly useful, and to establish which he employed many years of his life. The moment in which one of the Anniversaries of the Society were at an end, he began to meditate plans for the success of the ensuing year. The nomination of succeeding Stewards, the augmentation of the list of regular Subscribers, and obtaining Churches and Preachers for the benefit of his favourite Institution, were never out of his sight; and so much, indeed, did the Humane Society engross his attention, that his own immediate interests appeared to him to be subordinate considerations. Throughout the year, he rose at five every morning, to write his numerous letters, which were seldom very short. He was always ready to afford both his pecuniary and his professional assistance to distress; and his name ought to be recorded among those who add to the character of the Nation, by the establishment of Institutions founded on benevolent principles.

* Mr. Hopkinson and some of his publications have been noticed in page 53 of the present Volume; particularly his "Religious and Moral Reflections;" of which a Second Edition, 1813, is thus inscribed to his Diocesan, George Bishop of Lincoln:

"My Lord; Twenty years have elapsed since this little work was offered to the Publick. I could not, then, aspire to the honour of prefixing your name; but, encouraged by the manner, wherein it was generally received: more especially, by what you was pleased to say on that occasion, which you, since, had the goodness to confirm by a particular instance of your favour, I, now, venture to dedicate to you a second extended edition. To whom can writings calculated, as I hope this is, to promote the cause of religion, be so aptly inscribed, as to one who, blessed with great endowments, attained through a course of virtuous industry from his youth, at a period, unusually early, to the highest rank of his calling, which he has never ceased by his literary and official labours to adorn? May the salutary influence of your example long continue to animate your Clergy, and, while it cannot fail, under an approving Providence, to enlighten the existing race, may it contribute to the general felicity of mankind!"—In 1800 Mr. Hopkinson published, from the Stamford press, "Causes of the Scarcity investigated;" also "An

"A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Bristol, at the Primary Visitation of Henry Reginald (Courtenay), Lord Bishop of Bristol," 4to.

A First Part of the *Sixth Volume* * of Dr. Kippis's "Biographia Britannica †."

"An Account of the most striking Variations in the Weather, from October 1798, to September 1800. To which is prefixed, the Price of Wheat every year from 1610 to the present Æra," 8vo.

* To this *Half Volume*, after the Proprietors had for some years in vain endeavoured to find a proper Successor to Dr. Kippis, Dr. George Gregory wrote a Preface, intending to stand forward as Continuator of the Work. But a variety of circumstances still farther delayed its publication; till (*more than twelve years* after it was printed) nearly the whole impression was consumed, in February 1808; three copies only having been preserved.

† I scarcely know whether to place the following Anecdotes among the "Quarrels," or the "Calamities" of Authors.

In Dr. Kippis's Preface to his First Volume, 1778, *Richard Gough, Esq.* is enumerated amongst the names of those to whom the Editor "stood indebted on various accounts."—Vol. I. was reviewed by Mr. Duncombe, who "watched over the Biographia with a kind of parental tenderness," Gent. Mag. XLVIII. p. 320; as was Vol. II. in L. p. 33; and Vol. III. in LIV. p. 437.

Previously to the publication of the *Fourth*, the Life of Captain Cook, which appeared separately, was reviewed by Mr. Gough, LVIII. 617; who, after some other free remarks, adds, "The whole closes with a list of Dr. Kippis's publications; at the head of which stands the second edition of the 'Biographia Britannica,' which we most heartily wish he would stick to till he has brought it to a conclusion, that his labours and his life may not end the one before the other."—Dr. Gregory's "Life of Chatterton," composed at the request of the Editor of the "Biographia Britannica," and published earlier than that work, was also reviewed in LIX. 537.

It now came to the turn of Dr. Kippis to give the *retort courteous*. Vol. IV. was published in 1789 ‡; in which, among other "Additions to Vol. III." we read, "This year has appeared, in three volumes, folio, an Edition of Camden's Britannia, translated from the Edition published by the Author in 1607, enlarged by the latest discoveries, and illustrated with a new set of maps, and other copper-plates, by Richard Gough, Esq. The work is the result of many years travel, inquiry, and

‡ Mr. Gough was at that time avowedly the principal *Reviewer* in the Gentleman's Magazine; and, "if he criticized with warmth and severity certain innovations attempted in Church and State, he wrote his sentiments with sincerity and impartiality—the feelings of a heart deeply impressed with a sense of the excellence and happiness of the English Constitution, both in Church and State." See vol. VI. p. 272.

labour,

"The Enjoyments of a future Life, and the true Notion of Christian Purity: preached in the Chapel of the Magdalen Hospital, on Wednesday April 22, 1795, being the Anniversary of the Institution. By Samuel [Horsley] Lord Bishop of Rochester,"

labour.—*Of Mr. Gough I have no reason to speak with personal respect:* but not any circumstance of that kind shall ever induce me to depart from the exercise of justice or of candour; or prevent my declaring, that, from his eminent character as an Antiquary, and the extent of his Topographical knowledge, there can be no doubt but that his Edition of the Britannia is a performance of great consequence and value."

Mr. Gough (LIX. 917) again *reviews*: "After an interval of FIVE years, at length appears the FOURTH volume of this voluminous and extended work. Let none object that Bayle and Moreri have swelled a Biographical Dictionary of the whole World to fourteen volumes folio, compressed in English to ten, when Great Britain alone can furnish Worthies sufficient to fill—how many volumes shall we say? Perhaps as many.—What Dr. Kippis says of a Letter written by Congreve to the ingenious Mrs. Cockburne, that it contains some *acute* but *friendly* hints to her on her writing, we wish to apply to our strictures."

In the Preface to vol. V. in 1793, Dr. Kippis assumes a more soothing tone: "The curious life of Sir John Fastolf, which was elaborately, but awkwardly, written by Mr. Oldys, *Richard Gough, Esq.* has condescended entirely to new-model. In doing this, Mr. Gough has not only made use of Mr. Oldys's materials; but has enriched the account with much additional information, arising from his superior and eminent knowledge in whatever relates to Antiquarian Literature."

On this last quotation Mr. Gough, in his own copy of the "Biographia," made the following laconic and indignant remarks: "When I re-compiled the Life of Fastolf for the Biographia Britannica, I thought I was doing a kindness to the memory of the Hero, if not to the Editors of that Work. By the Editors are to be understood the Booksellers; for the Conductors are a distinct set of men—any body that will write for the Booksellers, whether amusement, fame, or profit, be the motive. The thanks of one of the Conductors were bestowed in the most liberal manner for the trifling assistance afforded in a single article, on which so much light had been thrown by the Editor of the Paston Letters; thanks which, after the expressions used respecting *the Editor of the new Edition of the Britannia*, in a supplementary note on the article CAMDEN, bespeak the versatile character of the man, who goes as much out of his way to acknowledge imaginary obligations, as to resent imaginary abuse."

"A Free

"A Free Enquiry into the Suspension of Vital Action in Cases of Drowning and Suffocation; being an Attempt to concentrate into a more luminous Point of View the scattered Rays of Science respecting that interesting though mysterious Subject; to elucidate the proximate Cause; to appreciate the present Remedies; and to point out the best Method of restoring Animation *. By Anthony Fothergill †, M. D. F. R. S."

"A Practical Essay on the good and bad Effects of Sea-bathing. By John Anderson ‡, M. D. F. S. A. C. M. S. &c. Physician to, and a Director of, the Sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate," 8vo.

"A Preliminary Introduction to the Act of Sea-bathing. By John Anderson, M. D. &c. &c." 8vo.

"An Enquiry into the History of Scotland, preceding the Reign of Malcolm III. or the Year 1056, including the authentic History of that Period. In Two Volumes. By John Pinkerton."

"Hints respecting the Distresses of the Poor §." [by Dr. Lettsom], 8vo.

* "Concise, elegant, and conclusive. Such is the performance before us, on which, indeed, we could expatiate with much pleasure: but, as our limits will not admit of enlarging, we shall content ourselves with heartily recommending it to the careful perusal of our Medical and Philosophical Readers; and with adding our testimony to that of those able judges, the Medical Society of London, not merely on account of its being a Prize-essay, and sanctioned by their approbation, but from its intrinsic merit, and the depth of reasoning which the ingenious Author everywhere displays." *Gent. Mag. LXV.* 856.

† Of this Essay, for which the meritorious Author received a Gold Prize Medal, see hereafter, p. 208.

‡ Author of an Inaugural Dissertation "De Scorbuto," printed at Edinburgh, in 1772, and of "Medical Remarks on natural, spontaneous, and artificial Evacuation, London, 1787, 8vo. second edit. 1788. He practised for some time at Kingston in Surrey; and was for several years Physician to the Sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate; where he died in June 1804.

§ These suggestions of a public-spirited individual, for the relief of the Poor in seasons of scarcity of food, deserved, and received, the commendations of every class of society. And of the Author of these "Hints" I can truly say, from my own knowledge

1796.

"A serious Address to the superior Inhabitants of the Parish of Eakring [Nottinghamshire]; by the Rev. John Henry Browne*, Rector.—Of this small Tract only Thirty Copies were printed.

"Hints for promoting a Bee-Society†." [By Dr. Lettsom.] Two Editions," 8vo.

"Corrections of various Passages in the English Version of the Old Testament. By the late William-Hayward Roberts‡, D. D. Provost of Eton College. Published by his Son William Roberts§, M. A. Fellow of Eton College," 8vo.

ledge of him for half a century, that his benevolence throughout that long period has been unbounded. To thousands, as well as to myself, he has been the means both of gladdening, and of lengthening life; and, by his own temperate habits, may probably for many years longer continue to be a friend to the indigent, and a comfort to all who are so happy as to possess his friendship, or have occasion for his medical skill.

* Of this worthy and conscientious Divine, see vol. III. p. 277.

† Were we to estimate a literary performance by its magnitude, we should scarcely notice this small pamphlet; but it breathes such a spirit of benevolence to that useful animal the Bee, and exhibits such a plan of utility, amusement, and profit, as induce us to bring it forward to attention; and this the Author himself very fairly explains." *Gent. Mag. LXVI.* 1033.

‡ William-Hayward Roberts, elected from Eton to King's College, Cambridge, 1752; B. A. 1757; M. A. 1760; D. D. 1773. He was an Assistant at Eton School; in 1772 was appointed a Fellow of the College; and Provost in 1781. He obtained the Members' Prize at Cambridge, in 1758, of 15 guineas, for the best Latin Essay on the subject, *Utrum diversarum Gentium mores & instituta solvi possunt ex diverso earundem situ* In 1771 he published, in Three Parts, "A Poetical Essay on the Existence, the Attributes, and the Providence, of God;" in 1773, "A Poetical Epistle to Christopher Anstey, Esq. on the English Poets, chiefly those who have written in Blank Verse;" in 1774, "Judah restored, a Poem in Six Books," 2 vols. 12mo.; and in 1781 a Sermon, preached before the Governors of the Magdalen Hospital. He was Chaplain to the King, and Rector of Farnham Royal, Bucks; and died in 1794.

§ William Roberts, son of the Provost, was admitted from Eton into King's College in 1780; B. A. 1785; was a short time an Assistant in Eton School; and appointed a Fellow there, Jan. 12, 1786.—John Roberts, another son of the Provost, was also elected

The Twelfth Volume of the "Archæologia" of the Society of Antiquaries; and the Description of Plates XXXVIII—XLVIII, in the Third Volume of their "Monumenta Vetusta."

"Brief State of the Royal Humane Society, laid before the President, Vice-Presidents, Clergy, Stewards, Governors, and Medical Assistants, at their Anniversary Festival*, 1796."

elected from Eton to King's College in 1780; B. A. 1786; M. A. 1789; and obtained the Members' Prize in 1787; and the Seatonian Prize in 1789. He was Tutor to Lord Morpeth, and an Assistant at Eton School, which office he resigned in 1796. He is Rector of Creeting St. Olave, and Creeting All Saints, Suffolk.

* "Miscellaneous observations, and useful reflections upon vitality, must ever be the basis of this annual tract; and it is to be hoped that the contents of this Report will prove that our utmost efforts are still exerted in a cause both pleasing to God and man. In an annual publication so well intended, the Editor anticipates the approbation and candour of his readers; for, in the relation of the proceedings of this benevolent Institution, the most fastidious Critic cannot expect novelty or variety. It is therefore a duty peculiarly incumbent upon the writer to exhibit to the eye of sensibility the most important facts, together with occasional observations upon the subject of resuscitation; and those interesting points that may tend to the advancement of the restorative art, so as to animate medical practitioners to one of the grand duties of their profession—the preservation of human life.—It is more than twenty years since our valuable Society has been established; within which period there have been restored to life, to their families, and to the state, 1169." *Preface.*

The last sentence is an ample shield against criticism of every species. The Annual Report now before us, however, is not a mere detail of medical facts. It is enlivened with many historical digressions, and correspondence on various subjects; amongst which we find the following Letters to and from a Preacher who is equally admired for his literary abilities and his philanthropy:

"Rev. Sir, *Spital Square, Nov.* 13, 1795.

"The Royal Humane Society of London, well convinced of the philanthropy of Dr. Parr, have commissioned me, as Registrer, to request the favour of you to indulge them with a Sermon at their next Anniversary in March, on any Sunday in that month that may be most convenient to yourself.—They have been honoured with Sermons by Bishops Watson, Horsley, and other ornaments of the Bench; and are ambitious to record in their Annals that they have received a similar favour from Dr. Parr.—If this request be not wholly disagreeable to you, Sir, an invitation in form shall be sent to you from the Stewards, many of

"The Charge of Samuel [Horsley] Lord Bishop of Rochester to the Clergy of his Diocese; delivered at his Primary Visitation, in the Year 1796. Published at the Request of the Clergy."

Bishop Horsley's Treatise, "On the Properties of the Greek and Latin Languages*," 8vo.

of whom are gentlemen of rank, fortune, and respectability. I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir, your obedient, &c. W. HAWES."

"SIR, *Hatton, Nov.* 16, 1795.

"On my return from a tour of business last Saturday evening, I received the favour of your Letter, dated Nov. 13; and I should certainly have done myself the pleasure of answering it yesterday, if I had not been prevented by a slight illness.—Indeed, Sir, I am not holding the jargon of trite and hollow profession, when I express to you my grateful sense of the honour which the Stewards and Members of the Humane Society have conferred upon me, by requesting me to preach before them at the next Anniversary.—I am sure that an Institution so benevolently designed, and so judiciously conducted, deserves the serious attention, and, where circumstances may admit, the active support, of every conscientious Clergyman.—I cannot, among the numerous Societies for charitable purposes with which this country abounds, name any one which surpasses yours in solid utility, or perhaps rivals it in exemption from abuse. I am aware that several distinguished Teachers in the Established Church have, with great credit to themselves, employed their abilities in giving effect to your wise and humane exertions; and, so far as concerns the mere trouble in preparing a Sermon upon the occasion, I cannot reproach myself with so much sluggishness of feeling, or so much barrenness of invention, as would disqualify me from saying what is proper to be said before an audience so respectable, and for a purpose so important. But, the distance at which I live from London, the inconvenience I have more than once experienced from leaving my parochial domestic business in the Spring, and the necessity which the frequent application to me for Charity-sermons has imposed upon me of fixing some limitations to compliance, compel me to state, though with reluctance, and even anguish, that I am unable to perform the office, which, in your Letter, I am desired to undertake.—Permit me, Sir, to request that you will be so kind as to present my most respectful compliments to the Managers, Stewards, &c. and to assure you of my most unfeigned good-will towards so excellent an Institution, the success of which is, I believe, in a very eminent degree, to be ascribed to the judgment, zeal, and philanthropy, of Dr. Hawes. I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, S. PARR."

* See vol. IV. p. 687.

"A Ser-

"A Sermon preached at St. Mary, Whitechapel, at the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, on Sunday, March 13, 1796. By the Rev. William Hawtayne*, M. A. Rector of Elstree, Herts."

"The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester†. Compiled from the best and most antient Historians, &c. &c. Including also, Mr. Burton's Description of the County, published in

* Of Trin. Coll. Oxford; M.A. 1773; Rector of Elstree 1787.

† "At the view of two large and well-filled Folios, the commencement only of a more extensive design, the first idea that occurs to the mind is that of prodigious and almost inconceivable labour. On a more particular consideration, however, of the matter composing these Volumes, it will appear that the labour is so much more that of the Collector, Compiler, Printer, and Corrector, than of the Author, as to reduce within a reasonable compass that idea which would otherwise scarcely obtain credibility: for the worthy and respectable person, whose name is prefixed to this Work, is known to be engaged in so many other literary concerns of magnitude, that, were he conceived to *write* Folios, his industry and powers must be thought to surpass those of the most laborious of mankind. Nor do we, by this explanation, mean to detract from the praise of uncommon and almost unequalled assiduity, which, as a Compiler and Printer, he certainly deserves. The Work before us is among the most complete *of its kind*, and could not be composed without vast pains bestowed in the search after materials and in their proper arrangement, exclusively of the mechanical labour of revision and correction." *M. Rev. N. S. XXI.* 13.

"The execution of a Work of such magnitude and importance as a County History, requires talents so various, and perseverance so indefatigable, that, if the eye of a critical reader encounter occasional redundancies, oversights, or defects, as he may naturally expect, he will easily forgive them. He will forgive them, not only from the conviction that it is not in the power of human genius to produce a performance of such labour perfect in all its parts, but also from the persuasion, that every Topographical Work, if performed even with moderate ability, necessarily combines utility with amusement; and, by preserving the records of customs and manners, in many instances obsolete, and almost forgotten, tends, at the same time, to the illustration of history, the gratification of curiosity, and the extension of knowledge. If we were to assert that County Histories, or, in other words, historical accounts of particular places and districts, are, in a manner, appropriate to our own country, we should not perhaps be very far from the truth; for, although the description of a few places, memorable from their antiquity, the importance

1622; and the later Collections of Mr. Staveley, Mr. Carte, Mr. Peck, and Sir Thomas Cave. By John Nichols, F. S. A. Edinb. & Perth." Vol. I. Part I. containing Introductory Records, Illustrations, &c. &c. and the early History of the Town of Leicester; and Vol. II. Part I. Framland Hundred."

"The Repertory of Arts and Manufactures*, consisting of Original Communications, Specifications of Patent Inventions, and Selections of useful Papers from the Transactions of Philosophical Societies, &c. Vols. I. II. and III." 8vo.

importance they once obtained in history, and the magnificence of their remains, have, in different parts of the world, exercised the acuteness and diligence of learned Writers; yet a Local History, like that contained in the Volumes before us, which describes customs, places, persons, and indeed every thing which can become the subject of enquiry, for use or curiosity, within a certain limited portion of a country, has not yet been attempted by the several Nations of Europe, who rival us in every other branch of science. Of the importance of such compilations, we have before spoken; and it is but justice to add, on the present occasion, that Mr. Nichols, so far as his work is yet completed, has performed an office in itself highly honourable, with talents fully adequate, with acuteness seldom, and with diligence never surpassed. To individuals, however remotely connected with Leicestershire, a treasure is here presented, of which it may be truly said, that if it was anticipated with eagerness, its appearance has fully satisfied every expectation. To the publick at large, and to all descriptions of readers, an abundant source of entertainment is unfolded, in which every one may find gratification, however various the wish or fastidious the taste. The labours of Mr. Nichols will extend to four volumes, out of which a considerable part of two is now before the publick. *B. Crit. VII.* 102.

* This useful Work, which was projected in 1794 by Mr. John Wyatt, has been ably and successfully continued to the present time by the same ingenious Editor; and, though it has been occasionally assailed by imitations, has sustained an unimpeachable reputation through a Series of XVI Volumes (which was closed by a General Index); and a Second Series, of XXV Volumes.—The "Repertory" was commenced with a view *to increase the knowledge and improve the practice of the useful Arts*, and if an attentive and unceasing selection for more than 20 years, from the Societies and Journals instituted for the advancement of those objects; from the communications of ingenious individuals; and from that rare and excellent store of the Manufacturer's ingenuity and reward, the Patent-office, can have produced any such effect, this Work cannot have failed of success: for

"The Principles and Duties of Christianity inculcated and explained: a Sermon preached at Sunbury, Middlesex, on Wednesday, May 25, 1796, being the Anniversary Meeting of Two Friendly Societies of poor Tradesmen and Day-labourers in that Parish †, instituted for mutual Support in Cases of Sickness, Accident, or old Age. By James Cowe *, A. M. Vicar," 8vo.

"The Second Volume of Mr. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain; containing the Fifteenth Century." Folio.

"Arthur and Emma †; or, the First Navigator. A Poem, in Four Books. By the Rev. B. J. Bromwich, A. M." 4to.

for there are but few of the Manufacturing Arts in which it has not demonstrated or suggested Improvements. Bleaching, Tanning, Paper-making, Glass-making, Colour-making, Soap-making, Sugar-refining, Dyeing, Machine-spinning, Weaving, and many others, have received considerable light and benefit from this publication. And for ameliorating the Steam Engine no less than 30 Patents are inserted in it. To Manufacturers generally, this Work will be found of much more utility than an Encyclopedia, because it gives the improvements in each branch as they arise or become known, while an Encyclopedia details only what was universally known at the time of writing the article."

† "This seasonable and well-written Discourse must not be hastily confounded with the mass of occasional Sermons, whose existence and period are so nearly allied in point of time, that they scarcely can be noticed before they are forgotten. With learning fully adequate to the most abtruse speculation, and powers of language to adorn the most barren subject, the Author never loses sight of those whom he *particularly* addresses. A subject more important cannot be delivered from the pulpit, or that comes more 'home to men's business and bosoms.' To such of the higher ranks as are engrossed by the formalities of life, dissipated in the tumults of business, or amidst the vicissitudes, of pleasure, it is not addressed; to such we do not recommend it: but, while to these it would be 'foolishness,' it will teach the serious well-disposed Christian, to be 'wise unto salvation."

Gent. Mag. Vol. LXVI. p. 943.

* Of whom see hereafter, under the year 1800.

† "This little Work, the Author observes, is a paraphrase on one of a similar nature, written some years ago by the celebrated German Poet Gesner; and is offered at the tribunal of a candid Publick as 'a first attempt in rhyme.' As such, we may venture to bestow on it our commendation." *Ibid. p.* 1034.

1797.

"An Enquiry into the Divine Missions of John the Baptist, and Jesus Christ; so far as they can be proved from the Circumstances of their Births, and their Connexion with each other*. To which are prefixed, now first published, Arguments in Proof of the Authenticity of the Narratives of the Births of John and Jesus, contained in the two first Chapters of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke. By William Bell†, D. D. &c. &c." 8vo.

"The History and Antiquities of the County of Dorset‡; compiled from the best and most ancient Historians; Inquisitiones post Mortem, and other valuable Records and MSS. in the Public Offices, Libraries, and in Private Hands. By John Hutch-

* "The celebrity of this 'Enquiry' is too far spread to need any encomium on its re-publication; which is now principally mentioned on account of the candour and ability with which the 'Arguments' prefixed to it are introduced to the notice of the reader." *Gent. Mag. LXVII.* 146.

† This venerable and learned Divine (many years Chaplain to the Princess Amelia, daughter of King George II.) was of Magdalen College, Cambridge; where he took the degree of B. A. in 1753; being the Eighth in the Wranglers' List. In 1755 he gained one of the Senior Bachelors' Dissertation Prizes, given by the Two Members for the University; and proceeded M.A. 1756, in which year he obtained one of Lord Townshend's Trade-Dissertation Prizes; the other was awarded to Mr. William Hazeland, Fellow of St. John's College; D. D. (*per Literas Regias*) 1767.—Sept. 28, 1765, he obtained a Prebend of Westminster (where he is now the Senior Prebendary.) He also enjoys the Treasurer's valuable Prebendal Stall in St. Paul's Cathedral; to which are annexed the Patronage and Impropriation of Brent Pelham, Furneaux Pelham, and Aldbury, Herts; and several Tenements in St. Paul's Church-yard. He was presented to the Vicarage of St. Bridget, London, 1776; which he resigned in 1780; and was in that year presented to the Rectory of Christ Church, London; which he resigned in 1799. In 1810 he benevolently founded Eight Scholarships at Cambridge for Poor Clergymen's Orphans.

‡ "This is a second instance in British Topography of a Second Edition of a County History. The first was Sir William Dugdale's 'Warwickshire;' and nothing but the intrinsic merit of both could have obtained for them this mark of distinction. The merit of the late Mr. Hutchins is well known. He made

ins, M. A. Rector of the Holy Trinity in Wareham, and of Swyre, in the County of Dorset. The Second Edition, corrected, augmented, &c." Vol. I.

"The History and Antiquities of Twickenham; being the First Part of Parochial Collections for the County of Middlesex *. By Edward Ironside †, Esq."

"The Life of William late Earl of Mansfield ‡.

Sir William Dugdale his model, and he kept up to it with additional advantages. His Representative, an Officer of rank in the East India Company's Military Establishment, who married his only child, determined to take the first opportunity of paying him this tribute of esteem, by re-publishing his Work with every possible improvement. The Gentlemen of the County have seconded his pious intentions; and, by various contributions in the articles of information and embellishment, have rendered this Work as complete as the nature of the subject allows."

Gent. Mag. LXVII. 771.

* "Mr. Nichols, unwearied in the pursuit and elucidation of our National Antiquities, here continues the plan of the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, begun in 1780, resumed in 1791; and commences a set of Parochial Collections for the County of Middlesex, for which so little had been done till Mr. Lysons took up his pen in the 'Environs of London;' which, being confined to a certain distance round the Metropolis, was restrained from describing every Parish in the County; but, as he has left so few unnoticed, and has found so good encouragement in his favourite pursuit, we trust he will compose an additional volume out of them." *Ibid.* 1033.

† This sensible and unassuming Author was son of Edward Ironside, Esq. of Lombard Street, Banker (Alderman of Cordwainers Ward, London, 1745; Sheriff 1749; and who died Lord Mayor, Nov. 27, 1753). Mr. Ironside resided in great respectability at Twickenham; had made further Collections for a History of the Village of Isleworth; and died June 20, 1803.

‡ This accomplished Lawyer was, at an early age, matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, where, though a native of *Perth*, in North Britain, he was entered as of the City of *Bath*:

"Trin. Term, 1723, June 18,
Æd. Xti. Gul. Murray 18
David f. Civ. Bath
C. Som. V Com. fil. T. Wenman, C. A."

Sir William Blackstone is said to have mentioned this curious circumstance to the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, while he had the honour to sit with him in that Court; when Lord Mansfield answered, "that possibly the broad pronunciation of the person who gave in the description (*Perth*) was the origin of the mistake."

By

By John Holliday *, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. F. R. S. and Barrister at Law." 4to.

"A Sermon on Suicide, preached at St. Botolph's Bishopsgate, at an Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, on Sunday the 26th Day of March, 1797. By George Gregory †, D. D. With an Appendix, containing a brief Account of some of the most remarkable Cases of Suicide which have fallen under the Cognizance of the Society; the Process for restoring Animation in such Cases; and Two Odes recited at the Anniversary Festival." 8vo.

* Mr. Holliday, who was elected F. R. S. in 1786, was also a Governor also of the Royal Hospitals of Christ, Bridewell, and Bethlem, and of the Foundling Hospital; and an active Member of the Society of Arts and Manufactures, for which he drew up a Memoir of Owen Salusbury Brereton, Esq. and of which (had he lived one week longer) he would probably have been elected a Vice President. He died in Great Ormond Street, March 9, 1801, aged 71. His extensive professional knowledge and practice as a Conveyancer were well known in the wide circle of his acquaintance, while his biographical memoirs of that luminary of the Law, the late Lord Mansfield, his contemporary, and particular friend and patron, will recommend him to the lovers of British biography. Mr. Holliday, at an early part of life, translated the first eight books of Virgil into hexameter verse; which still remain unprinted. He was Author of some sprightly lines on a "Favourite Bantam," in Gent. Mag. vol. LXX. p. 1081; and two other Poems by him will be noticed hereafter, under 1798 and 1800.—Mr. Holliday obtained Dilhorn Hall in Staffordshire (of which a very picturesque view is given in Shaw's History of that County), by marriage with the daughter of Mr. Harrison, Attorney at Law there, by whom he had issue one only child, a daughter, married to the eldest son of the late Judge Buller, now Sir Francis Buller Yarde Buller, Bart.—His MSS. in the line of his profession were numerous and valuable; and were left to two intimate friends, in trust, for the use of the first of his grandsons that might become a Practitioner in the Law.

† Dr. Gregory, by his learning and industry, acquired considerable celebrity. His first publication, a volume of "Essays, Historical and Moral, 1785," was anonymous; but, being favourably received, he acknowledged them in a second edition. To a volume of Sermons, 1787, are prefixed "Thoughts on the Composition and Delivery of a Sermon." In 1788 he published a "Translation of Bishop Lowth's Lectures on the Poetry of the Hebrews," 2 vols. 8vo.; a "Life of Thomas Chatterton, with Criticisms on his Genius and Writings,

. "Poems by the late George Monck Berkeley*, Esq. LL.B. F.A.S. With a Preface by the Editor [his Mother*]; consisting of some Anecdotes of Mr. Monck Berkeley, and several of his Friends."

"Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Antient Times in England, with Notes†." [By J.N.]

and a concise View of the Controversy concerning Rowley's Poems, 1789," 8vo; a revised edition of Dr. Hawkesworth's Telemachus, with a new Life of Fenelon, 1795, in 2 vols. 4to; a Continuation of Hume's History of England, 1795, 8vo; "The Œconomy of Nature explained and illustrated, on the Principles of modern Philosophy, 1796," 3 vols. 8vo; "Lessons, Astronomical and Philosophical, for the Instruction of British Youth, 1797," 12mo; "The Elements of a Polite Education, carefully selected from the Letters of Lord Chesterfield to his Son, 1801," 12mo. He excelled in a knowledge of Mechanicks; and was an extremely useful Member of the several Committees of the Humane Society, which at various times have been appointed to determine the Prizes awarded to the Inventors of the best mode of preserving the lives of shipwrecked Mariners. Some years after the death of Dr. Kippis, he engaged with the Booksellers to proceed with the "Biographia Britannica;" and with that view he wrote a Preface to the Sixth Volume (see p. 179), which was unfortunately consumed. He was for several years the conductor of the "New Annual Register," on principles opposite to that published by Mr. Dodsley; which, during the administration of Mr. Addington, he had the address to change to a Ministerial work; a circumstance by which, it is supposed, he obtained the Vicarage of West Ham, where he afterwards constantly resided, as a respectable Parish Priest, without any extraordinary exertion of literary talent beyond that of editing a new "Cyclopædia;" for which, by his original course of study, he was well qualified, and in which such articles as are original are entitled to commendation. He was some time Preacher at the Foundling Hospital. At the time of his death, March 12, 1808, he was Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Landaff, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Vicar of West Ham, and Lecturer of St. Giles, Cripplegate.

* Of whom some account will be given hereafter.

† I have no hesitation in saying, in a case where it can neither promote my interest, nor hazard my veracity, that this volume is not only one of the scarcest publications of the Eighteenth Century, but, in its way, is also one of the most curious. I shall not here enumerate its contents; but may be allowed to observe, that, besides the proper subjects of the book, it contains a very valuable (though unfinished) Sketch "De Registris Parochialibus," by the Rev. George North, in a Letter to Professor Ward, 1748; and "Farther Remarks on Registers" by the Rev. Samuel Denne; some interesting articles on the Office of an Archdeacon,

"Sixteen Sermons on various Subjects. By the Rev. Dr. Henry Owen, late Rector of St. Olave, Hart Street, and many years Vicar of Edmonton, Middlesex*," 8vo.

"Remarks on the Arabian Nights' Entertainments; in which the Origin of Sindbad's Voyages and other Oriental Fictions is particularly considered. By Richard Hole, LL. B." 8vo.

"Some Account of the Life and Writings of the Reverend Dr. George Stanhope†, Vicar of Lewisham and Deptford, and Dean of Canterbury." 8vo.

Archdeacon, by Mr. Johnson, Dr. Pegge, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Fardell, &c.; and a Collection (first printed from the MS. of the Rev. Francis Peck) to explain divers old Words, Terms, and Customs, necessary to be understood by all those who desire knowledge and the true grounds of standing Usages and Antiquities chiefly relating to the English Church and Nation. I have been accused of prolixity; but, in this instance, *had I been as tedious again, I would have bestowed it all upon the Publick.*

* "A very ample list of Subscribers, amounting to near 1800, several of them for ten copies, would recommend this publication, while it marks the benevolence which prompted this relief for the Preacher's five unprovided daughters, whose gratitude is feelingly expressed by their brother. But these Discourses of a learned and too indulgent Parent (who was so ill adapted for the cares of a family, that he ought to have preferred literary retirement and ease to every thing in the world) have intrinsic merit to recommend them; they are practical and plain, addressed to the heart; and we have only to regret that we are not likely to enjoy an opportunity of reading more of them, which we with pleasure recollect to have heard delivered from the Pulpit." *Gent. Mag. LXVII.* 317.

† "The writings of the worthy Dean, particularly his Commentary on the Epistles and Gospels, are held in just estimation by the pious members of the Church; and a more full account of his life than hitherto has been produced, must undoubtedly be thought desirable. If the present publication does not offer many new facts, it has, at least, the merit of expanding the account of the works of Dr. Stanhope, and digesting the narrative of his Life, in a more regular form. Of such documents as he found attainable, the writer has made a very proper use, we regret only, that they were not more copious, and we hope that they are not yet exhausted. To record the virtues of men eminent for learning and piety, is a public service of great importance, by means of which, if only one instance of zealous and successful imitation should be produced, the whole country, and posterity at large may be materially benefited." *Br. Crit. X.* 570.

Printed

Printed for the joint Benefit of the Sea-Bathing Infirmary at Margate, and the Literary Fund for the Relief of Authors in Distress." [By the Rev. Weeden Butler *.] 8vo.

"*Pœdotrophia*†; or, the Art of nursing and rearing Children. A Poem, in Three Books, translated from the Latin of Scevole de St. Marthe, with Medical and Historical Notes; with the Life of the Author, from the French of Michel and Niceron; his Epitaph; his Dedication of this Poem to Henry the Third of France; and the Epigram, written on the Visit he had the Honour to receive from Charles the First of England, when Prince of Wales. By H. W. Tytler‡, M. D. Translator of Callimachus."

"*Metronariston*§; or, A New Pleasure recommended, in a Dissertation upon a Part of Greek and

* Of whom see hereafter, p. 222.

† "The *Pœdotrophia* obtained for the original author so large a portion of reputation, and has been so generally admired, that it will be unnecessary for us to say any thing in commendation of it. The Translation before us, if not highly elegant or poetical, is yet good, and appears to be faithful. Dr. Tytler has enriched it with judicious commentaries, which serve to make it more generally intelligible and entertaining." *British Critic, XI.* 70.

‡ Dr. Tytler published, in 1793, "The Works of Callimachus, translated into English Verse; the Hymns and Epigrams from the Greek, with the Coma Berenices from the Latin of Catullus, with the original Text and Notes," 4to; the first Translation of a Greek Poet published by a Native of Scotland, in the English language; and it has been characterized as "an excellent performance, with many learned and judicious notes." He died at Edinburgh, Aug. 24, 1808, æt. 56.

§ "This curious dissertation (or *Aureus Libellus*, as we have seen it styled by a Veteran in Literature), is introduced, in a prefatory letter to Mr. Bryant, by an anonymous Writer, who styles himself 'A Disciple of Mekerchus;' and is ornamented with a portrait of that excellent Grammarian, acknowledged to be a striking likeness of an original painting preserved in the family. Adolphus Mekerchus, having long resided in this country in a public capacity, becomes entitled to a niche in the Temple of British Worthies. Of this production of his Disciple we shall observe, that it endeavours, with much good sense and great pleasantry, wholly to explode the present long-established doctrines of *quantity* and *accent*, and apparently with very great success." *Gent. Mag. LXVII.* 232.

at

Latin Prosody." [By the Rev. Dr. John Warner§.]

The Third and Fourth Volumes of a new Edition of the "Works of Tobias Smollett, M. D." 8vo.

1798.

"The Doctrines of the Church of Rome examined. By the Rev. Bryan Panson Bromwich, A. M."

§ Of this very lively and entertaining Writer, see vol. II. p. 416; where his admiration of the French Revolution, and his disgust at the consequences which speedily followed it, have been noticed; and I shall here annex one of his pleasant Letters.

"Mr. URBAN, *Paris, April* 15, 1791.

"I am not surprized to find that in your Magazine for February, which I have but lately seen, you should have given as a leading trait of Mr. Selwyn's character*, a circumstance which has no foundation; for you copied it, I suppose, as you must many other things, from a mis-informed Newspaper; but about which, lest it should escape others of his friends more capable, I am irresistibly impelled to set you and your Readers right, from a feeling of the Sophoclean maxim of its being base to be silent. While he lived, it was his own affair; but now he is gone, it becomes us to help him who cannot help himself. Nothing could be more abhorrent than the taste for executions from his real character, which I presume you will allow me to know, from a friendship of forty years, of which I feel the deprivation most sensibly, as I may truly say, as David did Jonathan, "*Very* pleasant hath he been unto me." He was better by Nature, as Jean Jaques will tell you we all are, than he was by Grace; for, besides excellent abilities, and a most pleasant imagination, as all the world knows, he had from her (as I could prove to you by a thousand instances) one of the most tender and benevolent of hearts; somewhat impaired indeed, and no wonder, by the pestiferous air of a Court; and was calculated, had he been bred to a profession (instead of having the misfortune to be so rich as to add one to the number of those who, if they cannot shine like him, seem to be born to no manner of end) to be as eminently useful to society, as he was delightfully ornamental. But, not attempting to delineate his character, which has been most happily drawn in quite a *Meyer* miniature that a friend has sent me, and of which I will subjoin a copy, I shall content myself with informing you, that this idle, but wide-spread idea, of his being fond of executions, of which he never in his life attended but at one, and that rather accidentally, from its lying in his way, rather than from design, arose from the pleasantries which it pleased Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, and the then Lord

* His supposed propensity to be present at executions; see vol. LIX. pp. 94, 183, 299, 467. The story originated in Governor Thicknesse's Memoirs; whose apology will be found hereafter, p. 283.

Chesterfield,

"A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Sevenoaks, in the County of Kent, on Wednesday, March 7, 1798, being the Day appointed for a

Chesterfield, to propagate, from that one attendance, for the amusement of their common friends: and of the easiness with which such things sat upon him you may judge from the following circumstance, which I have heard him more than once relate. Sir Charles was one day telling a large company a similar story to that of his attending upon executions, with many strokes of rich humour, received with great glee, before his face, when a gentleman, who sat next to the object of their mirth, said to him in a low voice, 'It is strange, George, so intimate as we are, that I should never have heard of this story before.' 'Not at all strange,' he replied, in the same voice; 'for Sir Charles has just invented it, and knows that I will not by contradiction spoil the pleasure of the company he is so highly entertaining.' And such was his good-nature in every thing. The Dartford story, and some other mistakes on his subject, in your Magazine for January, are not worth noticing, as they affect not the character of my friend.—But there is, Sir, in your last-mentioned publication, a mistake relating to another person, at which I must own I am greatly surprized, in the contemptuous Review of Miss Williams's little book. Could any mortal, from such a Review of it, suppose the book worth reading? It happened to fall in my way yesterday; and I was delighted with it, independently of its principles, however consentaneous to them I have the happiness to feel my own; for I think I scarcely ever saw, in equal compass, more happy expression of just and elegant sentiments, enhanced by the sweetest of feminine grace. And I was delighted with the wit and eloquence of Mr. Burke's book, whose principles I dislike. It has pleased Heaven to furnish us mortals with spectacles of such different hues, that it is impossible but that we must see objects in such different lights. But is that any reason why we should lose sight of truth and candour; those guides, which, were I your *Political Reviewer*, I am sure you would tell me, as far as I was capable to feel their influence, should direct my pen? Thus, in reviewing Mr. Burke's book, I should have candidly given every praise to, and many examples of, the qualities I have mentioned, with which it abounds: but then I should have added, because it seems to me to be the truth, that a great part, which should have had their examples too, of what your present Reviewer calls his 'sober reasonings,' would to many people appear a mass of as gross absurdity and illiberality as ever insulted the common sense and common feelings of mankind, tricked out with a meretricious aid, which, like an *Ignis Fatuus*, might lead those who were not aware of its illusion into very dirty conclusions; and have foretold, from a reliance upon the good sense of my countrymen, that, as such a writer cannot be insensible to esteem or its opposite,

'Turno

general Fast. By the Rev. Thomas-Sackville Curteis*, LL. B. Vicar of Sevenoaks."

"Religious and Philanthropic Tracts; consisting of, 1. A Discourse on the Principles, the Temper,

'Turno tempus erit, magno cum optaverit emptum
Intactum Pallanta;'

and that, if such a book could find lasting praise from the English, who have been called, from the noble ardour for Liberty by which they have been distinguished, the *Romans* of modern time, it would be enough to make the enlightened inhabitant of every country cry out with a Poet of this,

'Je rends graces aux Dieux de n'être pas Romain,
Pour conserver encore quelque chose d'humain.'

But, because the political sentiments of Miss Williams's book do not appear to your Reviewer to be just, he not only says nothing of the sweet grace with which it is written, but throws contempt upon the whole; and forgets himself so far as to touch, I cannot help thinking most incomprehensibly, upon a point which has nothing to do with Authorship, by informing your Readers that what a person of unimpeached veracity gives to her country, with her name, as serious facts, in the most interesting and charmingly related history of Mr. and Mrs. Du F, in part of which she is concerned herself too, he knows from '*undoubted* authority' to be true. I am sure that Miss Williams could never have given him cause for so injurious an insinuation — though his '*undoubted*' does not stand in Italics.

"You, Mr. Urban, who always wear spectacles of candour clear as thin crystals, will, I know, print my Letter (though you may receive many upon subjects you like better) because you see that I mean nothing that is uncandid by it. How much soever I may be mistaken in any of my ideas, God knows! for, notwithstanding our promptitude to dogmatize from our feelings, we are told that nothing, save number and measure, has yet been determined upon earth; and, if I am quite wrong, you will not think it extraordinary, when I tell you, in the famous line of Voltaire,

'Hélas, je ne suis rien; je ne suis qu'un docteur.'

'If, this gay Favourite lost, they yet can live,
A tear to Selwyn let the Graces give!
With rapid kindness teach Oblivion's pall
O'er the sunk foibles of the man to fall;
And fondly dictate to a faithful Muse
The prime distinction of the Friend they lose.
'Twas Social Wit; which, never kindling strife,
Blaz'd in the small, sweet courtesies of life:
Those little sapphires round the diamond shone,
Lending soft radiance to the richer stone. J. Warner."

* Of Jesus College, Cambridge; LL. B. 1778; and instituted in that year both to the Rectory and Vicarage of Sevenoke.

and

and Duties, of Christians; the second Edition, enlarged. 2. An Essay on the State of the Poor, and on the Means of improving it by Friendly Societies, &c. 3. Rules for forming and managing Friendly Societies, with a View to facilitate their general Establishment*. By James Cowe†, M. A. Vicar of Sunbury, Middlesex." 8vo.

"The History and Antiquities of Staffordshire. Compiled from the Manuscripts of Huntbach, Loxdale, Bishop Lyttelton, and other Collections of Dr. Wilkes, the Rev. T. Fielde, &c. &c. Including Erdeswick's Survey of the County; and the approved Parts of Dr. Plot's Natural History. The Whole brought down to the present Time; interspersed with Pedigrees and Anecdotes of Families; Observations on Agriculture, Commerce, Mines, and Manufactories; and illustrated with a very full and correct new Map of the County, Agri Staffordiensis Icon, and numerous other Plates. By the Rev. Stebbing Shaw‡, B. D. F. A. S. and Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge." Vol. I.

* "Mr. Cowe, pursuing those liberal and philanthropic ideas which he discovers in his excellent Discourse on the Principles, the Temper, and Duties, of Christians, preached before two Friendly Societies (see p. 192), has enlarged the second Edition by adding some important Tracts." *Gent. Mag. LXVIII.* 51.

† This worthy Divine was presented in 1790 to the Vicarage of Sunbury in Middlesex; where, during a long and constant residence, his exemplary conduct, both in the discharge of his religious duties, and by his peculiar attention to the comforts of the poor, he has justly endeared himself to his parishioners.

‡ Of Queen's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1784; M. A. 1787; B. D. 1796; F. S. A. 17..; Rector of Hartshorn, co. Derby; in which he succeeded his father. He was Author of "A Tour in the West of England, 1788," 8vo; and joint Editor, with Sir Egerton Brydges, of "The Topographer," 4 vols, 8vo. 1789—1791; but better known by his last valuable publication, "The History and Antiquities of the County of Stafford;" vol. I. 1798, vol. II. Part I. 1801; and the "History of Staffordshire" is unfortunately incomplete: but Mr. Shaw's MSS have recently been purchased by a gentleman who has ample talents and a strong inclination to complete them. Together with great skill in Topography, Mr. Shaw possessed the advantage of a ready and accurate pencil. To those accomplishments he added a very great

"Monody on the Death of a Friend*. [by John Holliday, Esq†."]

great proficiency in Musick; and they were heightened by that perfect goodness of heart and singleness of manners which render his loss a severe affliction to all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. His warmth of friendship is indeed demonstrable in whatever he wrote; of which the Prefaces to his Staffordshire, and many of his Letters to Mr. Urban, reporting progress in that laborious undertaking, are striking examples. He had a very ready pencil, and his Views are in general accurate. He was also fond of musick, and was himself a good amateur performer. But his bodily frame was delicate; and, overcome by the toils of a studious life, he fell into a mental imbecility, from which he was released by death, at an early age, Oct. 28, 1802.

* This Friend was Thomas Gilbert, of Cotton, in Staffordshire, Esq. M. P. in six successive Parliaments; and several years Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

† The Monody shall be here transcribed:

"Pensive, in winding paths I move
Adown the incense-breathing grove,
A form angelic near me stood,
And thus the Genius of the Wood:

COTTON! what fears, what anxious woe,
Spread mournful through that wide domain;
Say, art thou destin'd to forego
The sylvan honours of thy reign?

Sooner shall CHURNET backward roll,
And to the rock-roof'd summit climb,
Than the rude axe disroot thy knoll,
Or these wild woods matur'd by time.

While GILBERT lives, whose patriot hand,
Amid these mountains bleak and pale,
Planted and nurs'd, and bid them stand,
The grace and glory of thy vale.

GILBERT, whose bliss concentred here,
Led social Friends each devious way;
To cooling streams meand'ring near,
Safe from oppressive blaze of day.

Contemplative, how oft have we,
While Care sate brooding on the night,
Seen the pale moon illume yon tree,
And beam with gladness, as with light.

Long the lov'd partner of his joys,
With all Hygeia's healing skill,
Each anxious moment, pleas'd, employs,
His cup, with balmy comfort, pleas'd to fill.

But,

"A Sermon, preached at Brunswick Chapel, Portman Square, on Snnday, April 15, 1798, and at Ebury Chapel, Sloane Street, on Sunday, May 20, 1798, for the Benefit of the Royal Humane Society. By Archer Thompson*, M. A. Chaplain

But, hark! the death-bell wounds my ear;
Deep sable-cinctur'd night dispread,
Deep gloom of Melancholy here,
GILBERT is numbered with the dead.

COTTON, prophetic was thy fear,
Nor vain thy dread of ruthless spoil;
Who now shall guard our scenes so fair?
Who now shall bid our natives smile?

Best by its fruit the tree is known,—
Who drew the far-off cities near?
Who rais'd deep vales, sunk mountain's cone?
Fall'n is the tree, and just our tear!

Vale, yield thy lilies, hasten here,
Children of Penury, and twine
With them the foliage, never sear,
The cypress of a sacred shrine.

Your GILBERT's shrine, the Guardian, Friend,
And Father of the neighbouring Poor;
For when was GILBERT known to send,
The wretched, friendless, from his door?

Tho' last, not least, to be rever'd,
O, Piety! in hallow'd fane;
See Faith and Hope to thee endear'd,
Entwine, immortal crown, the Founder's gain!

"The last acts of philanthropy and piety alluded to in the 12th stanza, employed Mr. Gilbert's active mind at a very advanced period of his life. Conscious that a convenient place of public worship was very much wanted in his own neighbourhood, where the distance from the parish church was so great as to amount, very generally in the winter months, to a preclusion from divine service. The new chapel was planned without ostentation, was erected without a subscription, and was endowed by the benevolent Founder. Since the consecration, the very decent and regular attendance of a full congregation is the surest presage of the improvement of the morals of the people; and the judicious selection from the Foundling and Asylum hymns, accompanied by an organ, and the general harmony which pervades the whole, are well adapted to inspire devotion. J. H. *Dec.* 18, 1798."

* This excellent young man, son of the Rev. Seth Thompson of Kensington, was the light of that good man's eyes. Bred under his tuition from infancy to boyhood, he quitted the paternal roof

to the Lord Bishop of Peterborough [Dr. Spencer Madan], one of the Evening Preachers at the Magdalen, &c. &c. To which is subjoined an Appendix on Resuscitation, by the Society." 8vo.

"Hezekiah, King of Judah; or, Invasion repulsed, and Peace restored; a Sacred Drama—Of National Application at this awful Crisis. Inscribed

roof for Eton, well grounded in classic rudiments. At Eton he distinguished himself as an elegant Latin Poet in a great variety of pleasing exercises. From school in his 19th year, Mr. Archer Thompson went to Clare Hall, Cambridge, at his father's College, where he soon obtained a scholarship, exhibitions, and prizes. He proceeded B. A. in 1791 (when he was Senior Optime in the academical honours), and M. A. in 1794. He soon succeeded by his merit to a Fellowship. He was almost immediately admitted to orders; and never, perhaps, did so young a Clergyman so rapidly attain celebrity. Lectureships, morning and evening preacherships, and innumerable charitable institutions, seemed emulously to contend for the preference of Mr. Archer Thompson's choice. Uncommon exertion in the sacred profession hurried him to dissolution in the very zenith of his fame. His lungs were impaired, a quick decay ensued, and he died, Feb. 13, 1805. He was at that time Afternoon Preacher at St. George's, Hanover Square, and Evening Preacher at the Magdalen; much esteemed as a popular Preacher, and had published nine or ten Sermons.—The father, whose character was ever mild, modest, and unassuming, entered at Clare Hall, as a student about the age of 20; and regularly proceeded B. A. 1756, and M. A. in 1759. He entered early into orders, and at the time of his death had been nearly half a century in the ministry, but he took no academical honours at the time of his degrees, *belles lettres* having for him more charms than the predominant studies of the University. Mr. Seth Thompson's preferments were few; two moderate livings, and the chaplaincy of Kensington Palace, I believe, comprized them all. In the prime of life, Mr. Thompson's eloquence as a plain, practical Preacher, was very justly admired. The death of his son Archer, about eight months before him, undoubtedly gave the blow that laid this venerable man in his grave; for, though he bore his son's loss like a Christian, he mourned it inwardly with inexpressible grief. He christened his son's child on the 2d of October, 1805, when he appeared very unwell; on the 7th he breathed his last, aged 72. His venerable remains were deposited in the family grave, on his son's coffin, on the 14th. They were carried by eight poor men, and attended by the Rev. Mr. Ormerod, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Thompson's two surviving sons. A Funeral Sermon was preached on the 20th, by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin.

to

to the Most Noble the Marchioness of Stafford. [By William Allen*, Esq."]

"A Sermon preached at the Funeral of the Right Noble William Duke of Devonshire, in the Church of All-Hallows in Derby, on Friday, September 5, 1707: with some Memoirs of the Family of Cavendish. By White Kennett, D. D. Archdeacon of Huntingdon, and Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty. The Second Edition; with Additions by the Author, and by the Editor†."

"A List of the Members of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from their Revival in 1717, to June 19, 1796. Arranged in Chronological and Alphabetical Order‡."

"Letters on Physiognomy, by the Rev. William Tasker §;" and a new Edition of "An Ode to the Warlike Genius of Britain," by the same Author.

* This very respectable gentleman has favoured the Publick with some other occasional Essays both in Prose and Verse. He was elected Warden of Dulwich College in 1775; and in 1805, on the death of Thomas Allen, Esq. (who had been Master 30 years) succeeded to the Mastership of that excellent Institution; an office which he still very creditably sustains.

† "This is a re-publication of the Funeral Sermon, from a copy corrected and improved by the Preacher, which was, 'in 1755, the property of Mrs. Sarah Kennett, a lineal descendant of its Author; from whom it came into the possession of the Rev. Henry Freeman, who politely permitted the unreserved use of it to the Editor.' The political reputation of the Peer, and the literary and political character of the Preacher, demanded this attention. Many other of Bishop Kennett's publications, with improvements by himself, are preserved in different Libraries." (*Gent. Mag. LXVIII.* 509;) particularly his "Parochial Antiquities," which, by the bequest of Mr. Gough, is now the property of my worthy and learned friend Mr. Archdeacon Churton; and which, we may venture to hope, will be edited from the Clarendon press.

‡ An excellent foundation for a future Work on the subject, which, it is to be hoped, may be taken up, either by the Society or their very able, industrious, and ingenious Secretary. The List of the Royal Society, at the end of Dr. Thompson's "History of that learned Body, is of great service to Biographers.

§ The only son of the Rev. William Tasker, Rector of Edsleighe, or Idsleigh (an obscure village in the West of Devonshire) and Jane his wife. The father, for 35 years, resided constantly on his Rectory; and, in the confined exercise of parochial duties, exhibited virtues and abilities which, in an higher and more extended sphere

Five Volumes of a new Edition greatly enlarged and improved, of "A New and General Biographical

sphere, might have rendered him an ornament of society at large. He died in 1772; and his widow, June 30, 1795, æt 84. She was the last branch of the antient family of the Vickries, and a woman well esteemed by all her acquaintance, being universally amiable in disposition and manners, and (though scarcely exceeding the middle stature) possessed of a beautiful person; and retained her mental and corporeal faculties in such perfection to the close of life, that she had a remarkably pleasing appearance, and was really a fine woman at the age of fourscore, a period when, in most females, the bloom of youth is changed for the wrinkles of age. She left two daughters, fine and accomplished women, the eldest possessing no small share of the genius and talents of her brother. Both Parents were very tender to all their children; but the mother, in particular, was most attached to her son, whom she presented, on his father's death, to the Rectory, of Idesleigh; but this ingenious and ill-fated Bard did not enjoy the income of it more than five years, from original incumbrances, which incumbrances were the occasion of merciless and severe prosecutions and litigations.—His first poetical effort was "An Ode to the Warlike Genius of Britain, 1778," 4to; which had a second edition the following year, and a third in a collection of other Poems, in the same size. These were, "An Ode to Curiosity, a Bath-Easton Amusement, 2d edit.; a Poetical Encomium on Trade, addressed to the mercantile City of Bristol; Elegy on the Death of Mr. Garrick; Congratulatory Ode to Admiral Keppel; Carmen Seculare of Horace, translated into English Verse." In 1780 he printed "An Ode to the Memory of the Right Rev. Thomas Wilson, late Lord Bishop of Man," 4to. "Ode to Speculation, a poetical Amusement for Bath-Easton Villa," 4to. In 1781, the first volume of "Select Odes of Pindar and Horace translated, and other original Poems, together with Notes, critical, historical, and explanatory," intended to form 3 volumes 8vo. In 1783, "Annus Mirabilis; or, the Eventful Year 1782, an historical Poem." In 1791 he began to publish (and completed in 1793) a second edition of his Select Odes, &c. in 3 vols. To these was added, "An Attempt to examine the several Wounds and Deaths of the Heroes in the Iliad and Eneid, and trying them by the Test of Anatomy and Physiology, in a Series of Letters;" a second edition in 1798. "Arviragus, a Tragedy, never performed; dedicated, by permission, to the Prince of Wales, 1796."

In 1798 he was anxiously employed in revising his "History of Physiognomy, from the time of Aristotle to that of Lavater," illustrating the former's knowledge of the subject in the same manner as the anatomical knowledge of Homer, in 26 Letters; and during that period he thus describes his unhappy situation:

"Dear Sir, *Idesleigh, Devon, Dec.* 12, 1798.

"I continue in very ill health, and confined in my dreary situation

Dictionary; containing an historical and critical Account of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent

ation at *Starvation Hall*, 40 miles below Exeter, out of the verge of Literature, and where even your extensive Magazine has never yet reached; and consequently I do not know, if my last and 12th Letter has appeared, or whether you inserted the three Stanzas of my first Edition of the Ode to the Warlike Genius of Great Britain. I trust that both have appeared; and if they have not, you may insert both Letters, one after the other, in your Magazine for this month; and as well the commencement of my Ode, if omitted in your last. And in this uncertainty, I earnestly beg to be favoured with ever so concise an answer by the first post: and, in that case, only keep sufficient room; and as many Stanzas of my Ode, as you can admit, shall be immediately sent to you. Your immediate answer is earnestly requested, to oblige, Sir,

"Your devoted humble servant, W. TASKER."

"Extracts from his Naval and Military Poems" were published at Bath in 1799; and he died at Idesleigh parsonage-house, Feb. 4, 1800, aged 60, perfectly resigned to the will of God. He left no children, but his widow (Mrs. Eleanora Tasker) had the countenance of some of the most respectable characters in the county of Devon, and of many other literary gentlemen of the first reputation, for publishing the whole of his Works by subscription, with the affecting particulars of his life; but the proposal, I believe, did not take effect.

One short specimen of his Poetry shall here be given, an *Impromptu* on the honour paid to Chatterton by Mr. Thicknesse*:

"If breath of mortal fame can pleasure yield
To shades of Genius in the Elysian field;
—Spirit of injur'd CHATTERTON! rejoice,
And hear of fame the late applauding voice!
Chill penury depress'd thy Muse of fire,
And SUICIDE's rude hand unstrung thy lyre.—
Tho' all the Muses smil'd upon thy birth,
And shew'd thee as a prodigy on earth;
Lo! such the hard conditions of thy fate!
Living despis'd, lamented when too late:
Thy thread of life (by too severe a doom)
Was early cut, e'en in thy youthful bloom,
Nor was thy name yet honour'd with a tomb.
O CHATTERTON! If thou may'st deign to smile
On one recess of thine ungrateful isle;
Suppress awhile thy just indignant rage,
And view well-pleas'd the WANDERER's Hermitage;
There thy delighted eye at last may see
The grateful monument arise to thee:
One worthy individual thus supply'd
What all thy boasted Patrons have deny'd."

* See hereafter, p. 266.

"A List

Persons in every Nation; particularly the British and Irish; from the earliest Accounts of Time to the present Period. Wherein their remarkable Actions and Sufferings, their Virtues, Parts and Learning, are accurately displayed*. With a Catalogue of their Literary Productions†."

"Reflections on the late Augmentation of the English Peerage. To which are added, a short Account of the Peers in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and a Catalogue of all the Knights created in that illustrious Reign‡. [By S. E. Brydges§, Esq."]

* "Popular Works like the present, may be considered as always in progress, and of consequence in their very nature far from perfect. Biographical notices, however, of any kind, though much more defective than this elaborate production, are highly useful and important, both to morals and to learning. The records of the great and good, with a candid representation of their infirmities, on the one part, animate the ingenuous to imitation, or may deter the frail and inexperienced mind from errors, the memorial of which is not allowed to perish. Biography indeed is the termination to which Virtue looks for its temporal reward, and Justice for retribution; and let those who are particularly anxious in the examination of such productions, be cautious of imputing to the Editors of this Work either negligence, inaccuracy, or want of skill. Let it not be hastily alledged, that some eminent names are altogether omitted, that some are dilated with minute prolixity, and that others are abridged with scanty preciseness. It seems a sufficient recommendation of this edition to observe once for all, that it is enlarged by no less a number than three thousand four hundred and twenty-four lives, either entirely new-written, or now for the first time added." *British Critic, XII.* 245.

† A new and much improved Edition of this valuable Dictionary is now passing through the press, under the sole superintendence of my friend Alexander Chalmers, Esq. F. S. A. of which the XIXth Volume is already completed (*Dec.* 20, 1814.)

‡ "The able Writer of these 'Reflections,' who is not adverse to Aristocracy or subordination of ranks, objects to the promiscuous advancement to the Baronage of many persons, 'not only totally unknown to the general Historian, but which it would be difficult to find, surrounded with much lustre, or traced with much clearness, even in our Provincial Memoirs, or the dull records of the Genealogist." *Gent. Mag. vol. LXVIII. p.* 867.

§ This gentleman, born at Wootton, Nov. 30, 1762, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, entered of the Middle Temple, 1782; called to the bar, Nov. 1787; retired to Denton-

"Arthur Fitz-Albini, a Novel, in Two Volumes*," 12mo. [By the same Author.]

Court in Kent (a seat which he had lately purchased), 1792; removed to his son's house at Lee Priory near Canterbury, in October 1810. In February 1808, he received the unexpected but gratifying notification from the Chancellor of the Equestrian, Secular, and Chapteral Order of St. Joachim, then resident at Stockholm, that at a Chapter in the preceding November, held at Bamberg in Franconia, the distinctions of that Order, which had so lately been honoured by the acceptance of the illustrious Nelson, had been conferred on him. For this he has since received his diploma in due form. He had lately become, by the death of his elder brother, the representative of such pretensions as still remain to the Barony of Chandos: pretensions to which the enormous expence and anxiety proved to be attendant on the support of them in the common course, give but a forbidding aspect. At the General Election in 1813 Sir Egerton Brydges was elected a Representative in Parliament for Maidstone, and has since distinguished himself as a very useful and active Senator. The Prince Regent, Dec. 27, 1814, conferred on him the dignity of a Baronet.—Sir Egerton Brydges is known by many excellent publications, particularly on subjects of Poetry and Bibliography, several of them from his own private press at Lee Priory. He also published the last greatly improved Edition of Collins's Peerage; in which he feelingly observes, that "he who aims, however unjustly, at the honours of a Poet and a Moralist, will surely entertain no inordinate longings for the adventitious superiority conferred by the bauble, a Coronet! A love of reading, more especially works of fancy, history, and biography, and the dreams of Authorship, have been the ruling passions of the Editor's life. In these pursuits no mercenary considerations ever mixed themselves for a moment: for these he has neglected interest, and every more profitable ambition. Instigated by these, he undertook, and has at length, by many a wearisome effort, carried through the present laborious Edition of Collins's Peerage; for which, perhaps, after all, the best reward he will receive from many an inattentive and ignorant reader, will be the mortifying credit of being considered a literary hireling working for his pay!"—In this Edition of Collins will be found (vol. VI. pp. 704—740) an ample account of the Claim to the Barony of Chandos, and of the Ancestors and Progeny of Sir Egerton Brydges.

* "How refreshing,' said the late Lord Orford when showing to a friend an ingenious and lively treatise on a subject of Antiquity, 'how refreshing, to meet unexpectedly with such a book, amidst numberless volumes of technical dulness!' So we may say with great sincerity, of the Novel before us. Amidst the monotonous wailings of such lovers as never loved, the incoherent ravings of pretended and aukwardly assumed sensibility, and the grave immoralities and blasphemies of our new-fangled supernatural

"Dialogues of Lucian from the Greek *. Volumes IV, and V." [By John Carr, LL. D.] 8vo.—Of this imitation of Lucian only 250 copies were printed.

"Preservative Plan; or, Hints for the Preservation of Persons exposed to those Accidents which suddenly suspend or extinguish Vital Action †, and by which many valuable Lives are prematurely lost to the Community. By Anthony Fothergill ‡, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, &c.

tural stories, how *refreshing* to meet with the genuine effusions of a vigorous, well informed, and cultivated mind, and to contemplate an eccentricity and enthusiasm, which our feelings tell us really belong to the Author; while we find those hazardous qualities happily moderated by judgment, politeness, and experience." *British Critic, XIII.* 66.

* "This translation is that of Dr. Carr; begun in 1773, when the first volume was published alone; seven years before the publication of Francklin's translation. The appearance of that justly approved Work did not interfere with the design of Dr. Carr. He proceeded, as he originally proposed, quite at his leisure, but he still proceeded. His second volume, as well as the first, preceded Francklin's, having appeared in 1779; but his third was sent forth in 1786, and we believe without any notice of his successful rival. The two volumes here announced complete the undertaking." *British Critic, XIII.* 448.

† "Again we are happy to meet the benevolent Author in this additional effort to preserve life, and lessen the various calamities 'which flesh is heir to.' We testified our approbation of his new 'Enquiry on Vital Suspension from Drowning, Suffocation,' &c. as well deserving the prize medal decreed by the Royal Humane Society. To that work the present Tract forms a very useful and proper appendage. It not only points out the cause of the fatality among infants, but how to ward off those fatal disasters proceeding from water, fire, stroke of lightning, noxious air, gun-powder, pestilential contagion, intense heat or cold, poisons, passions of mind, and premature burial."
Gent. Mag. LXVIII. 877.

‡ Dr. Anthony Fothergill was born at Sedbergh in Westmorland in 1732-3; and his medical studies were diligently pursued, first at Edinburgh, afterwards at Leyden, and finally in the Sorbonne at Paris. He obtained the degree of M. D. at Edinburgh in October 1763, on his thesis "De Febre intermittente;" and soon after commenced practice at Northampton.

In 1778, his professional character being fully established, he was elected F.R.S.; and in 1781, on the death of the celebrated Dr. John Fothergill (with whom Dr. Anthony Fothergill claimed no consanguinity, but with whom he had long maintained an

"An Essay on the Preservation of Shipwrecked Mariners, in answer to the Prize Question proposed by the Humane Society. By Anthony Fothergill,

intimate and friendly correspondence) having an inclination to try his fortune in the Metropolis, he settled in Harpur-street, the residence of his deceased friend. But the *magni nominis umbra* did not realize that employment in his profession which he expected, and which his active mind sought to mingle with, and edulcorate his philosophical pursuits. In the winter of 1784, therefore, he removed to Bath; where having fixed his residence, his reputation soon became great, and his income splendid; whilst at the same time he seized moments of relaxation to prosecute various scientific objects.

To the Medical Society of London he was early and cordially attached; and contributed several valuable papers to their Transactions. In May 1786, vol. I. "A fatal Case of a morbid enlargement of the Prostate Gland, with a singular appearance in the Bladder." In October 1786, vol. II. an Essay, "On the Efficacy of the Gummi rubrum astringens Gambiensi (or, as some term it, the Gummi Kins) in intermittent Fevers, and certain preternatural Discharges." In April 1788, vol. III. "An Account of the Epidemic Catarrh (termed Influenza), as it appeared at Northampton, and in the adjacent Villages, in 1775, with a Comparative View of a similar Disease, as it was observed in London and its Environs, in 1772." In January 1792, vol. IV. "An Instance of a fatal Pulmonary Consumption, without any evident Hectic Fever." And in February 1795, vol. V. "An Account of the Effects of Arteriotomy in Cases of Epilepsy."

When the Royal Humane Society was first established, he became an early and most valuable Member. This is evident from his "Free Inquiry into the Suspension of Vital Action, in Cases of Drowning and Suffocation;" for which the gold medal was unanimously awarded him by the Medical Society in 1792.

In 1796 he published, at Bath, "An Essay on the Abuse of Spirituous Liquors; being an Attempt to exhibit, in its genuine Colours, its pernicious Effects upon the Property, Health, and Morals of the People; with Rules and Admonitions respecting the Prevention and Cure of this great National Evil," 8vo; and in 1798 the "Preservative Plan" above noticed.

Dr. Fothergill was a Member also of several other learned Societies, both in this Country and in America; and obtained honorary rewards from many of them. The high estimation in which he held those prizes will appear by a short extract from his will. "To my Cousin Thomas Bainbridge, Esq. during his life, and in trust for his son Fothergill Bainbridge till he comes of age, and afterwards to the male issue in the same line bearing the name of *Fothergill Bainbridge* in perpetuity, I bequeath my beautiful gold medal, a prize from the Royal Humane

M. D. F. R. S. &c." 8vo. [This Work was a revised Edition of the Essay noticed in p. 186.]

mane Society of London. Also my large silver tea-pot, and silver goblet, prizes from the Bath and West of England Societies. Also my large burnished snuff-box, a prize from the London Board of Agriculture. Also my Diplomas and Certificates of Membership from several Learned Societies.—To Dr. Lettsom, my silver medal of Captain Cook. Also, in consideration of his kindly undertaking to publish a Collection of my Essays, my gold stop-watch, and a cane with his own cypher, which he gave me, and which I have walked with many years, with grateful remembrance of the Donor." And after appropriating 1000*l.* towards the expence of selecting and publishing his Works, he adds, "I hope my worthy Friend and learned Physician Dr. Lettsom will do it, with his wonted accuracy and discrimination." These Works consist of twelve thick folio volumes in MS. besides Miscellaneous Essays, and many hundred Letters.

In 1803, having acquired a fortune sufficient to enable him to relinquish the duties of his profession, he determined to visit and contemplate a new region of the world; and, in November that year, embarked for Philadelphia, where for a few years he passed his time in learned leisure and philosophical pursuits; and in 1810, whilst resident in that city, he most appropriately characterized a "Triumvirate of Worthies," in an elegant Tribute to the memory of "Howard, Hawes, and Berchtold;" whose active zeal and generous efforts in the cause of humanity conspire to immortalize their names. "These distinguished characters," he says, "uniformly through life devoted their time and talents to promote the happiness, and mitigate the miseries, of mankind.—Howard's arduous and highly dangerous undertaking, of visiting European Prisons, Hospitals, and Lazarettos, with the express view of reforming abuses and preventing contagious diseases, is well known, and stands recorded on his Monument in St. Paul's Cathedral.—Dr. William Hawes's conduct, in public and private, was not less meritorious. He was not only one of the Principal Founders of the Royal Humane Society of London, but the most active promoter of similar Institutions in various parts of the world. His charity and tender solicitude towards the sick and distressed poor were unbounded. In a word, in him was Benevolence itself personified.—Count Berchtold, styled the humane Howard of Austria, was the founder of the Moravian Humane Society, and the Establishment of Preservation at Prague and Brunn. At the period of his death he had converted his elegant castle in Moravia into an hospital for sick and wounded Austrians; in attending whom he caught a malignant pestilential fever, and, like the British Howard, fell a victim to his disinterested humanity!" Dr. Fothergill's elegant Tribute is printed at large in Gent. Mag. LXXXI. i. 367.

In

"A Sermon preached at the Visitation held in Grantham, May 14, 1798. By Samuel Hopkinson, B. D. late Fellow of Clare Hall, and Vicar of Morton." 8vo.

In 1812, the political disputes between Great Britain and America gradually acquiring warlike animosity, and some other circumstances connected with his native soil, induced him, though approaching his 78th year, to re-cross the Atlantic; and in September he arrived at Liverpool; after which, he took up his residence in St. George's Place, Christ Church, Surrey, with Mr. Matthew Bacon, who had accompanied him in his voyage from America; and in whom he found a steady and kind friend till the day of his death, May 11, 1813.

In his last Will, made at Philadelphia in September 1810, he desires to be buried in the Episcopal Church which he usually attended; and directs a plain oval marble tablet to be thus inscribed:

"To the memory of Anthony Fothergill, M. D. F. R. S.
a Native of Westmorland in England,
who departed this life, at an advanced age,
....., and rests here
in the humble hope of a glorious Resurrection.
"Reader, here make a solemn pause.
"Remember, that thou art in the awful presence of thy Creator! who knows all thy actions and innate thoughts, which are all recorded, and for which thou must one day give an account.
"*He that formed the eye, shall he not see?*
He that formed the ear, shall he not hear?
"Remember that on the present day hangs Eternity, to which thou art hastening.—Resolve, therefore, instantly to devote thyself to Virtue, Religion, and Piety; which alone can give thee peace here, and everlasting happiness hereafter Resolve, to preserve a clear conscience; and to be not *almost*, but *altogether*, a Christian."

For the substance of this Note, I am indebted to an Oration (as yet unpublished) delivered by Dr. Lettsom at a meeting of the Medical Society; which I will not farther anticipate, than to observe that, independently of handsome remembrances to many of his friends, he has bequeathed munificent legacies to many useful and charitable institutions.—In London, to the Society for benefiting the Condition of the Poor; the Society for the Blind; the Society for the Dumb; the Female Asylum; the Literary Fund; the Philanthropic Society; the Royal Humane Society; and the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.—At Bath, to the Hospital for Invalids; the Bath and West of England Society of Agriculture; the County Hospital; and the Humane Society.—At Northampton, to the County Hospital.—At Margate, to the General Sea-bathing Infirmary.—And at Philadelphia, to the Hospital; the Dispensary; St. George's Society for the Relief of Englishmen; the Magdalen Hospital; the

"A Dissertation* on the Modern Style of altering Antient Cathedrals, as exemplified in the Cathedral of Salisbury. By the Rev. John Milner †, M. A."

the Sunday Schools; the Young Ladies Benevolent Society; the Ladies Hospitable Society; the Adelphaic School for poor Children; and the School for poor Negro Children.—And to each of these he has given with an unsparing liberality.

* "Mr. Urban's Correspondents having freely expressed their sentiments on this barbarous modification of this beautiful structure (see Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. p. 873. 874, 1194, LX. 908); and his Reviewers (LXIII, 444); it was reserved for this able Writer, who, by his profession, may be presumed a judge in Ecclesiastical Antiquities, to give his opinion on the subject; which he has done in a masterly manner, and crowned the whole by those of the late Earl of Orford. Prefixed is an engraving, by Mr. Carter, of the Monument of Bishop Poore, Founder of the Cathedral, by the late alteration wantonly despoiled of its canopy, to which boards have been substituted." *G.M. LXVIII.* 1057.

† This very learned Divine was elected F.S.A. 1789; and in that year, whilst Minister of St. Peter's Chapel at Winchester, he published a sensible Discourse on His Majesty's Recovery, in which he has introduced a very elaborate justification of the principles and conduct of modern Catholics. He also published the Funeral Oration of Louis XVI. at the Funeral Service performed by the French Clergy of the King's house, Winchester, April 12, 1793. In 1798 he published "The History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and a Survey of the Antiquities, of Winchester ‡;" a work for which, by his peculiar situation and studies, he was eminently qualified; which, whatever may be thought of his religious prejudices, is highly acceptable to the Antiquary; and of which a new and enlarged Edition appeared in 1809 §. He is also Author of "An Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Existence and Character of St. George, Patron of England;" and was severely reprimanded by the Author of "The Pursuits of Literature," for a pamphlet which he wrote in 1795, intituled, "A Reply to the Report published by the Cisalpine Club on the Protestation," &c. He has long distinguished himself among his Roman Catholic Brethren as an active and zealous Bishop *in Partibus Fidelium*; and for many years has been an occasional Correspondent to the Gentleman's Magazine; in which, among a variety of other subjects, he strenuously maintains the miraculous effects of St. Winefrede's Well.

† To this Work is annexed, as a Supplement, an Historical Account of St. Peter's Chapel, first founded in 1174, and rebuilt by a liberal subscription.—"A. D. 1792, Dec. 5, I John, Bishop of Centuriæ, consecrated this Chapel and this Altar, in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, St. Peter the Apostle, and St. Birinus and St. Swithin, Confessors and Bishops; and I enclosed in the Altar the Relics of S. S. Pius and Constantius, Martyrs; and of S. S. Severa and Victoria, Virgins and Martyrs, &c."

‡ Amongst other Additions, is a "Postscript, containing a Review of the Reviews, and other Publications respecting the History of Winchester."

"The

"The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire, Vol. II. Part II. containing the Hundred of Gartree*." Folio.

1799.

"The Epistolary Correspondence, Visitation Charges, Speeches, and Miscellanies, of the Right Reverend Francis Atterbury, D. D. Lord Bishop of Rochester†. With Historical Notes, and brief Memoirs of the Author, by John Nichols, F. S. A. Edinb. & Perth," in Five Volumes, 8vo.‡

* We congratulate the Publick with the sincerest pleasure, on this addition to an important and valuable Work, the progressive continuation of which seems more and more to increase the reputation of the Author for indefatigable diligence, persevering research, acute observation, and skilful arrangement of his matter. Before we enter into particulars, justice to Mr. Nichols requires us to observe, that of this large volume, nearly a third part is given to subscribers without any additional expence; and the subject of which it treats, namely, the Religious Foundations in Leicester; is no less interesting to the Antiquary, than entertaining in itself, and productive of general entertainment and information. It may be also observed, that the History of Leicester Abbey has never before been known." *B. Critic, XII.* 93.

† This Edition is now among the very scarcest books.

‡ "These interesting and entertaining volumes are now produced to the publick together in an uniform appearance; and we may venture to assure the reader, that the pieces which are here given are genuine and authentic; and, however he may estimate the principles and character of Atterbury, it is impossible he should not derive both amusement and instruction from the miscellaneous contents of this publication." *British Critic, XV.* 167.

"Two volumes of this valuable work were published in 1783; a third in 1784; a fourth in 1787. All these have been entirely new arranged, and considerably enlarged; and the Fifth is now for the first time added. This Collection having been for some time out of print, a new edition was begun in 1789. Why it has not sooner appeared, let the Editor's Advertisement explain:

"When the Reader is informed that, in respect to the present publication, the *nonum prematur in annum* has more than been observed, he may be tempted to exclaim, *Parturiunt*, &c.—The real truth is (as will appear from the title-pages, which it would be ridiculous affectation to cancel), that four of the volumes were actually printed in 1789 and 1790; and the causes of their having been so long delayed, though unimportant, have been various. The numerous avocations of a life for many years devoted to active public service; the requisite attention to a laborious

"A Proposal for restoring the antient Constitution of the Mint; so far as relates to the Expence of Coinage; together with the Outline of a Plan for the Improvement of the Money, and for increasing

borious though pleasing profession; an incessant application to another favourite pursuit, the compiling of a County History; the pleasing cares and relaxations which unavoidably result from a large and affectionate young family; occasional ill health; and even those fits of indolence which accompany advancing years; have all, in their turn, intervened. But the Work, such as it is, is now completed; and the Fifth Volume is an excrescence (it is hoped an entertaining one) which has arisen in the long interval. In compiling the Brief Memoirs of Bishop Atterbury, the strictest impartiality has been observed. Facts, which speak for themselves, have been the object: the comment is left to the discretion of the Reader.—To the Rev. Dr. Morice many thanks are due, for an accurate copy of the Bishop's admirable Speech in the House of Lords, now first correctly presented to the publick. To the Rev. Mr. Coxe some apology may be requisite, for the liberty which has been taken, in extracting several articles from his valuable Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole. To the Reader of these volumes none can on this occasion be necessary, as the series of Bishop Atterbury's Correspondence becomes thus more abundantly complete. The Letters of Semple [a Spy] are copied from the originals, communicated from first-rate authority. His connexion with the Bishop is fixed by the Letters which the learned Prelate confidentially addressed to him; Letters, which, it will be recollected, are now printed, not in vindication of Semple's perfidy, but to illustrate the history of a memorable period. On the authenticity of the other articles it would be useless to expatiate. Were the Editor at liberty to mention the sources whence the far greater part of them were obtained, it would stamp an honour on any publication. The Notes and Illustrations may possibly prove acceptable; and if, in the length of time they have been accumulating, some anachronisms or repetitions should be detected, indulgence will doubtless be granted."—We shall not enlarge on this article any farther than to observe, that the Editor has, in this compilation, performed an acceptable work. The Memoirs of Bishop Atterbury are new-written, and contain many original facts; the Letters of Semple the Spy are particularly interesting; and the Index to the Notes and Illustrations will shew, at one view, their number and importance. An ingenious essay is introduced, the production of our late learned Correspondent Mr. Denne, under the title of "Remarks on a Passage in a Letter from Bishop Atterbury to Pope, in which he refers to an Epistle of Cicero to Atticus, and mentions his Country Neighbours *Arrius* and *Sebosus*." *Gent. Mag. LXX.* 657.

the

the Difficulty of Counterfeiting. By the Rev. Rogers Ruding*, B. D. Vicar of Maldon, Surrey."

"The Introduction to the Second Volume of 'Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, applied to illustrate the History of Families, Manners, Habits, and Arts, at the different Periods from the Norman Conquest to the XVIIth Century, with Introductory Observations†.' By Mr. Gough." Fol.

* Second son of the Rev. Rogers Ruding, Archdeacon of Leicester, by Anne daughter of James Skrymsher, Esq. He was born at Leicester, Aug. 9, 1751; some time Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; B. A. 1771; M. A. 1775; B. D. 1782.

Mr. Ruding, in 1812, circulated "Proposals for publishing by Subscription, Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies; from the earliest Period of authentic History, to the End of the Fiftieth Year of His present Majesty, King George III.

"That the Art of Coinage," he says, "in this Kingdom has long been extremely defective, hardly requires any proof. The barbarity of the workmanship is evident, from the slightest inspection: and the constant disappearance of the Money, in a short time after it has been issued from the Mint, irrefragably proves, that the principles on which it is constructed are not less imperfect than the execution. To trace the progress of the Errors in our Coinage, from the earliest times down to the present, and to offer to the consideration of the Publick a theory less liable to objection than that which has hitherto been acted upon, are the main objects of this work, which will form Three Volumes in Quarto, of which only Three Hundred Copies will be printed. On account of the limited number, the price will be Ten Guineas for the common Paper, and Fifteen for the large, of which no more will be printed than are subscribed for."

For the illustration and embellishment of these Volumes the Society of Antiquaries have permitted the Plates of Mr. Folkes's Work on Coins to be used. I heartily wish success to a work of such sterling merit; and shall only observe, that the Publick at large have to regret that worth and talents like those of Mr. Ruding should be confined to the precincts of a small sequestered village.

† "On Mr Gough's singular industry in this line of inquiry, we have previously bestowed commendation; and we now owe him the praise of having, by the exercise of great perseverance, completed a mass of information respecting antient Sepulture, which will be sought in vain in the pages of any other individual Writer." *M. Rev. N. S. XXXV.* 45.

"This great and splendid work, though undertaken and executed at the expence of a single individual, is yet a National work, and of a superior style and interest to many of the voluminous

"A Treatise on Sugar*. By Benjamin Moseley, M. D. Author of a Treatise on Tropical Diseases; Military Operations; and the Climate of the West Indies; and a Treatise on Coffee: Physician to Chelsea Hospital, Member of the College of Physicians of London, of the University of Leyden, &c."

"The History† and Antiquities of the Parish of Saint Leonard Shoreditch, and Liberty of Norton

minous productions daily obtruded on our libraries by interested publishers. The Second volume comprehends a period of our History distinguished by the progress and revolutions of Art, Sepulchral Statuary advanced to Sepulchral Architecture, and suggesting an History of Gothic Architecture, which, we see with regret, has not yet been undertaken to the extent it deserves, before modern dilapidations, under the mistaken idea of improvement, take place in the principal specimens of that Architecture among us. The Preface to this second volume gives a summary view of the subject, concluding with a tribute of grateful friendship to the memory of a young Artist*, who has contributed so much to the present Work; and with the Author's reasons for declining to continue it to the period he at first assigned. The Introduction, making a volume of itself, contains 40 plates of monuments, crosses, shrines, inscriptions, dates, &c. &c. It contains a general view of Sepulture throughout the world, connected with that in our own Island; large additions to the different articles treated of in the Introduction to vol. I. which could not otherwise have been preserved. Several subjects in connexion herewith are here, for the first time, separately discussed; such as Shrines, Characteristicks of Saints, Epitaphs, Inscriptions, Letters and Numerals, and Dates. In short, the whole system of Sepulture and Memorials of Mortality in Great Britain is amply developed. We can only express our wishes that some Antiquary might arise to discuss many other branches of Art and Science among us to as full an extent, before a variety of circumstances concur to extinguish all memorials of either in Great Britain as well as in Europe." *G. M. LXIX.* 585.

* "The Reader will find much learning, extensive investigations, many curious facts, and interesting remarks, in the course of this work. It may be observed, that most of the Medical and Philosophical Disquisitions of this ingenious Writer are not founded on report, or theoretical conjectures, but on actual observations, derived from a long residence in the West Indies." *Ibid. p.* 41.

† "We feel a pleasure in perusing the concluding modest and grateful acknowledgement of the assistance which the industrious Compiler has received from various friends, who are

* Mr. Jacob Schnebbelie; see vol. VI. pp. 293. 322.

as

Folgate, in the Suburbs of London. By Henry Ellis*, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford."

"Travels through several Provinces of Spain and Portugal†, &c. By Richard Croker, Esq. Captain in the late 99th Regiment of Foot."

"Plan and Regulations of the Sea-Bathing Infirmary at Margate‡, opened August 1, 1796," 8vo. [A Sermon preached for the Infirmary, by the Rev. William Chapman §, M.A. was printed at Margate.]

"A Letter to the Rev. John Milner, M.A. F.S.A. Author of the Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Winchester; occasioned by his false and illiberal Aspersions on the Memory and Writings of Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, formerly Bishop of Winchester||, By Robert Hoadly-Ashe¶, D. D."

as sincere in their good wishes for him as he can be in his returns to them." *Ibid.* 591.

* This "History" may be said to have laid the foundation of Mr. Ellis's fame and fortune. It is needless to mention the literary reputation and the respectable rank in life which he has since gained by his industry and talents; but neither his fame nor his rank in life are yet by any means at their summit.

† "The Writer was taken on board a Jamaica-man, by the combined Fleets of France and Spain, in the year 1780, and experienced that kind and hospitable treatment, which does honour to the Spanish character." *Gent. Mag. LXIX.* 769.

‡ This excellent Institution is one of the many plans for which posterity will have to bless the name of Dr. Lettsom; and I have the more pleasure in recording it, having had in some small degree the happiness of co-operating in its formation, the land on which the Infirmary is built having been purchased in 1793, in the names of Dr. Lettsom, the Rev. John Pridden, and myself. The ceremony of laying the first stone was accompanied by an excellent appropriate Prayer by the Rev. Weeden Butler.

§ Mr. Chapman died in September 1810; being then Rector of Kimble Parva, Bucks, and Vicar of St. John's Margate.

|| "Mr. Milner has received a spirited and proper answer from the successor of Bishop Hoadly's son in the Chancellorship of the Church of Winchester." *Gent. Mag. LXIX.* 787.—Dr. Milner, in a Postscript to the Second Edition of his "History of Winchester," has given the Retort Courteous to Dr. Hoadly-Ashe.

¶ Robert Ashe, of Pembroke College, Oxford; M. A. 1793; B. and D. D. July 17, 1794; an excellent Scholar, and some years Master of the Free Grammar School at Crewkerne, where he

"A Discourse delivered at Rotherhithe Church, May 26, 1799, for the Benefit of the Royal Humane Society. By the Rev. T. Haweis*, LL. B. and M. D. Chaplain to the late Countess of Huntingdon, and Rector of All Saints, Aldwinckle, Northamptonshire."

"Memoirs of Mark Hildesley, D. D. Lord Bishop of Sodor and Mann†, and Master of Sherburn Hos-

he published the Poems of his ingenious pupil Master Browne in 1787 (see p. 29). On the death of his aunt, Mrs. Hoadly, relict of Dr. John Hoadly, Chancellor of Winchester, having obtained a very considerable property, he assumed the name of Hoadly-Ashe.

* The Rev. Thomas Haweis, LL. B. was Chaplain to Selina Countess of Huntingdon, and preached her Funeral Sermon. In February 1764 he was presented *for a limited time* (the living being then within a few days of a lapse, and the value of the advowson being 1100*l.*) to the Rectory of Aldwinckle All Saints in Northamptonshire; but the presentation was attended with some noise, and occasioned "A faithful Narrative of Facts relative to the Presentation of Mr. Haweis to the Rectory of Aldwinckle, in Northamptonshire;" "An Answer to a Pamphlet, intituled, A faithful Narrative of Facts, &c. By Martin Madan;" and "Remarks on the Answer of the Rev. Mr. Madan, to the faithful Narrative of Facts," &c. all which are fairly epitomized in Gent. Mag. XXXVII. 507—510. His other publications are, a Volume of Sermons on Evangelical Principles and Practice; a Fast Sermon; a Scriptural Refutation of the Arguments of Polygamy; Hints respecting the Poor; the Evangelical Expositor, in two volumes, folio; the Communicant's Spiritual Companion; and an Exposition on the Church Catechism, Essays on Christianity.

† "In the ensuing Narrative, and in the several miscellaneous papers subjoined, the Editor considers himself as having presented the fruits of accurate attention, and of strict fidelity. It was his earnest wish to make a very respectable name better known than it seemed likely to be, from the slight accounts hitherto offered to the Publick. Bishop Hildesley, in his opinion at least, merited a more extensive delineation of the amiable qualities which he personally possessed; as well as of those singular exertions in the cause of true Religion, which at length produced the Manks Version of the Holy Scriptures; and have equally adorned his character as a Philanthropist, and as a Divine.—The task of preparing this work was indeed pleasant; although, in certain respects, it required a train of investigation somewhat toilsome, from the scantiness of original documents that first appeared; reduced as they were to a still narrower compass, by the irremediable loss of many interesting papers, which

pital; under whose auspices the Holy Scriptures were translated into the Manks Language. By

which his Lordship throughout life had carefully preserved.—Persevering inquiry, however, was tried with success; and various materials of the kind have thus come to light, which will be found in the course of the volume. They are liberal communications, either of respectable Clergymen in England and the Isle of Mann, or of other kind friends to the deceased Bishop. With most of them his Biographer has not the honour of a personal acquaintance; and he therefore feels it the more his duty very cordially to acknowledge the obligation, and to return them his sincerest thanks.—Some account may be expected of his motive for giving so large an Appendix. He might, perhaps with propriety, have thrown the substance of some particular letters, and of other pieces thus added, into the body of the Memoirs; but he chose to insert those articles in their simple state of originality, rather than incur the charge of having lessened their merit by mutilation.—In consequence of many additional letters being sent in during the impression, the Editor was obliged to alter the numbering of some of them; yet, as the actual dates of all are expressed in the Table of Contents, those very few which are now erroneously referred to, in the beginning of the Memoirs, will easily be traced. He deems no farther apology requisite, for having thus been enabled to render the book more valuable. Some trivial errata may probably occur; but he relies on the candour of his readers to correct and excuse them.—What Dr. Jortin, a school-fellow of our good Prelate, has observed in reference to his Patron Archbishop Herring, may not unsuitably be adopted here. "If these papers should live, protected by the subject which they treat, and the materials of which they are composed, they may, perhaps, assist in doing justice to his memory." Such, truly, was the chief object proposed by the undertaking; and in this view the performance is now sent forth, without indifference, and without anxiety." *Editor's Advertisement.*

A copy of the "Memoirs of Bishop Hildesley," previous to their general publication, was thus acknowledged by Bishop Douglas:

"Rev. Sir, *Windsor Castle, Dec.* 9, 1798.

"Your obliging present reached me at Salisbury, when I was upon the point of setting out for this place: And though the Volume is pretty large, I have, in three days since my arrival here, got through it. I most heartily thank you for the great entertainment the perusal has afforded me; and, indeed, for the instruction I have received. Many of the letters you have introduced in your Appendix, are truly valuable; and I have not the least doubt that the Work will have an extensive circulation. With my best wishes, I remain, Reverend Sir, your faithful humble servant, J. Sarum."

the

the Rev. Weeden Butler*, Morning Preacher of Charlotte-street Chapel," 8vo.

* This gentleman is a native of Margate, the sixth son of Mr. Daniel Butler, a reputable solicitor in that town, and was himself originally intended for the Law; but, entering from choice into holy orders, has been Minister of Charlotte Street Chapel, Pimlico, ever since it was opened by Dr. Dodd, till the year 1814. He was also the Master of a School in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, where many persons of considerable rank and family distinction have been so thoroughly grounded in morality and general learning, as to become bright ornaments to their country. Amongst other scholars, this truly good man has the gratification of seeing two sons treading assiduously in his own paths:....a younger son, Charles William Butler, Captain of The William Pitt, extra East Indiaman, has reached the goal of immortality before him; for, on the 17th of Dec. 1813, the ship foundered, with all its crew, during a tremendous gale, at midnight, off Algoa Bay, after firing several half-minute signal guns.

The Rev. Dr. George Butler, born in 1774, was educated under his father's care till 1790, when he was admitted a scholar on the foundation of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge; and in that capacity obtained, repeatedly, exhibitions and prizes, classical and mathematical. In 1794 he took the degree of B. A. when, after a public examination, he was named the Senior Wrangler and Senior Prizeman of his year; and being, thereupon, chosen Mathematical Lecturer of his own College, became soon afterwards a Fellow of that Society. In 1797 he took the degree of M. A. and was soon after appointed Classical Tutor. In 1804 he took the degree of B. D. and was elected a Public Examiner in the University. In 1805 he was nominated one of the eight Honorary University Preachers; and in April of the same year chosen Head Master of Harrow: after exhibiting to the Governors of the School, and to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, such honourable testimonials of character, from the chief Dignitaries and School-men of Cambridge, as perhaps were never before bestowed on any member of that body. These testimonials I myself have seen. He received the degree of D. D. by Royal Mandate, bearing date April 27, 1805; and still presides over the School at Harrow with high reputation. From his College he lately received the Rectory of Gayton in Northamptonshire.

An elder brother, the Rev. Weeden Butler, born in 1772, was similarly educated at his father's select seminary, in the same classes, till 1790; when with his brother he was entered of the same College, on the same day. He, too, sat for and obtained a scholarship, as likewise an exhibition, by his proficiency in classical studies; soon declining, however, all attempts at mathematical honours, from an undisguised conviction of a beloved brother's

"Critical Disquisitions on the Eighteenth Chapter of Isaiah. In a Letter to Edward King, Esq. F. R. S. A. S." [By Bishop Horsley.] 4to.

brother's more splendid talents, and superior attainments. He became B. A. with credit in 1794; and M. A. in 1797. He was appointed Afternoon Lecturer of Charlotte Street Chapel, on the recommendation of his predecessor the Rev. Dr. Wilgress, and Evening Lecturer of Brompton, on the recommendation of the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, in 1811. His work "Zimao the African" was twice printed and published with success, *i. e.* in 1800 and 1807; it pleads the cause of humanity in pathetic language. For more than nineteen years he was classical-assistant in his father's school at Chelsea; to the superintendance of which establishment he succeeded in 1814: when the venerable Principal calmly and contentedly retired to the village of Gayton, to be *Curate* to the Master of Harrow.—Such and so humble is the solace in this lower world of a man of blameless manners and exalted character, whose life has been incessantly and most exemplarily engaged in arduous professional toil, in the service of his fellow creatures, for upwards of a century!—"Sic vos non vobis!!!"

The elder Mr. Butler was one of the earliest Institutors of the excellent "Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons imprisoned for small Debts;" and most materially assisted his friend and coadjutor the late James Neild, Esq. in preparing for the press a Third Edition of the Account of that Society, published in 1808; and still more so in the enlarged Edition of 1810, every line of which he twice transcribed; and also took upon himself the labour of correcting the proof-sheets: all this he did gratuitously. The friendship, indeed, which existed between these two benevolent characters cannot be better exemplified and attested than by the following Letter [published by Mr. Neild in the third edition of his work]:

"Rev. Sir, *Chelsea, Jan.* 1, 1808.

"I am unwilling to close these pages without embracing the opportunity they afford me of thus publicly expressing the ardent gratification I feel, in common with you, at the success and stability of this benevolent Society; and of uniting my congratulations with yours on the incalculable benefits which the publick have long derived, and, under Divine Providence, through the most remote periods of time, will, I trust, continue to receive, from its establishment, and the extension of its objects; aided by the bounty of the Christian, the Philanthropist, and the Man of the World, to all of whom the great end of relieving human misery, the peculiar object of the Institution, is of equal consideration. When I look back to the distant period of our lives, and observe that of the first Committee of the Society, you, Reverend Sir, and myself, remain the only survivors; I cannot but feel the most powerful, and, at the same time, the most

"The Anniversary Sermon of the Royal Humane Society, preached at Grosvenor Chapel, on Sunday

most humble gratitude to the Great Disposer of all human events, for having suffered me to live, and witness the happy result of our early * and well-meant endeavours. And when I pursue the course of reflection, and find that, in addition to the consequences naturally attendant upon an advance in years, I labour under painful infirmities, that hasten to plunge me into that awful, yet hopeful, gulph of death, which has already absorbed our fellow-labourers in the vineyard; I confess I feel an irresistible impulse to embrace this, perhaps the last and only opportunity I shall ever have, of publicly commemorating, as far as the feeble efforts of an humble individual will be allowed to extend, our joint exertions in the same great cause; and of testifying the sincere pleasure with which I at all times recur to the early intimacy and long-continued friendship, which has formed one of the unfeigned sources of the comfort and happiness of my life. With growing and well-merited esteem, Sir, I witnessed your successful exertions in behalf of the Society, at its earliest institution: Often have I felt the influence acknowledged by all who have heard the eloquent and impressive Discourses which you have delivered from the pulpit, in recommendation of the objects embraced by this Charity; and never, whilst I am permitted to retain the power of memory, can the gratifying recollection be effaced, of the glow of surprize and pleasure, which beamed from every countenance around you, upon the receipt of 100*l.* sent by a then unknown, though eminent advocate for suffering humanity; no more than can the impression of that active zeal with which you personally assisted, to search out the objects of misery, who were relieved from the deepest affliction by its timely application. The leading share you took in forming the plan, which has afforded such permanent benefit to this enlarged and improving establishment, bespeaks the soundness of your judgment, while it pourtrays the natural goodness of your heart. It has left those impressions of gratitude and respect on the Society, and upon the mind of your humble and faithful friend, which cannot be described; and can only be felt by a due appreciation of the manifold benefits which the Publick derive from the establishment of the Institution itself. The happy effects produced on Society by the exemplary conduct of a good and virtuous man, has been often the subject-matter of your pathetic and convincing Discourses. But in no instance, Reverend Sir, under the grace of God, does the doctrine appear more manifestly established, than in the general character of the offspring with which you are blessed; and whose superior excellence, at the same time that it reflects splendour on themselves, distinctly emanates from the virtuous example of the Parent. And here, suffer me, Sir, without disparagement to the rest of

* [In p. 224, line 17, read "upwards of HALF A CENTURY."]

April 16, 1799; and at the Parish Church of Mitcham, on Sunday, June 30, 1799. By the Rev. Richard Harrison*, Minister of Brompton Chapel, Joint Lecturer of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and St. Martin-in-the-Fields."

your family, who have equal claims to your commendation, most sincerely to congratulate you on the promotion of your son Doctor Butler to the eminent situation he fills; the reward of his virtues; of those early advances which your tuition enabled him to make in Literature; and which can only be surpassed by the modesty of his deportment, the liberality of his sentiments, and the purity of his Christian principles. That you may both, with the rest of your children, long continue reciprocally to reflect honour on each other, on your households, and our common nature, is the sincere and earnest wish of,

"Reverend Sir, your faithful Friend, JAMES NEILD.

"If to any of my present readers the above tribute of esteem appear irrelevant, and unnecessary to the end proposed by the publication of the work, it is upon the candour of those readers, and of posterity, who may hereafter deem these sheets deserving of their consideration, that I am willing to throw myself: indulging the hope, that the same regard for mankind which induces them to the perusal of the work, will not be denied to its frail Author; who fondly imagines, that his humble record of an unreserved attachment which, through all the vicissitudes of human life, has continued with unabated zeal for forty years, will not be read without some of those emotions of pleasure which glow in his bosom when he recurs to them. J. NEILD."

* In mentioning the name of this animated Preacher, it is impossible to pass over unnoticed that of his excellent Father, the Rev. Richard Harrison, who will long be recollected with gratitude by the Members of the Royal Humane Society, as their earliest Anniversary Preacher in 1775. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, where he matriculated about the year 1754: when he graduated, I do not learn. Soon after entering into holy orders he became Lecturer of St. Peter's Cornhill, and Joint Lecturer of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. He was also Minister of Brompton Chapel, and Alternate Preacher at the Magdalen. In 1789 he was presented by Lord Chancellor Thurlow to the Rectory of St. John's, Clerkenwell, in a manner highly honourable both to the Patron and the Divine. Happening officially to attend the Chancellor on the day when Mr. Alderman Pickett was presented for his Majesty's approval; in the course of conversation, the Chancellor, in his plain, but emphatic language, said, "Mr. Harrison, the Rectory of St. John's, Clerkenwell, is vacant; and you may have it, if you think it worth your acceptance." Mr. Harrison had no previous acquaintance with Lord Thurlow; but he always considered

"A serious Address to the Head and Heart of every unbiassed Christian. By Thomas Langley*, B. A. of Snelston, Derbyshire." 8vo.

sidered himself as in a great degree indebted for the presentation to the influence of the late Marchioness of Stafford with the Chancellor; her Ladyship, without soliciting any particular benefice, having strongly recommended him to Lord Thurlow as highly deserving preferment. His general merits indeed were universally acknowledged; and, as a Reader and Preacher, he stood in the foremost ranks of popularity. His death, which happened Dec. 23, 1793, arose from apoplexy, and was awfully sudden; as on the preceding day he was in perfect health, and had preached an admirable Sermon. He published five single Sermons; 1. "Preached before the Governors of the Magdalen, 1768;" 2. "Before the Governors of the Small Pox Hospital, 1769;" 3. "Before the Humane Society, 1775;" and Two Fast Sermons, in 1779 and 1781.

His son, the present Rev. Richard Harrison, who inherits the talents, the zeal, and the many other good qualities of his father, was entered at Queen's College, Oxford, 1781; where he took the degree of B. A. in 1805. He succeeded his father as Minister of Brompton Chapel, and in the Joint Lectureship of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; and has since been chosen Joint Lecturer of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.

* This ingenious young Divine was a native of Buckinghamshire, and a careful collector of the Antiquities of that County, of which he gave a very good specimen in "The History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Desborough and Deanry of Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, 1797," 4to. He had it also in contemplation to continue the Work by some other Hundreds. June 17, 1799, he writes to a Friend, "I am extending my researches into the Hundred of Burnham, which offers much more interesting subjects of enquiry. By referring to the Map of Buckinghamshire, you will perceive that it includes Amersham, Beaconsfield, Burnham, Chenyes, &c. The latter, you know, is rich in monumental records of the Bedford family. From your store of Antiquarian knowledge, I flatter myself you will do me the favour of communicating some hints as to this Hundred. Finding that my former Work met not with a ready sale, from a want of Plates, I am anxious to supply that deficiency in this (if I have encouragement to publish it); and I shall be very thankful for your information as to drawings and plates relative to this part of Buckinghamshire; particularly whether you have drawings of the Monuments at Chenyes. I have hopes that the Duke of Bedford will pay some attention to his Ancestors. Having lived totally in the country ever since the publication of the History of Desborough, I am quite ignorant of the reception of the Work among Antiquaries, and whether any other Gentleman

An "Appeal to the Publick*," in Behalf of the

is collecting for this County. I have no ambition to re-commence Author; and am in too obscure a situation to afford any great expence. My zeal for my native County urges me to a study which is very congenial to my inclinations; but, being deficient in so many respects, I shall be particularly obliged for your counsel and advice as to proceeding in the task." In February 1800, he had completed a Poem of some length, on a religious subject, which he did not find himself bold enough to print; but he communicated to a friend the following ideas for two engravings for it.—"One, of the good Shepherd, standing by the side of a pure stream of water, in the midst of a conceived Paradise, with an emblem of the Tree of Life in one hand, and the other extended towards a flock of sheep, driven by a storm, scattered upon the sides of a rugged mountain, surrounded with deep gulphs, and the figure of an hideous monster therein, menacing their ruin, placed opposite to 'The good, the blessed, blessing Shepherd comes;' and another Engraving of the City of Jerusalem lying in ruins, with a female form, expressive of fallen and widowed Majesty, clothed in a black robe, in a pensive attitude, casting dust upon her head with one hand, the other extended towards the ruins, &c.; and her crown taken away by a flaming Angel with a sword in his hand streaming in blood, placed opposite to 'Jerusalem, poor, poor Jerusalem.' Were it not for the expence, I cannot but suppose they would be highly picturesque." In that year he was presented to the Rectory of Whiston, in Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of Mr. George Selwyn; but he enjoyed that preferment only a few months; dying at Marlow, July 27, 1804, at the early age of 32.

* "The authenticity of the following Narrative, in all its particulars, may be absolutely relied on by those who may be disposed to honour it with their compassionate attention:—A Gentleman of character, whose literary productions are not altogether unknown to the Publick, has for some time laboured under the pressure of very severe and complicated distress. His income, which has scarcely ever exceeded ninety-pounds *per annum*, has been altogether unequal to the support of a very numerous family of children; ten of whom, the survivors of twenty-one, born in wedlock, are (with the exception of the eldest daughter) destitute of all means of support, save only the sum already mentioned, and the produce of some works of ingenuity, undertaken for the benefit of their parents, in which several of them, from their tender age, are as yet unqualified to join. The eldest son has been a cripple from his infancy. The father has for some time been afflicted with the disorder known among medical persons by the name of *Angina Pectoris*; which is too generally known to terminate fatally, after a period of severe and protracted sufferings. In the month of April last, he was compelled to quit his little home, and had to sustain a heavy

distressed Family of Mr. William Hayes*, an ingenious Artist; by the Rev. George Henry Glasse†."

heavy expence, and many grievous difficulties, before he could procure a situation for his family. At length he found a small cottage, where, within the last three weeks, six of the children have been attacked by a malignant fever: while their unhappy mother was totally incapacitated from administering to their relief, in consequence of a dreadful accident, which unfortunately happened a few days before the children were taken ill, and which totally deprived her of the use of her limbs. The object of this Address is not merely to provide immediate assistance for this distressed family, but to obtain a small fund for the purpose of apprenticing some of the children, extricating the father of the family from the hands of a severe and threatening creditor, and making (if possible) a little provision for his wife, in case of her surviving him, as the whole of his scanty income terminates with his life. It is proper to mention, that this Address to the feelings of a generous nation, in behalf of suffering worth, was made without the privity of the parties themselves. G. H. Glasse."

* Author of "Portraits of rare and curious Birds, with their Descriptions, from the Managerie at Osterley Park, in the County of Middlesex, 42 coloured Plates, 1794," 4to.

† From a correspondence of more than 20 years I shall give a specimen of the energetic warmth of Mr. Glasse's friendship:

"Sir, *Hanwell Rectory, June 7*, 1791.

"It is impossible for any man to entertain a greater respect for your literary character, than the person who now addresses you—who has often been so fortunate, under different signatures, as to find his way into your valuable Miscellany. I now take the liberty of offering you my services as corrector of your press for any quantity of Greek you may incidentally have occasion to publish. As the Translator of Milton's Samson Agonistes into that language, I am perhaps not unequal to the task.

"I am, Sir, yours, &c. &c. George Henry Glasse."

"Sir, *Hanwell Rectory, Jan.* 19, 1793.

"I have no words to express my sense of your goodness to me. I am grieved to think you should imagine your silence on a former occasion called for any apology. I ought rather to apologise for taking up a moment of that time which is devoted to the best and most patriotic of purposes. I have for many years, under various forms, availed myself of the indulgence afforded by your publication to Authors either not desirous or not deserving to be known. You may depend on my embracing, with a thousand thanks, the obliging offer you make me of paying my personal respects to you; in the mean time I beg you to believe me, with the most perfect consideration, Sir, your truly obliged and obedient servant, G. H. Glasse."

"My

"Reflections on the Cruelty of inclosing Common Fields, particularly as it affects the Church and Poor; in a Letter to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, by a Clergyman of that Diocese." 8vo.

1800.

"A Catalogue and detailed Account of a very valuable and curious Collection of Manuscripts, collected in Hindostan, by Samuel Guise*, Esq. late Head Surgeon to the General Hospital at Surat: including all those that were procured by Monsieur Anquetil Du Perron, relative to the Religion and

"DEAR SIR, *Hanwell Rectory, April* 12, 1793.

"I send you the leaf corrected, with my grateful thanks for the patronage you have afforded me. I cannot bring myself to think that our connexion is to end here. I must indulge the hope of receiving you at my cottage (eight miles from town), and shewing you our church-yard, where, perhaps, you may find an epitaph or two for some future Miscellany. Nothing will make me more happy than to receive under my roof a Gentleman to whose exertions not only the literary world, but the best interests of mankind, are very materially indebted. I have the honour to be, Sir, your much obliged, &c. G. H. GLASSE."

"MY DEAR SIR, *Dec.* 4, 1799.

"*Four thousand* of our Pictures will take another year‡. We must, therefore, content ourselves with an acknowledgement for this Supplement; and the prints (which will be exquisite) shall be ready as soon as possible. The copper-plate shall then be presented to you; and if you want more impressions in future, it will be easy to get more struck off and coloured. This will be a very inadequate tribute to your unparalleled goodness. A letter shall be addressed, *in the four names* [of Trustees], to the Literary Fund†, and to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury†.

"Your ever obliged, &c. G. H. GLASSE."

"DEAR SIR, *Hanwell Rectory, April* 22, 1807.

"Permit me to request your kind and efficacious interest with my good friend Mr. Sylvanus Urban, to recommend to the particular attention of his Reviewer the inclosed performance, than which, in my poor opinion, nothing can be more admirably calculated to do good. Yours most faithfully, G. H. GLASSE."

* Nephew to Sir William Guise, Bart. and to the second Lady of the Honourable and Right Reverend Dr. Shute Barrington, Lord Bishop of Durham. He was for some years employed as

‡ A coloured Print, by Mr. Hayes, was at that time intended to have been given in the Magazine; but the idea was afterwards relinquished.

† Who had sent very liberal Subscriptions.

a surgeon

History of the Parsis, and many which he could not procure."

"Inscriptions for a Votive Urn at Amwell* in

a Surgeon in the service of the Honourable East India Company; in which capacity he had the opportunity of forming this Collection of Oriental MSS. from the year 1778 till the year 1759, with great trouble and expence. In any country where the Art of Printing has not been introduced, books will be multiplied slowly; and, there being no Booksellers, or particular scribes, at Surat, the opportunities to purchase manuscripts, of any kind, rarely occur; and they are always sold very dear.

* "In the village of Great Amwell, a mile and a half South East of Ware, the New River flows below the steep slope or bank of Amwell Hill, and forms an ample pool or piece of water; in which, there is an Islet, of an elongated form, having the stream gliding on each side of it. In this retired situation, secluded from highways and the more busy scenes of men, some pains have been taken to reduce this spot into form, with neat and plain simplicity. On the smooth and verdant Isle, a large weeping-willow droops its melancholy boughs, in the water, at each end; and a spiring poplar waves in the middle its lofty head, and quivers in the breeze. Near the latter, a sombre thicket of evergreens, cypress, cedars, yews, and mournful shrubs, forms a circle, and covers a swelling Tumulus. On that is placed a Monumental Pedestal of solid Portland, to the virtues of a man, on whom too much praise cannot be bestowed. Pictures by Cornelius Janssen, and Prints by Vertue, are the only monuments which the Arts have dedicated to so much useful talent. A Votive Urn is erected on the Pedestal; and the following Inscriptions are engraved on the four sides of it:

SOUTH, TO AMWELL SPRING.

Sacred to the Memory of
Sir HUGH MYDELTON, *Bart.*
Whose successful care,
Assisted by the patronage of his King,
conveyed this Stream to London.
An immortal Work!
since Men cannot more nearly
imitate the Deity
Than in bestowing health.

WEST, TO CHADWELL.

From the Spring of Chadwell,
Two miles West;
And from this Source of Amwell:
The Aquæduct meanders
for the space of XL *Miles:*
conveying
Health, Pleasure, and Convenience,
to the Metropolis of
Great Britain.

NORTH, CROSS THE VALE OF THE LEA.

M. S.
HUGONIS. MYDELTON. *Baronetti.*
Qui. aquas. hasce. feliciter.
Adspirante. favore. Regio.
in urbem. perducendas. curavit
Opus. Immortale.
Homines. enim. ad. Deos.
Nulla. re. propius. accedunt.
Quam Salutem. dando.

EAST, TOWARDS LONDON.

This humble Tribute
to the
Genius, Talents, & elevation of Mind,
Which conceived and executed
this important Aquæduct
is dedicated by
ROBERT MYLNE,
Architect, Engineer, &c.
A. D. MDCCC.

"From

Hertfordshire. By Robert Mylne*, Esq. F. R. S.

"From the whole of this and the surrounding sylvan scene, a mild and pleasing serenity steals on the mind, and soothes the senses with the effect of universal benevolence; caught, as it were, from the genius of the work. The hum of cottagers, of small farmers, their children, flocks, and cattle, are the only sounds which break the silence of the place. Inland Commerce from the Port of London passes under the eye to Hertford, through the expansive meads of the Lea. Emma, a holy and sainted maid, gave name to the limpid spring, before its waters were, by this work, embraced and joined with those of Chadwell.

"The Temple of God, the parish-church, with its stately Gothick tower, presides, high and lofty, over all; bestowing (as it were) a blessing on the extensive purposes for which this noble, unexampled, yet unaffected Aquæduct, was created. R. MYLNE."

* This distinguished Architect was born in Edinburgh, Jan. 4, 1733-4. His father, Thomas Mylne, was an Architect at Edinburgh, and a Magistrate of that City; and it is known that his family had been Master Masons to the Kings of Scotland for many generations, till the union of the crowns. Robert Mylne travelled early in life, for improvement in his hereditary science, and resided several years in Italy (five of them at Rome), where he obtained prizes, and other distinctions, and became a member of the academies of Rome, Florence, and Bologna. He visited Naples, and viewed the interior of Sicily, never, either before or since, examined with the same accuracy. Viewing the remains of Antiquity with the eye of an Architect, he was enabled to explain several very obscure passages of Vitruvius from what he saw in Sicily. His curious memorials of that tour, with sketches and illustrations, he was busily employed in digesting for publication in 1774 (see vol. VIII. p. 610): they are still extant among his manuscripts in possession of his son, and will, probably, at some future time, be given to the Publick. Having made a very complete tour of Europe, going by France, and returning by Switzerland and Holland, he found himself in London at the time when proposals were to be offered for a Bridge at Black-Friars. His proposals being accepted, the first stone was laid in 1761, and the Bridge was completed in 1765, for the very sum specified in his estimate, namely 153,000*l*. He presented, some time after, to the British Museum, a model of a part of the Bridge, exhibiting a plan for a centre frame, invented by himself, and never yet improved upon. It is still to be seen in that national repository. With Dr. Johnson he had some paper war, on the proposed form of the Arches, after which they became very intimate friends. In 1762 he was appointed Engineer to the New River Company, and in 1767 was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. By the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, he was entrusted with the care and preservation of that fabrick, where, by his suggestion, the noble Inscription to the honour of Sir

ROBERT MYLNE, F.R.S. ARCHITECT.

Born in 1733-4; died in 1811.

Published by J. Nichols & Co. March 1. 1815.

"The Charge of Samuel [Horsley] Lord Bishop of Rochester, to the Clergy of his Diocese, delivered at his second General Visitation, in the Year 1800. Published at the Request of the Clergy."

"A Sermon, preached at Dartford, at the Visitation of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Rochester, on Tuesday Sept. 30, 1800. By George Robson*, M.A. Rector of Snodland in Kent, and Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Rochester. Published by his Lordship's Command."

"Twelve Sermons, on the Advantages which result from Christianity; and on the Influence of Christian Principles on the Mind and Conduct; designed chiefly for the use of Families. To which are added, Philanthropic Tracts: consisting of, I. An Essay on the State of the Poor, and on the

Sir Christopher Wren, ending "*Si monumentum requiras circumspice*," was placed over the entrance of the Choir. Mr. Mylne died in his 79th year, May 5, 1811, at the New River Head, where he resided as Engineer to the Company; and by his own desire, was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, near the tomb of his illustrious predecessor; and his funeral was attended by a select party of Relations, Friends, and Artists. Mr. Mylne married in 1770 Mary Home, a sister of Mrs. John Hunter, so distinguished by her poetical genius, and of Mr. Home, Surgeon, the successor, and in most points of eminence the rival, of John Hunter, his brother-in-law. By this marriage he had nine children, of whom only one son, his successor as Engineer to the New River Company, and four daughters, now survive. Mr. Mylne had peculiarities in his character; but they were chiefly connected with a high independence of spirit, and an inflexible sense of duty and justice. He loved his profession, but not the emoluments of it, and therefore, after all his distinguished employments, did not die rich. Those who knew him could not fail to respect his integrity, and admire his talents.—Whilst he was at Rome in 1757, a good portrait of him was painted by Brompton, which was engraved at Paris by Vangeliste in 1783, inscribed, "Robert Mylne, Architect, Engineer, Surveyor. ætat. XXIV. F. R. S.;" and a copy of it is here annexed.

* Only surviving son of James Robson, Esq. the very eminent Bookseller (noticed in vol. V. p. 323); between whom and Bishop Horsley there was for many years the most intimate friendship.—Mr. George Robson was of Queen's College, Oxford; M.A. 179..; and, under the auspices of Bp. Horsley, became soon possessed of some valuable church preferments.

Means

Means of improving it by Parochial Schools, Friendly Societies, &c; II. Rules for Forming and Conducting Friendly Societies, to facilitate their general Establishment. By James Cowe, M. A. Vicar of Sunbury, Middlesex. The Second Edition, revised and enlarged."

"The History and Antiquities of Leicester. Vol. III. Part I. containing East-Goscote Hundred *."

"The Works of the Rev. Jonathan Swift, D. D. Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. Arranged by Thomas Sheridan, A. M. With Notes historical and critical. A new Edition, in Nineteen Volumes†; corrected and revised by John Nichols, F. S. A."

* "The high degree of merit displayed in the two former Volumes of this valuable Work, received our fullest testimony at the time of their appearance. We now congratulate the reader on the publication of Vol. III. Part I. which he will find in no respect inferior to the former, either in the diligence, accuracy, or judgment displayed by the Author, or in the value, importance, and curious selection of his interesting materials. In one respect this volume has an advantage over the preceding; for Mr. Nichols has been fortunate enough to recover the long-lost volume of Burton's History of Leicestershire, which had been "copiously interleaved and enlarged with various marginal notes, &c. for a second edition, by the Author, as appears by his writing in the title-page, and a long second Preface, dated Lindley, ... 1641, near 20 years after the first." *Brit. Crit. XVI.* 345.

† "This Edition of the Works of the immortal *Drapier* is dedicated to the Earl of Moira, 'than whom the United Dominions contain not a truer Patriot; who could distinguish himself no less by his pen than by his sword and his eloquence;" and is thus modestly introduced: "In presenting to the Publick a new Edition of the Works of so well known and popular a Writer as Dr. Swift, it would be equally unjust and invidious to withhold the preliminary observations of men high in esteem for critical sagacity, who, on former occasions, have not disdained to undertake the office of ushering the Dean's writings into the world. These, therefore, will be found, collected into one point of view, at the beginning of the second Volume.—From a large accumulation of useful materials (to which the present Editor had contributed no inconsiderable share, and to which, in 1779, he annexed a copious Index to the Dean's Woeks, and a chronological list of the epistolary correspondence) a regular edition, in seventeen volumes, was, in 1784, compiled by the late Mr. Sheridan; who prefixed an excellent life of the Dean, which no man was better qualified than himself to undertake. Not wishing to trou-

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"The Antiquaries Museum *. By Jacob Schnebbelie." 4to. With beautiful Plates.

"The British Oak, a Poem, dedicated to Horatio Lord Nelson, in grateful Remembrance of his Lordship's signal Victory near the Mouth of the Nile†." [By John Holliday, Esq.]

"Considerations on Milton's early Reading, and the Prima Stamina of his "Paradise Lost‡;" toge-

ble the Publick with any more *last words* of Dr. Swift, the Editor contented himself with writing in the margin of his own books such particulars as occurred relative either to the Dean or to his writings; a circumstance which now enables him to supply several matters which had escaped Mr. Sheridan's observation, and to elucidate some passages which were left unexplained. Careful, however, not to interfere with the general arrangement of the last Edition, what has been done to the seventeen volumes, though attended with no small labour, it is useless to the general Reader to point out. To the critical collator, it would be superfluous. For the principal part of the contents of the eighteenth and nineteenth volumes the Editor is alone responsible. The authority on which the Miscellaneous Tracts are adopted is in general given; and the articles in the Epistolary Correspondence sufficiently speak for themselves, and need no apology. Some of these are now first printed from the originals; and "Letters written by wise men," says an experienced writer, "are, of all the works of men, in my judgment, the best." *G. M. LXXI.* 1109.

* "We congratulate the admirers of genuine and unaffected merit on the completion (however late) of a work which will perpetuate the fair fame of one of the ablest Draughtsmen of the English School; and, whilst we applaud the warm attachment which has prompted a surviving friend, at no inconsiderable expence, to bring forward so valuable a Work, it is with equal pleasure we can add that the subjects are worthy of so disinterested a patronage." *Gent. Mag. LXXI.* 45.

† Suggested by a noble and ancient specimen on his own extensive estates in Staffordshire, where The second branch or division of this Poem records the marriage of the first Duke of Newcastle with the sole daughter and heir of William Basset, of Blore, Esq. whose ancestors were for several centuries Lords of the Manors of Cheadle and Cheadle park, as appears in the full Pedigree of that family in vol. II. p. 16, of the History of Staffordshire. This manor, where the above celebrated tree grows, was in 1767 the property of Anselm Beaumont, of London, Esq. and afterwards of Sir Joseph Banks, who sold it to Mr. Holliday; he having before obtained the adjacent seat of Dilhorn Hall.

‡ "Every illustration of Milton will be acceptable to admirers of poetic fancy. Perhaps few have been more happy in illustrating

ther with Extracts from a Poet of the Sixteenth Century. In a Letter to William Falconer, M. D. from Charles Dunster*, M. A.

"An Historical Account of Beauchief Abbey, in the County of Derby, from its first Foundation to its final Dissolution. Wherein the Three follow-

trating him than the Critick before us, who, having relieved the melancholy of habitual indisposition, comparing him with a contemporary writer, pays his friend and physician the compliment of his investigation." *Gent. Mag. LXX.* 657.

* Of Trinity College, Oxford; B. A. 1771; M. A. 1775; Rector of Oddingley, and of Naunton Beauchamp, both in Worcestershire, 1776; and of Petworth, Sussex, 1783. In 1785 this respectable gentleman distinguished himself as an elegant Scholar and an ingenious Poet, by a Translation of "The Frogs," a Comedy, from the Greek of Aristophanes, 4to. In 1791 he published an Edition of Philips's "Cyder," with some valuable notes; in 1795 an excellent Edition of "Paradise Regained," with Notes; and in 1800 the above-mentioned "Considerations on Milton's early Reading." In his editorial capacity Mr. Dunster unites a due portion of critical accuracy, extensive learning, elegance of taste, a liberal cast of mind, and a disposition favourable to the cause of Religion and Virtue. In the more immediate line of his profession, he has published "A Letter to the Right Reverend the Bishop of London, humbly suggesting a further Consideration of a Passage in the Gospel of St. Matthew, 1801," 8vo. "Discursory Considerations on St Luke's Preface and other Circumstances of his Gospel; in Three Letters to a Friend from a Country Clergyman, 1805," 8vo. "Discursory Observations on the supposed Evidence of the early Fathers, that St. Matthew's Gospel was the first written; by a Country Clergyman, 1806," 8vo. "A Letter to Granville Sharp, Esq. respecting his Remarks on the Two last Petitions of the Lord's Prayer, from a Country Clergyman, 1807," 12mo. "A Letter to a Noble Duke, on the incontrovertible Truth of Christianity. The Second Edition, corrected; to which is now added, a Postscript, 1808," 8vo. "Discursory Considerations on the Hypothesis of Dr. Macknight and others, that St. Luke's Gospel was the first written, 1808," 8vo. "Points at Issue, between the Editor of Dr. Townson's Works and the Author of Discursory Considerations on the Hypothesis that St. Luke's Gospel was the first written; discursorily canvassed, in Two Letters to the Rev. Ralph Churton, Archdeacon of St. David's, from a Country Clergyman, 1811," 8vo. "Considerations on the Holy Sacrament, 1811," 12mo. "A Synopsis of the Three First Gospels; including the Four last Chapters of St. John's Gospel, 1812," 8vo. "Psalms and Hymns, selected and adapted, for the Use of a Parochial Church; by a Country Clergyman, 1812," 12mo.

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ing material Points, in opposition to vulgar Prejudices and Opinions, are clearly established: 1st, That this Abbey did not take its Name from the Head of Archbishop Becket, though it was dedicated to him: 2d, that the Founder of it had no Hand in the Murder of that Prelate; and, consequently, that the House was not erected in Expiation of that Crime; 3d, the Dependance of this House on that of Welbeck, in the County of Nottingham; a Matter hitherto unknown*. By the late Rev. Samuel Pegge, LL. D. F. A. S."

"A Comment upon part of the Fifth Journey of Antoninus through Britain; in which the Situation of *Durocobrivæ*, the Seventh Station there mentioned, is discussed; and Castor, in Northamptonshire, is shewn, from the various Remains of Roman Antiquity, to have an undoubted Claim to that Situation. To which is added, a Dissertation on an Image of Jupiter found there. By the Rev. Kennet Gibson, late Curate of Castor. Printed from the Original MSS; and enlarged with the Parochial History of Castor and its Dependencies to the present Time. To which is subjoined, an Account of Marham, and several other Places in the Neighbourhood†," 4to.

* "This last mark of friendship, presented by the venerable Antiquary of Whittington to his and our Printer, is here offered to the Publick with every improvement it was capable of from the revisal and correction of his Son, whose pursuits were congenial with his Father's; and plates from drawings procured at the Editor's expence. All these circumstances united will, we doubt not, recommend this local work to the lovers of our national antiquities." *Gent. Mag. LXXI.* 1023.

† "Kennet Gibson, Clerk, B. A. formerly of Christ's College, Cambridge, Rector of Marham, and Curate of Castor in the County of Northampton, proposed to print by subscription, for one guinea, 'A Comment upon Part of the Fifth Journey of Antoninus through Britain: in which a particular inquiry is made after the true situation of *Durobrivis*, the Seventh Station there mentioned. In this Work it will be attempted to prove, against the objections of some late Writers upon British Antiquities, that Castor in Northamptonshire has an indubitable claim to the Station in question. The remains of Roman camps, military

"Brief State of the Royal Humane Society;" as delivered by Mr. Beaumont*, their Registrar, for

military ways, tesselated pavements, sepulchral and other urns, local deities, aquæducts, the antient navigable Roman cut called Caer-dike, coins, and several other Roman antiquities, are considered in an historical view; the whole tending to illustrate the parochial antiquities of Castor, and the adjacent parts in the liberty of Peterborough, and some other places in the County of Northampton.' The Proposals for the above work were dated Castor, July 3, 1769; but Mr. Gibson's death interrupted the design. He died in 1772, and the MS. remained several years in obscurity, till, in the year 1795, it was offered to the Editor by the then proprietor of it, the Rev. Daniel Bayley, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge†. Several articles from Bishop Kennett's Library, rendered valuable by his MS notes, fell into Mr. Bayley's hands by consanguinity, his mother being granddaughter to the Bishop; and have been almost ever since in the press, receiving from time to time, considerable additions from a general view and information of a friend [Mr. Gough] who visited the spot, which will not be unworthy of public regard. These are, some accounts of the parish of Castor, with its dependencies, in the modern state, including the subsisting mansion-house of the Fitz-William family at Milton, and the dilapidated one of the Dove family at Upton. The former of these families make a distinguished figure in the history both of England and Ireland; and we have been enabled to present our readers with a specimen of their housekeeping for seven years in the beginning of the 17th century, a description of their monuments, and a portrait of an unknown and hitherto unnoticed painter, who, though his coat of arms do not rank him among them, probably drew many of their portraits as a friend and independent artist, and enrolled himself among them. As connected with the same County of Northampton, are added an account of the goods, &c. of the Priory of St. Andrew, in the town of Northampton, at the dissolution, and of a Roman tesselated pavement discovered at Cotterstock 1798, where others had been found 60 years before." *Editor's Advertisement.*

* This venerable and worthy man, a descendant from that antient and respectable family the Beaumonts of Whitley in

† B. A. there 1785; M. A. 1788; S. T. B. 1795; Senior Dean of the College, 1804; in which year he was presented to the Vicarage of Madingley in Cambridgeshire, on the resignation of Haggit. Mr. Bayley died August 13, 1805, aged 42. His mother was the eldest daughter of Bishop Kennett, and died a few years ago, leaving this son and two daughters surviving; an elder daughter, Priscilla, dying before her. Mrs. Bayley was possessed of several books with the Bishop's MS notes; and, amongst others, a copy, much improved, of Bishop Kennett's Funeral Sermon on William Duke of Devonshire, 1707, with Memoirs of the Cavendish Family; which was afterwards the property of the Rev. Henry Freeman, M. A. Precentor of Peterborough; who, in 1797 (see p. 206), permitted me to present a new edition to the publick.

Yorkshire,

the Anniversary, for the year 1800; when the usual

Yorkshire, was bred to the profession of his father, an eminent Apothecary in Henrietta-street, Covent Garden (where he was born Sept. 12, 1733), and commenced business in 1758, in Villiers Street in the Strand. In 1774, Mr. Beaumont was one of the first Members who associated with Dr. Hawes and Dr. Cogan, in the formation of the Humane Society. The former (Dr. Hawes) is gone to inherit the reward of a life most disinterestedly and assiduously devoted to the preservation of the lives of his fellow-creatures; while the latter (Dr. Cogan) survives, an honour to his country, and highly entitled to our warmest respect, not only as the joint Founder of the Royal Humane Society, but for his brilliant mental accomplishments. Mr. Beaumont accepted the important but gratuitous office of a Medical Assistant; and shortly afterwards was *twice* honourably gratified, by being presented with the Medal of the Society, for two remarkable cases of accident in the River Thames, near Hungerford-stairs, in which the lives of two valuable members of society were happily restored. The particulars of both these cases are very fully and correctly stated in the Annual Report of the Humane Society for 1776. Mr. Beaumont, subsequently, attended more than 400 cases, either alone or with other Medical Assistants, carefully employing the usual means for recovery, and generally with success. These great exertions were the more praise-worthy, as, in the infancy of the Humane Society, the bare attempt at resuscitation was encountered both with ridicule and opposition. "Our first object and chief difficulty," says his late coadjutor Dr. Hawes, "were to remove the destructive incredulity which prevailed. Our attempts were treated, not only by the *vulgar*, but by some of the *learned*, even by men of eminence as Physicians and Philosophers, as idle and visionary, and placed upon a level with professing to raise the dead. Such prejudices were first to be removed by incontestible facts of our own. Happily, the animated exertions of a few individuals enabled us to produce them."—In 1794, Mr. Beamont was appointed Registrar and Secretary of the Royal Humane Society, in the room of Dr. Hawes, who was chosen Treasurer; and after the death of that lamented friend, in 1808, paid the rewards adjudged by the Managers to the several claimants who had been active and useful in the preservation of life.—In 1802, it may be added, Mr. Beaumont was elected a Member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; and was an useful attendant at their public meetings and Committees; as he was also on the Committee of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical men.—Modest and unassuming in his general habits of life, Mr. Beaumont never was ambitious or anxious to become a popular character. Being of a domestic turn, he confined himself to the practice of his profession; which he pursued, for the very long period of 56 years, with the strict-

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Sermon was preached (but not published) by Dr. John Buckner*, Lord Bishop of Chichester.

"Poems for the Anniversary of the Literary Fund†, April 24, 1800; by Henry-James Pye‡, Esq. William Boscawen§, Esq. and William-Thomas Fitz-Gerald||, Esq." 8vo.

A Second Edition, with considerable Additions, of Dr. Moseley's "Treatise on Sugar, with miscellaneous Medical Observations."

est punctuality and integrity; and which enabled him to bring up a large family, with comfort to himself, and the approbation of his relatives and friends; by a large circle of whom, as he lived respected, so has he died lamented: but they have the consolation to reflect, that, he has "come to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in, in his season." He died Nov. 8, 1814, in his 82d year.—A good Portrait of him is prefixed to the "Annual Report of the Royal Humane Society, 1813."

* Brother to the late Admiral Buckner. This eminent and very learned Prelate was educated at the Charter-house School, on the foundation, and elected to Clare Hall, Cambridge; B.A. 1755; M.A. 1765; D.D. 17...; Rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields in 1788; Archdeacon of Chichester 1792; and raised to the Bishoprick of that see in 1797.

† This valuable Institution, established in 1790 through the suggestions of Mr. David Williams and a very small circle of intimate friends, has now attained a high degree of reputation, under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who most graciously bestowed upon it "a local habitation." Its funds, and consequent sphere of utility, have been considerably augmented; and ages to come will bless the memory of the original Founders. See "The Claims of Literature; the Origin, Motives, Objects, and Transactions of the Society for the Establishment of a Literary Fund, 1804," compiled by Mr. Williams and Mr. Boscawen.

‡ Of this kind-hearted and highly-respected gentleman, who died Aug. 11, 1813, some account will be given hereafter.

§ A Commissioner of the Victualing-office, and well known by his Translation of Horace. A Poem of his was recited at the Literary Fund, May 6, 1811; and he died on the 13th, in his 48th year. He was a gentleman of the most amiable disposition; and his death was a public loss.

|| This animated Bard may be justly styled the Poet-Laureat of the Literary Fund. For eighteen years successively he has entertained the members of the Society, and greatly benefited their funds, by his Tyrtæan strains.

END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Laus Deo.

The Honorable and Reverend
RICHARD TREVOR,
LORD BISHOP of DURHAM.
Died 9th June 1771. Æt. 64.

R. Hitchinson del. *Hollyer sculp.*

Published by Nichols & Co. March 1, 1815.

A Sketch of the Life and Character of the Right Honourable and Reverend RICHARD TREVOR*, Lord Bishop of Durham†. By the late GEORGE ALLAN, Esq. F. S. A.‡

RICHARD TREVOR, Lord Bishop of Durham, was descended from an ancient and principal family in Wales, fourth son of Thomas Trevor (created, by Queen Anne, Baron Trevor of Bromham in the County of Bedford) by his second wife Anne, daughter of Colonel Robert Welding, and widow of Sir Robert Barnard, Baronet.

Bp. Trevor was born Sept. 30, 1707; was first placed at Bishop-Stortford School in Hertfordshire, and, when of sufficient age, removed to Westminster, where he stayed till ripe for the University; was entered a Gentleman Commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, and had for his Tutor Joseph Stedman, Fellow of the same College; from hence elected Fellow of All Souls in 1727, where he took his Master of Arts degree, 28th of January 1731;

* "To transmit to posterity the characters of eminent men, is a tribute due to their memory, and a service to the publick that needs no apology. In taking a view of this Bishop, it is not intended to go through a minute detail of all the early and immaterial events of his history, but to take a short and general survey of him in the last scenes of life. To do justice to his memory, and recommend those amiable virtues that adorned his character to the practice of posterity, is the chief design of the following pages." G. A.

† The elegant Portrait of Bishop Trevor, here annexed, engraved in 1776 by my good friend Mr. Joseph Collyer (whose name has for many years been deservedly enrolled among the Associate Engravers of the Royal Academy, and who is now, 1814, the diligent Upper Warden of the Stationers Company), was copied from a drawing made by Mr. Robert Hutchinson, one of his Lordship's domestics, and improved from a wax model by Gosset. The Plate was originally presented by Mr. Allan to Mr. Hutchinson; and purchased from him by the Editor of these Anecdotes.

‡ Printed at his private press at Darlington, 1776.

was presented, by Sir Robert Barnard, to the valuable Rectory of Houghton with Witton, in the county of Huntington, 1732; succeeded Dr. Thomas Terry (who died at Bath in 1735) in his Canonry of Christ-Church, Oxford; and, on June 10, 1736, proceeded to the degree of Doctor of the Civil Law, for which he went out Grand Compounder. In January, 1744, he was appointed Bishop of St. David's, on the promotion of Dr. Edward Willes to the See of Bath and Wells; from thence he was translated to Durham, Nov. 9, 1752, and there enthroned by proxy on the 29th of December following.

In the year 1759, the Chancellorship of the University of Oxford became vacant, on the death of Charles Earl of Arran, for which honour the Bishop stood competitor with the Earls of Westmoreland and Litchfield. To attain this honourable station, he was spurred on more by the advice and importunity of his friends, than by his own natural temper and inclination. He had the advantage of his opponents singly; but, the Earl of Litchfield giving his interest to Lord Westmoreland, the scales were turned, and, Jan. 4, 1759, the poll stood thus:

Earl of Westmoreland	- -	321
Bishop of Durham	- -	200
	Majority ——	121

There was a singular dignity in his Lordship's person; he was tall, well-proportioned, and of a carriage erect and stately. The Episcopal robe was never worn more gracefully. His features were regular, manly, and expressive; his complexion florid, and over his countenance was diffused an air of benignity, though accompanied with that presence, which, whilst it inspired esteem, commanded reverence and distant respect.

His Lordship resided all the Summer months either at Durham or Auckland, but chiefly at the latter, where he made great improvements in the castle

castle and park; used much exercise in walking, and enjoyed a good state of health till 1771.

*"About the 10th day of March in that year, he began to be confined; a gangrene sore having attacked the tendons of his left foot, and a mortification of the most fatal kind ensued; the toes sloughed off one after another, by a slow but irresistible progress; every aid of medicine, and all that human art could do, was most assiduously as well as judiciously administered by those two eminent surgeons, Drs. Addington and Hawkins; nor could any thing tend more to assist the endeavours of those gentlemen, than the singularly prudent and composed behaviour of their patient, who, during his whole confinement, took every medicine, and suffered every pain, with that firm composure of mind, which, by a strong and happy influence, assists the operations of nature. The bark was taken as long and in as large quantities as ever known, and seemed to agree so well with his constitution, that, if the disease had been remediable, that alone would have effected a cure; but it was too malignant and inveterate, and had already taken a mortal hold on the whole habit. After having suffered, above two months, a copious discharge from the wound below, and, as one should think, in some measure corrected by so long an absorption of antiseptic medicines, a new sore, tending to a carbuncle, appeared on his back. This gave a damp to all hopes, and nothing remained but the dread of a miserable existence being too far prolonged: Henceforward it might be said, *Quesitæque nocent artes, cessere magistri.* The poison now began gradually to creep up from the foot (already mortified) to the

* "This account was found among the papers of Mr. Robert Hutchinson (brother to the Historian, and one of his Lordship's Domestics); and it discovers such a noble fortitude of mind, at the approach of his dissolution, as could be inspired only by a clear conscience, and the calm retrospect of an uninterrupted series of virtue." G A.

leg. As, on the one hand, life was incompatible with such a mass, so, on the other, amputation, in his then habit of body and great weakness, afforded no other possible prospect but to embitter the conflict, and hasten the event.

"In this helpless situation did the Bishop lie above twelve weeks, the latter part of which he did not suffer much pain, except when his foot or back were drest. The uneasiness of his posture, which admitted of no variety, must have grown intolerable, I say must, because we are to judge of his feelings from our reason, not from his expression of them; for neither these nor his other sufferings (and others he had) ever drew from him a peevish word, melancholy ejaculation, or a desponding sigh. As long as his strength permitted, he sat up in his chair. Though he had no appetite, yet he continued to have a regular dinner, and two or three of his friends to dine with him. In short, he studied to conceal as much as possible the appearance of a sick man, and, till within two days of his death, ought rather to have been called a wounded man; for though in fact the poison was every minute gaining ground, yet, wonderful to relate! it neither caused fever, head-ach, or any *painful* symptom.

"His throat, for the last ten days, became sore and ulcerated: though the spirits, which depend upon the strength, diminished with his strength, yet the firmness and tranquillity of his mind never suffered any change. He frequently took notice of that concern in the countenances of his friends and domestics, which they could not conceal; and he as often chid them for it. It was supposed he had but a bad opinion of his case from the first, having executed his will the 9th of April 1771, and it was evident he discovered the full extent of his calamity: but it was not the least of his philosophy to conceal these feelings, whilst he inwardly prepared himself for the awful scene he perceived was now approaching;

ing: how admirably he effected this, those that were spectators can bear testimony.

"On Saturday morning the 8th of June, the Bishop, from some inward feelings, became more sensible of his approaching dissolution; he no more suffered himself to be taken up; and desired Dr. Yorke, then Bishop of St. David's and Minister of his parish, might be sent for to administer the sacrament to him the following evening. The weakness of his situation, and fear of an approaching delirium, shewed the impropriety of postponing the ceremony so long. Lord Trevor told his brother, that the Bishop of St. David's was not in town; but that his Chaplain Mr. De Salis was then ready, and begged to have the satisfaction of communicating with him immediately. The Bishop said, he believed things were not so pressing; but however, if he pleased, and Mr. De Salis would be so good as to read the service, it should be so. He also desired that his nephew (Mr. John Trevor, a young gentleman of the most promising character, and who had attended him with the most singular affection and assiduity) together with the rest of the family, might communicate with him: the ceremony was accordingly performed; and the Bishop was the only person, who, during this awful solemnity, was moved by no other affections than those of pure devotion. When this was over, he continued to lie in perfect ease of body, and still more perfect composure of mind. He desired Lord Trevor and his nephew would sit by him, said something about settling his affairs, and gave directions about his burial; expressed the happiness he had experienced in Lord Trevor's long and cordial friendship, gave thanks to God for the resignation and fortitude with which he had been enabled to bear his afflictions, and thanked the world for the kind share of concern it had taken in his situation. He also talked some time very seriously with Mr. John Trevor;

Trevor; told him, 'that he believed he was not immediately going, but that he had then put himself in the posture in which he should wish to be ready when it pleased Providence to strike. He then desired the family to go to dinner, bidding the servants take particular care of his friends, and leave him as usual to go to rest. All Saturday evening and night he continued to rest quietly, though slight and partial convulsions began to affect his arms and fingers. He now and then had his mouth moistened, but no more took any medicines or solid food; desired that he might be prayed for the next morning in his parish church of St. George. On Sunday morning he appeared much the same; but after the last dressing of his wounds, which was made as easy and short as possible, he grew much weaker, but still continued easy and perfectly sensible, except when convulsions came on, which now began to be more frequent and violent. He had four fits before evening; about six, being more quiet, and perfectly sensible, he desired the Prayers for the Sick might be read to him, to which he repeated all the responses; but, feeling another fit coming on, stopped the prayers: recovering therefrom, he fell asleep, and continued so till shook by more convulsions, and had seven or eight after this, at intervals of about half an hour: still his senses were unaffected. He said to Mr. John Trevor, after one of the fits, 'Jack, you see me clinging to life much more than it deserves.' About eleven at night, he asked the Apothecary how he did; and these were the last words he uttered. While he continued to lie in an horizontal posture, he breathed with difficulty and uneasiness, and made a sign to be raised a little; which, when done, he continued for about ten minutes to breathe away the last remains of life almost imperceptibly, without a struggle or a groan. At a quarter before twelve he expired (June 9, 1771) in the 64th year of his age, and of his Translation the 19th.

"Thus

"Thus at length was this excellent man released from all his sufferings, leaving behind him an example of christian piety, fortitude, and resignation, which no human being ever exceeded, and few have equalled*."

* "To draw the character of this Reverend Prelate requires the ablest pen. His memory is fresh and flourishing in the breasts of most people now living, and posterity may be assured the following may be depended on for truth in every particular; the integrity of the composer being above dispute, and his intimacy with the Bishop sufficiently known." G. A.

In a Sermon† preached at Newcastle, July 27, 1771, before the Governors of the Infirmary there, by John Rotheram‡, M. A. Rector of Houghton-le-Spring in Durham, that animated Preacher says, "Seldom have so many amiable and valuable qualities met together in one person; seldom have virtues and accomplishments been so happily united as in the late Bishop of Durham. If we consider him in private life, we shall find none more worthy of our love; if in public, none that could more justly claim our veneration and esteem. His personal accomplishments were such as could not fail to attract the notice, and win the regard, of all with whom he conversed. His tenderness to those who had the happiness of being near him was beyond example; which necessarily attached to him more by affection, than by any other bond of authority, interest, or fear; every feeling heart, capable of gratitude, and alive to the impressions of goodness. His attainments in Literature far surpassed his own modest estimate of them. His acquaintance with the history both of ancient and modern times was accurate and extensive. He was master of the best and purest writers of antiquity, and his memory was stored with their finest passages, which he applied with propriety and taste; whilst he felt and communicated the sublimer beauties of the sacred books with such energy and warmth of expression, as shewed that their divine fires touched his heart. His knowledge of the affairs of men, and discernment of characters, spoke one who had been accustomed to read mankind with penetration and candour. From these accomplishments of the head and heart flowed a conversation pleasing and instructive, which had all the strength that just observation, sentiment, and deep reflection could give, accompanied by all the graces that it could derive from an open and engaging countenance, a winning address, harmonious elo-

† I am enabled to add, from Mr. Surtees's valuable "History of Durham," now in the press, the following elegant tribute to the Preacher:

"Lord Mansfield sends his compliments to Mr. Rotheram, and returns him many thanks for his excellent and admirable Sermon; the reading of it cost him tears, but gave him a melancholy pleasure, and a high esteem of the head and heart of the Preacher. 7 November, 1771."

‡ Of whom see some Memoirs in vol. VIII. p. 193.

cution,

On the 19th of June, he was buried privately, (according to his own directions) at Glynd in Sussex; and in 1775 a most elegant marble monument was

cution, a language copious, correct, and natural, and a mind elegantly turned. In a word, in private life we saw accomplishments supported by worth; polished manners and a pleasing form animated by intelligence and goodness of heart; outwardly all that was graceful and becoming, whilst all was light and peace within. His public character was such as did naturally result from so many private virtues and amiable endowments. The true intrinsic worth which he possessed, easily took an outward polish beyond what any art can give to baser materials. He wore his temporal honours with dignity and ease. Never were the shining qualities of the Palatine more justly tempered by the milder graces of the Diocesan. Liberality, munificence, and greatness of mind flowing from one source, were happily united with meekness, moderation, and humility derived from the other. Invested with high authority, his influence, which was become general and extensive, seemed not so much the effect of power, as the result of reason and superior ability exerted for the public good. He was sincerely and firmly attached to every thing that is excellent in our happy Constitution; wishing to see public authority and private liberty standing together on the basis of public law; and public peace established by their concord. A friend from principle to the interests of the Church of England, his zeal for its welfare was directed by knowledge, and tempered by sentiments of purest charity towards all our dissenting brethren; which he expressed not only in private conversation, but in his public discourses, particularly in his last affectionate address to the Clergy of his Diocese, delivered at his final visitation in July and August 1770. Easy of access to all, he was ever open to his Clergy, and ready to assist them by his counsel and advice, or where the case required it, by liberal contributions. Their complaints and grievances were received by him as into the bosom of a friend, and for them he had no authority but that of a parent. Amongst them, he was much more studious to find out merit, and distinguish good behaviour, than ready to remark or remember errors and failings. Under every change of times, and through all the affairs both of public and private life, he maintained a steady course, regular, uniform, and consistent. His measures were not taken from occasional situations, from wavering inclination, or considerations of present convenience. He acted on principles by their nature fixed and unchangeable. Religion had taken possession of his soul, and all his rules of conduct were transcribed into his heart from the royal law of Christian charity. Therefore was his breast filled with candour, integrity, and truth; and therefore did he maintain a firmness and constancy, which they who proceed on principles of false

erected to his memory in the chapel of Auckland, with the following inscription:

false honour or worldly policy, must admire but cannot equal. His conceptions of the doctrines and design of Christianity were noble and exalted. He felt their power, and wondered that it was not universally felt. How hath my soul been enflamed when I have heard his sentiments on this subject warm from his benevolent heart! 'We may boast ourselves,' he would say, 'in the advancement we have made in the theory of our religion; but how must our pride be humbled when we compare our practice with our theory! Surely principles so great and glorious as those of the Gospel, so full of the seeds of all blessings to human society, cannot always remain without their effect. No.—Revelation may be slow in working the full purpose of Heaven, but it must be sure. Religion must one day be a very different thing from what we at present behold it: Christian charity cannot always be to the world a light without heat, a pale cold fire. Its warmth at length must be universally felt. The time must come, when our zeal shall appear to be kindled by this heavenly fire, and not by human passion; when all our little earthly heats shall be extinguished, and that pure and divine flame alone shall burn. The time will come, when animosity and violence, and rage shall cease; and when union, love, and harmony shall prevail. The time will come, when earth shall bear a nearer resemblance to Heaven." May his spirit be prophetic! May those glorious effects of our blessed religion soon be accomplished; and may the happy period he wished for soon arrive! Religion, thus understood, supported him to the end, and administered to his soul all its heavenly consolations under the last great trial to which humanity can be called; enabling him to give a proof worthy of a Christian Bishop, of the strength of his principles, and their ability to sustain the mind in that great and decisive hour, when all human help is withdrawn, and when every support fails and sinks under it. Such was the late Bishop of Durham, and such is the rude outline of a great and beloved character, attempted by an affectionate, though unequal hand: The finishing shall be by the hand of an Apostle; for St. Paul, in describing what a Christian Bishop ought to be, hath, in all the principal lines, described what our late lamented diocesan was:—'He was blameless, vigilant, sober, of good behaviour, given to hospitality, apt to teach. He was not given to wine; he was no striker, nor greedy of filthy lucre, but patient; not a brawler, not covetous. He ruled well his own house, having his family in subjection with all gravity; for if a man knows not how to rule his own house, how shall he take care of the Church of God? He was neither a novice, nor lifted up with pride; and moreover, he had a good report of them which are without, so that he was free from all reproach."

"RICHARDUS

" RICHARDUS TREVOR,
cujus, Lector, contemplaris Imaginem,
Filius natu Quartus
THOMÆ Domini TREVOR Bar. de BROMHAM, &c.
natus est LONDINI, 30 Sept. A. D. 1707.
Cursum humaniorum Literarum
in Scholâ EPISCOPO-STORTFORD inchoatum
in Collegio REGINENSI OXON. confecit.
In Collegium OMNIUM ANIMARUM
Socius co-optatus A. D. 1727.
In sacrosanctos Ordines initiatus A. D. 1731,
Parochiæ de HOUGHTON cum WITTON in Com. HUNT.
curam suscepit A. D. 1732;
susceptæque per XII annos vigilanter ac liberaliter incubuit.
GEORGIUM Secundum
ad HANOVERIAM à Sacris comitatus A. D. 1735.
Eodem anno Canonicus ÆDIS CHRISTI, Ox.
Regio jussu ascriptus est.
Episcopus MENEVIÆ consecratus est A. D. 1744;
ibidemque munere Pastorali per octennium
perfideliter functus,
Denique in hanc DIOCESIN,
quam dignissimè administravit,
amplissimè exornavit,
sibique arctissimè devinxit,
translatus est A. D. 1752.
Diem supremum
eâdem, quâ vixerat, æquanimitate,
obiit LONDINI, 9 Junii, A. D. 1771;
ac in Æde Parochiali,
quam suis sumptibus extruxerat
apud GLYND in Com. SUSSEX. sepultus jacet.
Nulli non flebilis occidit;
nulli flebilior quam suis Hæredibus,
quorum pietas hoc Cenotaphium
B. M. P. C."

By his Will, dated April 9, 1771, Bishop Trevor gave the following charitable legacies:

" To the poor of the parish of Glynd in Sussex -	£.50
To the poor of Beddingham in Sussex - - -	50
To the poor of St. George's, Hanover Square, London	50
To the Infirmary at Newcastle upon Tyne - -	500
To Christ-Church college in Oxford - - -	1000
To the Corporation for relief of Clergymen's Widows -	500
To the Westminster Infirmary - - -	300
To the Small Pox Hospital - - - -	300
To the Society for propagating the Gospel - -	500
To the poor of Durham - - - -	100
To the poor of Auckland - - - -	100

The Family of THICKNESSE,

deserves particular notice in the Literary Annals of the Eighteenth Century.

John Thicknesse, descended from a younger branch of the Thicknesses of Baulterley Hall in Staffordshire, having obtained the degree of B. C. L. at Oxford, was there ordained; and in 1694 was presented by his Uncle, Sir John Egerton, Bart. of Rhyne-hill, to the Rectory of Farthingoe in Northamptonshire, then worth about 200*l.* a year, to which was added, in 1715, the Perpetual Curacy of Radston, a neighbouring village; and the duties of both he constantly and conscientiously performed in the fullest extent to the day of his death. He married Joyce Blencowe, niece to Sir John Blencowe, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and daughter of a neighbouring Clergyman. He died in 1725, in his 55th year; leaving two daughters, the youngest of them, Joyce*, the wife of Dr. Richard Grey; the other then unmarried.

He had at least seven sons; four of whom became eminent in their respective stations. Thomas, at the time of his father's death, had been recently removed from Eton to King's College, Cambridge; Ralph was then on the foundation at Eton; George was on the foundation at Winchester; a fourth was at the Charter-house; Philip and one other were young at Farthinghoe.

1. Thomas Thicknesse, the eldest of them, was elected from Eton School to King's College, Cambridge in 1724; B. A. 1728; M. A. 1732. He was a man of great virtue and learning; one of the Whitehall Preachers; had the Vicarage of Sawston in Cambridgeshire; was a candidate for the Provostship of the College, in January 1741-2, when Dr. George was elected; and died in the same year, on the 11th of October.

* Who died in 1794, aged 89. See vol. I. p. 426; VIII. p. 370.

2. Ralph

2. RALPH THICKNESSE was elected from Eton to King's College in 1727; B. A. 1730; M. A. 1736. He was an Assistant at Eton School, and a candidate with Mr. John Sumner, for the Undermastership of the School. He published an Edition of "Phædrus, with English Notes," in 1741; and, "Examples, rendered into proper Latin;" both printed at Pote's press. In 1742, in a contest at King's College, the Fellows, in their choice of a Provost, were so equally divided, that neither party could prevail*. Mr. Thicknesse, who was of the Whig party, but a moderate man, and esteemed by both, was desired immediately to take his Doctor's degree; and they would unite, and elect him†: but he did not live to receive that academical honour; dying suddenly, Oct. 11, 1742, as he was playing the first fiddle‡ in a composition of his

* The canvass was rather premature. Provost Snape died Dec. 30, 1742.

† "As the King was just setting out for Hanover, my Brother was obliged to go immediately to London to get his mandamus, and to apply to the Duke of Somerset, who was Chancellor of the University, the instant he arrived in London, which happened to be on a Sunday. He was utterly unknown to the Duke, but wrote him a short Letter, the copy of which now lies before me. The Duke, to his great surprize, sent to desire his company to dinner; my Brother accordingly went, was kindly received, and his request complied with. Previous to the dinner being served up, the company, consisting of ten persons beside the Duke, were sitting in the Great Hall; a servant entered, holding a silver staff in his right hand, something like a Bishop's crosier, and bare-headed, announced the splendid *repas* three times, thus: *Forte,—Piano,—Pianissimo.* 'My Lord Duke of Somerset —My Lord Duke of Somerset—My Lord Duke of Somerset— Your Grace's dinner is upon the table.' I believe my Brother was the only undignified Clergyman who was ever admitted to such an honour; and, as he died suddenly a few days after, he died without knowing why this singular mark of attention was shewn him; and therefore I will venture to account for it, from one expression in his letter to the Duke:—it is, 'nothing could induce me to give your Grace this trouble upon a Sunday, but the King's going so soon abroad.' The Duke, perhaps, did not lay much stress upon *the day:* but he was gratified, and perhaps flattered, to find a Clergyman who supposed he did." P. T.

‡ "Mr. Thicknesse's story of old Ashe, who turned his eldest son out of the house because he played a better fiddle than his father,

own in a morning concert at Bath*. A few days before his death, he had been appointed a Lieutenant of an Independent Company at Jamaica: his best friend, Sir Edward Walpole, having obtained for him that commission; with a promise of the King's leave of absence till a Company became vacant; which was then worth 1000*l.* a year. Sir Charles Hanbury Williams wrote a monumental inscription, to be placed over him in the Abbey Church at Bath†.

father, was, as he told it, fraught with excellent humour and pleasantry." P. T.—The story of Dr. Battie and Mr. Ralph Thicknesse, related in vol. IV. p. 727, (it should have been stated) was "written by Mr. Philip Thicknesse, brother of Ralph."

* Dr. Oliver, who was at his elbow when his head fell, was of opinion, that the stroke was hastened by the anxiety he was under for the well-performance of his composition; and wrote the following elegiac lines to his memory:

"Weep, oh! ye Wits, who ever laugh'd before,
Thicknesse, your favourite Thicknesse, jokes no more.
No more his Attic salt, his Roman fire,
The social band delighted shall admire.
Hush'd be all harmony, except the strain
That 's taught in mournful numbers to complain
How he, who sounds celestial could combine,
Was snatch'd from earth in heavenly choir to shine.
Ye Poets, sweet companions of his youth,
Quit all your fables, and adorn the truth;
In elegiac plaints his story tell,
How lov'd he liv'd, and how lamented fell."

† Part of which, but imperfectly remembered, was, "Near this place lie the remains of Ralph Thicknesse, M. A. and Fellow of King's College in Cambridge. In his youthful days he acquired all the polite Learning that could give ornament to the gown; which, with a sprightly wit and genius, rendered him agreeable and dear to all his friends. He thought Arms more becoming the manly age, and therefore joined the laurel to the ivy; but died when they were just interwoven to adorn his brow. Musick gave way to his unbended hours; and it was hard to determine whether he touched the strings himself, or set the numbers for others to do it, with the greatest exactness. That his last composition exceeded the skill of those who were to perform it, his sudden death was too fatal a proof. . . . . .

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from whence his soul indignant flew to that place where alone it could meet with the harmony that equalled it."

[Of another Ralph Thicknesse, a Physician, who died at Wigan, Feb. 12, 1790, æt. 72, see Gent. Mag. LX. 185, 272, 368, 399, 551; and more particularly a Letter from his son Ralph, p. 791.]

3. GEORGE

3. GEORGE THICKNESSE was educated on the foundation at Winchester School. He was elected Chaplain of St. Paul's School Oct. 5, 1737; Surmaster 1744; and High Master in August 1748. He was a man of great learning, wisdom, and moderation; he considered boys as rational beings, and to be governed by reason, not by the rod; and, without its use, that School, by his incessant assiduity*, was raised to the highest reputation. The Mercers' Company had so great an opinion of his worth, and so much gratitude for his services, that in 1769 they settled upon him, during his life, an annuity of 100 guineas, on the express condition that he named his successor; and Dr. Roberts accordingly succeeded him in the High Master's Chair.

William Holbech, Esq. a batchelor of large fortune at Farnborough in Warwickshire, whose memory will be ever revered by all who knew him, had been Mr. Thicknesse's friend from the time he was upon the foundation at Winchester; and, when he resigned St. Paul's School, the good old man desired him to retire to a wing of his old mansion-house at Mollington, which he had left standing for that purpose thirty years before. When Mr. Thicknesse arrived at this pleasant remnant of hospitality and goodness, he found a good fire burning upon all the hearths in the house; his binns filled with wines, and an annuity upon his table, the donation of the generous owner: but, alas! before the revolution of one year, whilst Mr. Thicknesse and

* About the year 1760 he began to feel the ill effects of this intense labour.—"When I called in Dr. Nicholls, thirty years ago," says Governor Thicknesse in 1790, "to my late departed Brother, I felt an impatience, amounting almost to anger, that he did not call for pen, ink, and paper; till he told me, 'he would not write, nor administer any medicine whatever. Your Brother's life,' said he, 'is of importance to the rising generation. He has kept his faculties too long upon the stretch, and has injured them. Nothing can be done, but giving him rest, repose, and perfect quietness; and then Time will recover the injury."
Memoirs, vol. III. p. 92.

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he were at dinner together, the good old man, in June 1771, threw his head back in his chair, and died without a groan. A character of him appeared in one of the County Papers thus concisely and truly drawn: "His hospitality was, according to the Apostle, without grudging; his integrity was unshaken; his benevolence was universal; and his piety towards God was sincere." Mr. Thicknesse, who was one of his executors, sent an express to Dijon, to recall his nephew and heir, who was just got thither on his way to Italy.

Soon after the death of Mr. Holbech, Mr. Thicknesse chose to leave the habitation allotted him, and to live in a hired house in the parish; and in 1784, upon the death of the proprietor of Arlescote, he became the tenant of the old mansion-house there, where he passed the remainder of his days, "beatus; procul negotiis; ambitione procul:" continuing to receive the annuity of 50*l.* settled on him by his excellent friend of Farnborough. Mr. Thicknesse survived Mr. Holbech many years; but died Dec. 18, 1790, in his 77th year, almost as suddenly; and though he left his pleasant abode, he never quitted the neighbourhood where so valuable a friend had invited him to spend the evening of his days. Humility distinguished every part of his life, but particularly the last act of it; for he directed "his body to be put into a common coffin, like a common man *(for such,* said he, *I am)*; and to be buried on the North side of Warmington churchyard, without any memorial to mark the spot;" where (to use the words of Mr. Francis, who was his scholar) "the wisest, the learnedest, quietest, and best man he ever knew was laid." His virtues made those who were connected with him happy; his temper made himself so. That vulgar celebrity which men call fame, he thoroughly despised; if that had been his object, his eminent talents would have entitled him to a great portion of it. But, while

while he lived, he heard with pleasure that his name was remembered with an affectionate veneration by his numerous scholars at their annual meetings. Though he is now beyond the reach of their gratitude, his claim to it did not end with his life. Something remained to be done, for an example to those who come after us, to unite the memory of this incomparable man with the existence of that School, of which he was the greatest benefactor since its founder Dean Colet, and to preserve them together as long as Learning shall exist in this kingdom.

This grateful duty was performed in 1791, when, at a public meeting of Eighty-one Gentlemen, at their Anniversary, on St. Paul's day, Jan. 25, it was unanimously resolved, "That a public testimony should be given of their respect to the memory of the late Mr. George Thicknesse, and of their veneration for his name: That a marble bust be carved at the expence of the meeting, and placed in the body of the School: And that it be earnestly recommended to the present and all future Masters of the School, to instruct the Scholars of the Upper Classes, to make honourable mention of the name and character of Mr. Thicknesse immediately after that of Dean Colet, in their Annual Speeches delivered in the School at Easter*."

4. The fourth brother, who was educated at the Charter-house, was probably "the Rev. Mr. Thicknesse," who died at Bath, Nov. 17, 1750.

5. and 6. Of the two next sons nothing is recorded but that one of them was living in 1725.

7. PHILIP THICKNESSE, "a seventh son without a daughter between," was born at Farthinghoe, Aug. 10, 1719; and, for some time after the death of his father, was placed at Aynhoe school; but soon removed, with his mother, to London; and, by

* At the Meeting in 1792, the Bust was placed in the Dinner-room, for the inspection of the Company, previous to its being put up in the School, where it now remains.

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the favour of Dr. Robert Freind, he was admitted a *gratis* (not a King's) scholar at Westminster; where he did not long remain, but was placed, on liking, with Mr. Marmaduke Tisdall, an Apothecary: but, that profession not suiting his inclination, he was permitted, in 1735, to accompany General Oglethorpe to Georgia; whence Mr. Thicknesse returned in 1737; and, as he was one of the first of the Emigrants who had arrived in this country, was invited to attend the Trustees who had the management of that Colony. During this attendance he had the promise of an Ensigncy in a Regiment then raising, under Colonel Oglethorpe, for its defence; but, by speaking the truth respecting the affairs of Georgia too plainly, he lost the Colonel's favour. At this time, however, his two brothers, Thomas and Ralph, both Fellows of King's College, were in high favour with Sir Edward Walpole; and the younger of them had steadily engaged in the interest of the Hon. Thomas Townshend, then M. P. for the University. By the recommendation, therefore, of those two gentlemen to Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. Philip Thicknesse obtained a Lieutenancy in an Independent Company at Jamaica*, where, for a considerable time, he was engaged in a variety of skirmishes with the Runaway Negroes in the Mountains; till, tired of this desultory warfare, and not agreeing cordially with some of his brother officers; hearing also that there was a talk of raising two Regiments in England; he obtained from Governor Trelawny permission for six months absence; and sailed for England in the latter end of the year 1740, in the Greenwich man of war; and obtained, in January 1740-1, the post of Captain-Lieutenant in Brigadier Jeffries's Marine Regiment of Foot.

In 1742 he married Maria, the only daughter of

* Mr. Townshend, to whose friendship he owed this promotion, said to him, "You have this Commission from a desire I have *to serve you*; but I have promised your Brother to push you up to the rank of Captain from my regard to *him*."

Mr. John Lanove, of Southampton, a French Refugee; whose wife was the only daughter of Mr. Berenger, of the same country, and under the same circumstances; and who, when he died, left his money (about 10,000*l.*) to accumulate, interest-upon-interest, during Mr. Lanove's life; and at his death to be divided equally between his children, when they shall arrive at the age of 24. Under this will, Mr. Thicknesse expected, at a period which he thought might not be very distant, the reversion of 40,000*l.*; but he was grievously disappointed.

Early in 1744-5 he was sent up the Mediterranean, in the Ipswich, with Admiral Medley, as his Captain of Marines; and was a sufferer in a most tremendous storm, near the Land's End, Feb. 27, in which the Admiral's ship, with a large fleet under his convoy, sustained considerable damage.

Returning to England after about a year's absence, he represents "himself and his *forty-thousand-pounder*, as reduced by the Peace to short allowance; from between *two and three hundred* a year, to live upon barely *ninety-two*." One part of this defalcation arose from the non-payment of an annuity of 50*l.* which the father-in-law had engaged to pay him; but which, by the obstinacy of a wife by whom he was governed, Mr. Lanove was persuaded to withhold. This produced a quarrel; and Mr. Thicknesse, packing up his wife and three children, set off in a common waggon for Romsey; whence the good old Lord Palmerston forwarded them to Bath in his coach and six. With this wife he *starved* for seven years. She brought him four children; but died early in 1749, as at the same time did two of her children, of the *Pelham Fever**, which had also nearly killed her husband. Mr. Lanove soon after died broken-hearted, having first burnt his will (a circumstance by which Mr. Thicknesse obtained about 5000*l.*); and the widow, whose

* A malignant Fever, which had proved very fatal in the family of Mr. Pelham, at that time Prime Minister.

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mind was deranged, jumped out of her first-floor window, and impaled herself on the spikes, before her own door, in the High Street, Southampton.

Mr. Thicknesse married, secondly, Nov. 10, 1749, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Earl of Castlehaven, with whom he resided for some time at Acton. With this Lady he also received 5000*l.*; with part of which (1500*l.*) he purchased, in February 1753, the Lieutenant-governorship of Landguard Fort; and with that honourable situation he was highly delighted, till the beginning of March 1762; when an unfortunate dispute with Mr. Vernon, then Colonel of the Suffolk Militia (afterwards Lord Orwell, and Earl of Shipbrook*) very seriously interrupted his comforts; a circumstance much aggravated by the death of his wife†.

* In consequence of this dispute, Mr. Thicknesse sent the Colonel a present of a *wooden gun*. This produced an action for a libel by way of *reply*, and constitutes a *new case* on the books; writing alone having, before this time, been usually considered as subject to this appellation. Mr. (afterwards Chief Justice) De Grey was Counsel for the Defendant; and expressed himself greatly astonished 'that the nephew of a renowned Commander, the Hero of Porto Bello, should bring an action against a Brother Officer on such a contemptible occasion;' and the laugh of the day was assuredly against him. But it was no laughing matter to his adversary; for Governor Thicknesse was confined for three months in the King's Bench prison, and fined in 300*l.* But his gaiety did not forsake him, for he had a painting of a gun placed above the door of his apartment (the same afterwards inhabited by Mr. Wilkes), which from that time received the appellation of the *Gun-room*. On his return to the country, the Colonel declined attending a public dinner until he learned that Governor Thicknesse was not to be there; and he was greatly discomposed on receiving a polite letter from Mrs. Thicknesse, intimating, 'that, if he would be at the ball in the evening, she would meet him *as sure as a gun*.' As a proof of his good-nature, however, it ought not to be omitted, that he afterwards visited Mrs. Thicknesse at Bath, whilst Earl of Shipbrooke. See Mr. Thicknesse's Memoirs, vol. II. p. 3.

† "Wednesday last [March 30] died at Land-guard Fort, Lady Elizabeth Thicknesse, daughter of the late Lord Audley, Earl of Castlehaven. After spending a life of 37 years in the utmost simplicity of manners, she quitted it with almost unexampled fortitude and resignation; yet not without those anxious cares about those she loved and left, that a tender and susceptible heart

On the 27th of September following, he married a third wife, the daughter of Thomas Ford*, Esq. an eminent Solicitor, and Clerk of the Arraigns; and the first years of this marriage glided smoothly away. During the winter they lived in the Governor's apartments at Land-guard Fort, where they received and returned the visits of the neighbouring Nobility and Gentry; and in the summer months they inhabited a pretty little place called Felixstow cottage†

must feel on the near approach of an eternal separation from them. On her marriage to a Protestant (of small fortune), she was totally neglected for fourteen years by her nearest relations; but, as that separation proved a means of removing the religious errors in which she had been educated, and being conscious she had not merited such disregard, she rather considered it as a fortunate event, so far as it concerned her own happiness." *Ipswich Journal, April* 3, 1762.

Her children were, 1. Samuel Tuchet Thicknesse, born Jan. 14, 1752, died young. 2. George Tuchet, born Feb. 4, 1757; assumed the name of Tuchet, April 3, 1784; and, on the death of his uncle, the fifth Earl of Castlehaven, succeeded to the Barony of Audley, which he still enjoys. 3. Philip, born June 3, 1760; married 1786. Elizabeth, born Aug. 4, 1750; Charlotte, born Oct. 18, 1751, died soon after; Joyce, born March 25, 1753. —Speaking of their Mother in 1791, he calls her "a very sensible, virtuous, good-tempered woman; by whom," he adds, "I had several children; four of whom are still living, two sons, and two daughters. The two former are very well known to the world. The two latter are unknown, being placed in different Convents, in France; to both of whom I have *now* given an affectionate invitation (if the National Assembly should dismiss them) to return to a Father to whom they have always behaved with duty, respect, and affection; and whom I much value and esteem for their virtues, however I may, as I always did, disapprove their plan of life, which was utterly against my will and advice; to my eldest daughter in particular; for there were some reasons why the youngest was not fit for the world's eye, owing to the violence of the small pox."

* "On Monday was married, at Land-guard Fort, Lieutenant-Governor Thicknesse to Miss Anne Ford. This Gentleman, who is a Volunteer in Colonel Sir Armine Wodehouse's Battalion of Militia, had the honour to receive his wife from the hand of his Colonel; and was married in the private uniform of that respectable Corps." *Ipswich Journal, Oct.* 2, 1762. — Mr. Ford's death was announced in Gent. Mag. 1768, p, 303.

† A perspective view of this Cottage (probably drawn by Gainsborough) was engraved. Gough's Brit. Top. II. 257. — See a description

(now in possession of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart.), at three miles distance; which was merely a fisherman's hut, converted by the taste of Mr. Thicknesse, and afterwards embellished by the pencil of his wife, into a charming little residence, where he amused himself in field sports and literary pursuits*.

In the Spring of 1766, having then six children living (four by his former wives, and two by the third wife), he obtained permission to resign his Government to Captain Singleton, on advantageous terms; and retired into France, where he resided from May till October, and placed his daughter Elizabeth for education in a nunnery at Ardres. Joyce, the younger sister, was afterwards placed in another nunnery. He detailed the particulars of this journey, in the St. James's Chronicle, under the title of *A Wanderer;* and afterwards gave them to the Publick, much altered and enlarged, as "Observations on the Customs and Manners of the French Nation†; in a Series of Letters, in which that Nation is vindicated from the Misrepresentations of some late Writers‡," alluding more especially to Dr. Smollett.

a description of this Cottage, from the pen of Mrs. Thicknesse, in "The School for Fashion." See also "The Harwich Guide," by J. Raw, p. 83; in which the present state of it is described. Mr. Raw's account was taken from the Memoir of Mrs. Thicknesse in the eighth volume of "Public Characters."

* Mr. Thicknesse was Author of a Letter in the First Volume of the "Museum Rusticum" (1763) on Trees and Shrubs which will thrive near the Sea — of another Letter in the same Volume, respecting an extraordinary Phænomenon observed on a Plant, *Chrysanthemum*—of a third, on the Advantages of cultivating Lucern.—In the Second Volume, a Letter on the Tea Plant of Carolina; and a Letter on the Use of Cragg as a Manure in Suffolk.—In 1764 he commenced Author in due form, by publishing "A Letter to a young Lady," 4to.—In 1765, "Man-midwifery analysed," 4to; "Proceedings of a Court Martial," 4to; and "Narrative of what passed with Sir Harry Erskine," 8vo.

† See a good epitome of this very entertaining Volume in Gent. Mag. vol. XXXVI. p. 594.—A Second Edition was published in 1779, and a third in 1789.

‡ This was followed by "Useful Hints to those who make the Tour

The Governor's abode, on his return to England, was at a pretty little villa near Welling, Herts; which an unexpected event soon induced him to relinquish. His father-in-law Mr. Ford died May 3, 1768; and a small estate in Wales, within two miles of Pont-y-Pool, having devolved on Mrs. Thicknesse, as heiress to her mother, it was determined to repair thither, as the spot was known to be beautiful and romantic; and the genius of the Governor soon converted it into a Paradise: but an incident soon occurred, which produced another change of situation. By the sudden death of his mother-in-law, Madam Lanove, Mr. Thicknesse considered himself entitled to 12,000*l*; and had always looked forward to that event, as a provision for his old age, as well as for his family. Accordingly, he immediately repaired to Bath, to complete the education of his children, and introduce them properly into the world: and, for that purpose, he purchased a house in the Crescent; and built *St. Catherine's Hermitage*, romantically situated on the swell of a hill, then about three quarters of a mile distant from Bath; intended as a quiet retreat, in which Mrs. Thicknesse could educate the children, uninterrupted by the cares and ceremonies of the world *. But the prospects which he had indulged, of inheriting the Berenger property, were annihilated, first by a Decree against him in Chancery, and again by an unsuccessful Appeal to the House of Lords.

In 1775, therefore, "driven out of his own country," he tells us, "with eight children in his train," and imagining he could live any where cheaper than in England," he fixed upon Spain, and determined

Tour of France, 1768," 8vo; "Account of some Persons starved to death at Datchworth, Herts, 1769," 4to; with a curious cut of the Poor-house there. "Sketches and Characters of the most eminent and most singular Persons now living, 1770;" and "A Treatise on the Art of Decyphering, 1772," 8vo.

* As Bath has since been considerably extended, the Hermitage has long ceased to possess its *solitary* appearance.

to

to remove thither. On the 20th of June he arrived at Calais, which he describes as "a sort of enlarged King's Bench prison, where the English fugitives live within *the Rules*, and the French inhabitants make it a rule to oppress and distress them." After visiting his two daughters, he proceeded to cross the Pyrenees. This excursion employed him till November 1776; and produced "A Year's Journey through France and Spain, 1777*;" 2 vols. 8vo.

From this time Mr. Thicknesse appears to have been for a few years stationary at Bath.

His "New Prose Bath Guide†" appeared in 1778; the "Valetudinarian's Bath Guide, or the Means of obtaining long Life and Health," in 1780; his "Letter to Dr. Falconer of Bath," and "Queries to Lord Audley," in 1782.

* A second Edition appeared in 1779, and a third in 1789.

† This was dedicated, "by permission," to Lord Chancellor Thurlow; and led to the following correspondence:

"The Chancellor presents his best respects to Mr. Thicknesse; and returns him many thanks for a very agreeable morning's amusement; and for the many important advices, and useful truths, he met with. It seems to be the most useful way of teaching; but it certainly is the most pleasant, to hear the Sage, *ridentem dicere verum. Bath, Aug.* 26, 1780."

"Lord Thurlow presents his best respects to Mr. and Mrs. Thicknesse; and assures them, that he knows of no cause to complain of any part of Mr. Thicknesse's carriage; and least of all, the circumstance of sending the head‡ to Ormond-street, which has been kept in a closet ever since; and if Mr. Thicknesse will call for it in Ormond-street, it will be returned to him. He wishes him, Mrs. Thicknesse, and Miss, a pleasant journey to England." [*Hotel de Bourbon, at Lisle*, 1783.]

"This comes from one who esteems you, and has obligations to you, which he feels in the fullest force, although he has reason to believe you think him insensible to them. The inclosed bill [25*l.*] will, perhaps, suffice to acquit those of a pecuniary nature, and, by doing so, fulfil a duty of mere justice. He wishes he could as easily acquit the debt of gratitude. This Letter is a secret; and the Writer is desirous it should remain so. When he sees you, he will reveal himself. *Aug.* 21, 1786."

‡ "The head and hand of Count Struenzee; modelled and coloured in wax,—the size of life—which I (knowing his Lordship admired it) took the liberty to leave in Ormond-street, before I went abroad, having then, as I told his Lordship, no place to put my *own head in*. I knew his Lordship considered it as the first piece of art in Britain." P. T.

In

In the Autumn of 1782 he made a third excursion to the Continent, which produced in 1783, "Pere Pascal, a Monk of Montserrat, vindicated; in a Charge brought against him by a Noble Earl of Great Britain;" and, in 1784, "A Year's Journey through the Pais Bas*, or Austrian Netherlands†.

* In consequence of the notice taken of this Tour in Gent. Mag. LV. 978, Mr. Thicknesse communicated the following Letter, addressed to him by the Prince of Ligne, "on receiving a Present of the very Pistols which John Duke of Marlborough wore on his Saddle when he rode in state before the Walls of Brussels:"

"I am so penetrated with gratitude and joy, Sir, that, while I am going to express both of them, I cannot but assure you, that, if the Pope had given me St. Peter's keys‡, and even those of Paradise, they would not have pleased me so much. May the pistols of that great man render me as serviceable to England! May I find, before I die, a Hockstedt! I have found in you a Friend, as I could not have received a greater proof of Friendship. You have inspired me with the same, and also with admiration. Be convinced of the distinguished regard with which I have the honour to be, Sir, your most humble and most obedient servant, THE PRINCE OF LIGNE.

"I will never part with my dear pistols."

A second Edition was published in 1779, and a third in 1786, with considerable Additions; and the Routes through Germany, Holland, and Switzerland, Difference of Money, &c.

† It was in this Tour that he formed a very pleasant intimacy with Abbé Mann, which, by an accidental mistake, had been nearly broken off at the very commencement. But an explanation took place, in the following Letter from the Abbé: "I was honoured with your Letter, and am sorry to see the subject of it gives you so much pain. Therefore, to contribute as much as lies in me to your tranquillity on that head, I answer it without delay. What those two worthy gentlemen, Governor Ellis§ and Mr. Bosville‖ (whose friendship I singularly esteem and cherish) told you, is most certainly true. When I came to return your visit, and to pay my respects to your lady and family, word was brought me at the Apothecary's door, *qu'étant en grande visite on ne pouvoit pas me reçevoir*, or in some such words as those, but precisely the same meaning. Being rather surprised, I asked my man repeatedly if he had asked for you by name, and if he was

‡ "Yet this Prince afterwards declined getting Mr. Thicknesse *a key* to open the park-gate opposite to his house, though he had given what he thought more valuable than *the keys* of the gates of Paradise. P. T." Another Letter, "on desiring his Highness to permit him to publish his Letters," is printed in Gent. Mag. LVI. 109.—The Prince of Ligne was defended by *Des Sablons* (David Wells, Esq. F. S. A.) p. 282; and the story detailed more at large by Mr. Thicknesse, p. 391.

§ Of whom see hereafter, p. 533.

‖ The celebrated Colonel William Bosville, who died Dec. 16, 1813, æt. 69; and of whom see Gent. Mag. LXXXIII. 640, 704.

ertain

In 1784, Mr. Thicknesse erected a rustic monument to the memory of the unfortunate Chatterton; which

certain of the answer he brought me? On his assuring it, and knowing by many years experience his exactitude and fidelity in giving or receiving a message, I could no longer doubt it. The only sentiment it inspired me with was, to make me give way to my natural bent and tendency of mind, which inclines me almost irresistibly to retirement. This disposition, which makes me shun connexions as much as I can with decency, does not make me less a friend to mankind in general; nor did the little accident above mentioned make me esteem or respect you less than before. I am conscious, and intimately persuaded, that whatever happens is for our greater good, if we will make a proper use of it. Why then should such little rubs as these, even when really grounded, disturb that tranquillity and peace of mind, which is the greatest blessing of this life? But this same peace and equanimity is hard to preserve, amidst the strife and jarring disposition of a tumultuous world. In the throng of mankind we are apt to jostle each other; and whoever does not love to be jostled must keep as much out of the crowd, and as far from it, as the duties of the station wherein Providence has placed him, and that benevolence which he owes to his fellow creatures, will allow. It is on this principle that I steer my conduct, and form my way of living, which appears particular to many, as doubtless, Sir, you must have remarked during your stay at Brussels. But so long as it is prejudicial to no one, and whilst it secures me an interior peace, which I would not exchange for all the enjoyments which riches and ambition could give, I am little inclined to change it for that way of living which the world calls more rational than mine, though my best friends blame and reproach me for it. I do not mean to say by all this, that my way of life secures me from all rubs, and from being jostled now and then in the path of life, as well as others; but it makes me bear them with patience and tranquillity, and to look upon them as pieces of bad road, which inevitably occur to every one in his journey to futurity, and which must be passed over whether we will or no. Such as these I call the repeated endeavours of several to supplant and asperse me in the esteem of the Heads of Government, by representing me as a caballer and intriguer; and others to make the chief Prelates believe, that I am without Religion, and a secret enemy to the Church. In short, hardly an obscure brochure or satire comes out of late, but my name is found in it. These, some would say, are rubs sufficient to merit resentment. 'Tis true; and my resentment is, to despise them in silence, to walk on quietly, and as straight as I can, in the path of life, leaving my justification to that Divine Providence who sees what I am, who will bring every thing to light in due time, and in the end will completely rectify all.

"Excuse, my dear Sir, all the egotism which this letter contains, and which ill suits those sentiments I make profession of. Be it

as

was soon after inscribed with the name of one of his own daughters, snatched away in the prime of life*,

as it may, I would not have said so much of myself and of my way of living, had it not been to pacify your feelings on a subject which I do not think merits so much sensibility. I am at present fully persuaded, that the message which made me drop farther connexions never came from you; but before that, nay, long before I had the honour of being personally acquainted with you, the uprightness as well as the sensibility of your heart attached me to you: the sentiments you saw at our first meeting was the real expression of it. Another reason joined: I thought you unhappy; for a great degree of sensibility must produce pain in proportion; and my heart is not insensible towards those that suffer. These, my dear Sir, have been, and will continue to be, my sentiments in your regard. I am obliged to you for that esteem which you testify for me; and how little soever I may merit it, I beg you will continue it me; for the esteem of every honest man is one of the goods of this life. When you see Governor Ellis and Mr. Bosville, I beg you would say all that is kind to them from me, and assure them of the sincere pleasure I shall have in seeing them in good health at their return through Brussels. Believe me to be, with the greatest respect and esteem, Sir,

"Your most obedient, and very humble servant, T. A. MANN."

"At this period," says Governor Thicknesse, "Abbé Mann appears to be near 50 years of age, a gentleman of the most comely countenance, and above the ordinary size of men. He is at this time *en bon point;* but he informed me, that some years back he was very corpulent, and so exceedingly afflicted with the gout, that it was become almost insupportable, being unable to walk, and constantly, during the paroxysms, apprehensive of its attacking the vitals. Under these repeated and violent fits, he suffered so much, that he determined to try Dr. Storck's hemlock medicine, and accordingly consulted his German Physician upon that subject. His Physician highly approved of the resolution he had taken; and the Abbé began this medicine by taking at first small quantities, and increasing the dose till he found the wonderful effects; for he became less corpulent, escaped the usual fits of the gout, and has now been some years perfectly free from it, and frequently walks three or four leagues in a morning by way of bodily exercise." See more on this subject in Gent. Mag. LV. 978; and Mr. Thicknesse's statement of the case of Sir John Duntze, LVI. 108.

* "Some years since, I had scooped out a cave on the side of the dingle, under the spreading roots of an ash tree, and turned a rude arch in front of it; and there placed, cut in relief, the head of that wonderful genius, with the following lines:

'Sacred to the memory of THOMAS CHATTERTON.
Unfortunate Boy!

Short

In 1785, Mr. Thicknesse published "A Letter to the Earl of Coventry," 8vo; and in that year he commenced his correspondence with Mr. Urban*, under the signature of *Polyxena*; which he continued, under that of *A Wanderer*, his own initials, and other designations†, till nearly the day of his death,

Short and evil were thy days;
but the vigour of thy genius shall immortalize thee,
Unfortunate Boy!
Poorly wast thou accommodated
during thy short sojourning among us,
Thou livedst unnoticed;
but thy Fame shall never die.'

"Since which, the long, painful, and hopeless illness of my daughter, which had worn her down to death, and her parents to such a deep sorrow, that the idea of the procession of removing her remains down the hill seemed to us but one remove less painful than that fatal remove between life and death; and therefore, as she was virtuous, dutiful, and not void of some genius, we have deposited her body beneath the only monumental stone raised in Britain to the greatest genius Britain, or perhaps any other nation under the sun, has produced. P. T."

* In June 1785, his humanity induced him to communicate to the publick "an effectual Dissolvent for the Stone, then recently discovered by Mr. Benjamin Colborne, of Bath (father-in-law to Sir Matthew White Ridley), a man of ample fortune, of the utmost candour, and unbounded philanthropy." See Gent. Mag. LV. 501; LVI. 450, 794; LVII. 44.

† In LVI. 107, is a very particular account by him, with a Plate, of an antient Monument discovered at Rheims.

"Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 1, 1785.

"It is said that Lord Orford has a Mackaw that has laid eggs, and hatched. Now I can assure you, that Captain John Willyams, late of Canterbury, a very respectable character, had a large *Coch* Mackaw many years in his possession, which laid several eggs‡.—Two Cuckows are never seen together; and there is much reason to believe that it is an hermaphrodite bird. Certain it is that it never builds a nest, nor attends its young; but leaves the propagation, or rather education, of its species to the hedge-sparrow, or some other small bird. The young Cuckow has a fascinating power not much known; but I once had a young Thrush and a young Cuckow together in the same cage; and, as soon as the Thrush could feed himself, he constantly fed the Cuckow, so as even to starve himself to death. The ingenious Mr. Daines Barrington is extremely mistaken in his account of the Cuckow; for, though it neglects to hatch or rear up its

‡ This assertion led to a controversy on the subject of Miracles with Dr. Milner and the Rev. Joseph Berington.

offspring,

In 1786, he gave a public testimonial of his veneration for Mr. Howard*, *the Visitor of Prisons*; whose merits he had duly noticed in his "Journey through the Pais Bas;" and in 1787 paid a handsome tribute of respect to a gallant Naval Officer†.

offspring, when the young one is able to fly, the old one sits near him, teaches him his language, and then beats him out of the poor hedge-sparrow's nest. No bird sings any note he has not heard from the Parent-bird; not one black-bird among a thousand has the note known to bird-fanciers by the name of the *shee jugg*, because the parent-bird never utters that note after the month of March, and consequently it is a March bird that has it."

PHILIP THICKNESSE."

* "Mr. URBAN, *Hermitage, near Bath, July* 2, 1786.

"Though it has been my lot *(I will not say my happy lot)* to have lived with, and conversed much among, what are generally called the *great men* of this Nation; yet I consider the greatest honour I have received, during a long and chequered life, to be a visit made me *en personne* by Mr. Howard; his *unsolicited* name as a subscriber to a poor performance of mine; and a present of his own immortal deeds; deeds so fraught with benevolence, and told with such modesty, humility, and philanthropy, that he who can read them without feeling a reverential awe for the *doer*, must be unworthy of the name of man. I therefore send you a draft on Messrs. Hoares for one guinea, that I may contribute my mite towards the erection of a Statue to immortalize the person of Mr. Howard: his virtues and his writings will immortalize his name. I am sorry to say it is inconvenient for me to do more; yet, rather than the work should not be carried into immediate execution while the worthy and modest object of it is abroad, you may call upon me for nine more; for who would not put themselves to some inconvenience to render respect to the memory (as Dr. Lettsom justly styles him) of the GOD-LIKE HOWARD? One stately tree in my garden has long since borne his name on its rind: and may the hand wither, like its leaves in Autumn, who dares to erase it! POLYXENA."

† "Mr. URBAN, *April* 20, 1787.

"As your Magazine records the lives, and deaths, of great and good men; permit me to desire your insertion of the following lines, which came into my hands without knowing the Author; but a long acquaintance with the valuable subject enables me to pronounce them a just tribute to the memory of one of the worthiest men, a long life, and a most extensive acquaintance, Fate has thrown in my way. Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart. (who died April 17, 1787, æt. 60) was, in his early days, an Officer in the British Navy; and after the title and family estate devolved to him, he was one of those HOSPITABLE generous friendly ountry Gentlemen, of which this Nation (alas! in these days) can boast of few remaining.

"Those

In 1787 he published his "Letter to Dr. James Makittrick Adair," 8vo; and, in 1788, "Memoirs of the Life and Paintings of Mr. Gainsborough;" and Two Volumes of "Memoirs* and Anecdotes

"Those generous hearts, that manly worth can charm,
Which friendship and domestic virtues warm,
Will here their sympathetic off'rings leave,
Indulging sorrow at their Gresley's grave;
For such he was as, in far better days,
Were dauntless England's pride, support, and praise;
BRAVE, ARTLESS, UPRIGHT, HOSPITABLE, KIND,
The fairest copy of the ancient mind;
A life rever'd, in bounteous goodness past,
O'er his high trac'd descent congenial lustre cast†.

"Sir Nigel is succeeded by his only son, and represented by a numerous and beautiful offspring of lovely daughters. P. T."

* In these "Memoirs," which are a collection of those anecdotes and shrewd observations with which the Collector had long amused the world, Mr. Thicknesse goes on to relate such anecdotes of his early life at Jamaica as had been misrepresented by Dr. Adair; and, like other communicative people, "whose lungs have been in respiration upwards of 68 years," intermixes other stories, of Chancellor Thurlow; 'Squire W. of Wiltshire; Mrs. Thicknesse's favourite parrot; a miniature, presented, with some difficulty, to the Queen (a story in which Mr. Dutens acts a principal part); George I. and Col. Kempenfeldt; Admirals Medley and Buckle; Dr. Dodd, and his projected escape; a Serjeant shot for desertion; the famous Mr. St. André and Mary Tofts; an itinerant Player; Lord Coventry and the Monk of Montserrat; and a few remarks on Libels and Slavery—a subject on which Mr. Thicknesse thought his contemporaries were making more haste than good speed: "That Englishmen,

† "Sir Nigel Gresley," says another Correspondent, "possessed a character that ought not to be passed by with one eulogium, however just, and with one testimony of public regret, however sincere. The nature of this Baronet was good-nature. He was a kind husband, a tender father, a zealous friend, an hospitable neighbour. He was brave without boasting, and was just such a man as Sterne describes his uncle Toby, to whose kindness the weak would fly for protection. His manners were simple and unaffected, not such as are formed by the dancing-master, or acquired in a foreign tour. They were far better, and had a nobler source, for they sprung from an excellent heart. He had a soul for sympathy, and a tear for pity. His form, indeed, was robust beyond common appearance; but his dispositions were mild, generous, and unsuspecting. It was rather a difficult matter to make him think ill, and it was very easy to persuade him to think well, of others. These, and their associate virtues, had, in some part of his life, involved him in difficulty and inconvenience. Indeed, cold, inanimate prudence might say, that such qualities are not formed for what is called the prosperity of this world; and it may be true; but they will stand him in *good-stead* in that world whither he is gone. While his family lament, and his friends regret his loss, a distant and forgotten admirer of his character lays an humble tribute of regard upon his grave."

who

of Philip Thicknesse, late Governor of Land-guard Fort; and, unfortunately, Father to George Touchet Baron Audley."

who boast of more freedom than perhaps they possess, should countenance Slavery, is a shame; but that they have taken the matter up all at once, with too much ardour (and perhaps too it originated with some sinister views) there can be no doubt. That the Negroes are a species of the human race, I cannot deny; but that they are an inferior, and a very different order of men, I sincerely believe. I have seen and conversed much with them in what we call their state of Slavery; and yet, by living long with them in the Island of Jamaica, it never was my lot to see those acts of cruelty and oppression with which the native white men of those climates are now accused. Warmth of temper the climate certainly conveys to them; but it is *accompanied with generosity and humanity in a great degree*; and the lives of their Slaves appear in my eyes much preferable to the *white slaves* among us; for what else are the Day-labourers of England, Ireland, and Scotland? They indeed serve a variety of Masters instead of one; but does that mend their condition? There is an old Negro servant now living at Bath, to whom I put the following questions: 'Do you know the condition of your countrymen in Slavery in our West India Islands?' 'I do, very well.'—'Do you know the condition of the Day-labourers in this country?' 'I do, perfectly.'—'Then put your hand to your bosom, and tell me, truly, which of the two kinds of life you would prefer, were you to live your time over again?' 'That of Slavery,' said he, 'ten to one.'—If a race of Blacks were to be placed under the Frigid Zone, they would continue as black as under the Torrid. The bile of the Negro is black; that of the white man yellow; but there are many other proofs of their being a very distinct race of the human kind. Do the Indians of North America, or any Nation under the sun, besides the Negroes, traffic in human flesh? The condition of the Negroes of our Islands in Slavery is preferable to their freedom in their own, if a life of perpetual fear of the hands of the greatest and cruelest tyrants upon the earth can be called freedom. Do the advocates for Slavery believe, that, if a gentleman emancipated his whole plantation of slaves to-day, and desired their labour *for hire* to-morrow, to cut down his canes, &c. they would serve him?' If they do, they are mistaken; not one of them would: and if they were to come to this country, which God and the Parliament forbid, no man would ever set them either hedging, ditching, or ploughing. Did any man ever see a Negro in England at work? I never did, except now and then to serve the mason or bricklayer with mortar. They would be either domestic servants, or street beggars; and the English nation would, in another century, degenerate into a race of Portuguese. If they are to be free, let it be to return to their own

In the second volume, dated Dec. 25, 1788, Mr. Thicknesse again appears before the publick * in the

own country, not to this. The prudent policy of the French nation should not be overlooked. They will not suffer a Negro to land in their kingdom; therefore we shall soon be peopled with them from all quarters. The giving freedom to the Negro, and giving up the West India Islands, are synonymous terms. If we give them freedom, and compel them to work, they are no longer free; and while the earth there will produce yams, plantains, cocoes, &c. Negroes will only plant them. White men cannot bear the violence of the sun in those climates, even without labour; but God has given the Negroes hair to protect them from the *coup du soleil*.—The manner of their being brought down the rivers of Africa, some 100 miles, their package one upon another, and the cruel treatment on the way by their own complexioned tyrants, is too dreadful to relate; but it is contrary to the interest, and I hope to the disposition, of our Guinea traders in general, to treat them cruelly on ship-board. Here and there white tyrants arise, whose delight it may be to extirpate whole nations. This nation has set Mr. Pitt, by their numerous Petitions in favour of the Blacks, a most arduous task; for, granting it, he must ruin the West India Islands; and, declining it, he may rouse the Negroes into a general rebellion, as they all now consider the whole British Empire are united in wishing to set them free. I have seen the slaves of the West Indies, and the slaves of the galleys; but the *veriest* slaves I have ever seen are the day-labourers of England and Ireland, and the *all-work* maid-servants of London. While such a hue and cry is made about the freedom of Black Slaves, hundreds of free-born Englishmen are actually in slavery under the Barbarian Moors in Africa, who are not thought of. There are in our West India Islands, particularly in Jamaica, a great number of free Negroes and Mulattoes, who possess Slaves of their own; and it is among them only cruelties are exercised."

* In the second volume he introduces the following anecdote: "Lady Mary Touchet, a beautiful English woman, and sister to my late wife, made her first appearance at a Ball at Paris, given by the Pretender just before his expedition in Scotland, in the year 1745. The Prince, not only attracted by her personal charms, but being the sister to an English Catholic Peer, took her out as his partner; and before they parted, he communicated to her whither he was going, and the importance of his expedition. I cannot tell, but I can easily conceive, to what a pitch of enthusiasm a beautiful young English woman, of the same religious principles, and so particularly honoured at that time, might be led to say upon so trying an occasion; but, whatever it were, he instantly took a penknife from his pocket, ript the star from his breast, and gave it her as a token of his particular regard; and I doubt not that she concluded such an external mark

of

character of a man of great sensibility—in some instances very ill used—but no respector of persons;

of his partiality, had he succeeded, was given as a prelude to the offer of a more precious jewel, which had laid under the star within his bosom. As that beautiful woman died at the age of 20, the star fell into the lap of her sister; and, as she soon after fell into mine, I became possessed of that inestimable badge of distinction, together with a fine portrait of the Prince by Hussey. Being a Whig, and a military man, I did not think it right to keep either of them in my possession; and a simple old Jacobite lady offered me a considerable sum of money for them; but, having three nieces, whose father had lived in intimacy with the late Sir John Dolben, I presented both to them, and I believe that valuable relick of the departed Prince Charles is now in the possession of Mrs. Lloyd, my eldest niece, and wife of the present Dean of Norwich. Lady Mary Touchet was the first woman who appeared in England in a French dress, about the year 1748, which was then so particular, that she never went out at Bath, the place of her constant residence, without being followed by a crowd; for at that time the general dress of France was deemed so *outré* in this country, that in most eyes it diminished the charms of both her face and person, which she otherwise had the utmost claim to. She danced on the Friday night ball, and died the Sunday following. A lady, who assisted in laying her out, told me she could scarcely believe she was dead; for that she never saw so much beauty in life, and that she exceeded in symmetry even Titian's Venus. That this unfortunate man was in London about the year 1754, I can positively assert. He came hither contrary to the opinions of his friends abroad; but he was determined, he said, to see the Capital of that Kingdom over which he thought himself born to reign. After being a few days at a lady's house in Essex Street in the Strand, he was met by one who knew his person, in Hyde Park, and who made an attempt to kneel to him. This circumstance so alarmed the lady at whose house he resided, that a boat was procured the same night, and he returned instantly to France. Monsieur Massac, late Secretary to the Duke de Noailles, told me he was sent to treat with the Prince relative to a subsequent attempt to invade England. M. Massac dined with him, and had much conversation on the subject; but observed that he was rather a weak man, bigoted to his religion, and unable to refrain from the bottle, the only benefit, he said, he had acquired by his expedition among his countrymen in Scotland. Mr. Segrave, an Irish officer with only one arm, formerly well known at the *Caffée de Cond* at Paris, assured me that he had been with the Prince in England between the years 1745 and 1756, and that they had laid a plan of seizing the person of the King (George the Second) as he returned from the Play, by a body of Irish chairmen, who were to knock the servants from behind

and at the end of it advertizes his *Hermitage near Bath*, for sale, on June 15, 1789.

behind his coach, extinguish the lights, and create confusion; while a party carried the King to the water-side, and hurried him away to France. It is certain that the late King often returned from the Theatres in so private a manner that such an attempt was not impracticable; for what could not a hundred or two desperate villains effect, at eleven o'clock at night, in any of the public streets of London? Ten minutes start would do it; and they could not have failed of a much greater length of time. He also told me that they had more than 1500 Irish chairmen, or that class of people, who were to assemble opposite the Duke of Newcastle's house in Lincoln's Inn Fields the instant they heard any particular news relative to the Pretender. I cannot vouch for the truth of this story; but it may be right to relate it; to prevent such an attempt, should any other Pretender start up, for I have the best authority to say such a thing is practicable, and that a person was taken off in broad day-light, and in the middle of a large city, though under the protection of an English Major and seven old French women, and that too by an individual. There are many people now living at Southampton who remember that transaction. It was not a King, it is true, who was taken off, nor was it a man; but before the surprize of the Major and his female party were over, the Lady was far out of their reach."

"Mr. URBAN, *Bath, July* 2, 1788.

"I had the honour to be nearly related to Mr. Justice Blencowe, the father of Mr. William Blencowe, who was the first person to whom Government allowed a salary as decypherer; and I will tell you how he obtained it; it was by going to the Minister unknown, and, I believe, unrecommended, and asking for it. The Minister, surprised, asked him, what pretensions he, a stranger, had to ask such a boon of him? 'Because, Sir,' said he, 'I am qualified to execute it.' 'Can you,' said the Minister, 'then decypher these two letters' (for the want of a decypherer of those letters occasioned the proposed recompence). Mr. Blencowe soon returned with the letters properly decyphered, and had the employment, and, I think, two or three hundred pounds a year. He was soon after seized with a violent fever, from which no man could have shewn more anxiety to get over, and did so; but soon relapsed, and shot himself, having previously written an inscription for his monument (see p. 280.) The good old Judge, his father, outliving his faculties, conceived that he had found out the Longitude, and wrote several reams of paper upon that subject; and his dutiful son, the Decypherer, rather than tell his father it was all absurdity, was at the pains of copying all he had written out, to be laid before the Parliament. The Judge too had bequeathed a considerable part of the reward, in his will, to a sister of mine. Some time before he died, he told his old trusty servant that he was dead, and bid *John* lay him out.

In 1789 Mr. Thicknesse also published "Junius discovered" [in the person of Mr. Horne Tooke].

John, who knew his trim, laid him out upon the carpet; and after he had lain *as dead* for some time, *John* observed, that he thought his Honour was coming into life again; the Judge thought so too, and soon after *arose from the dead*. He died, however, in reality about the year 1726, for I well remember going to see his lead coffin at Brackley. And now, Mr. Urban, let me give you a specimen of his head and his heart before his faculties left him. An old man, who had been a hewer of stones for the judge many years, lived to be upwards of ninety, and for some years had daily spoiled the stones instead of rendering them fit for use. Lady Blencowe, perceiving it, desired the Judge to continue him his *eight-pence a day*, and let him stay at home. 'No, no,' said the Judge, 'let him spoil on; he has a pleasure in thinking he earns his daily bread at fourscore years and ten: but, if you turn him off, he will soon die with grief.' And that was the case; for, when the Judge died, he was discharged, and followed his humane and considerate master a few days after. Though this account of Mr. William Blencowe does not tally with Dr. Wallis's exactly, I am confident all the Blencowe family of Marston related it as I have done. P. THICKNESSE."

"Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Nov.* 3, 1788.

"Your Correspondent T. A. S. (LVIII. 858) who supposes me to have been so *fortunate*, and who *calls upon me to be thankful that I never saw those cruelties of broken bones, and beat-out eyes*, among the Slaves in Jamaica, is again informed, that I never did see any such cruelties exercised in that Island; nor do I believe any such practices do, or ever did, prevail there: nor does he, I think, treat what I have said with candour; for why does he skip over the assertion of a sensible old Negro, now living in this City, who says, the life of a Black Slave in the West Indies is *ten times* preferable to that of an English Day-labourer? I am an enemy to Slavery of every kind, and have said so; but nevertheless I assert, that the life of a Day-labourer, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, is a life, in *my opinion*, infinitely worse than the life of Slaves in Jamaica. I speak only of *that Island*: I know no other where land, in my time, was plenty, provisions in abundance, and *money cheap*;' where a Black barber brought his silver bason to shave me, and required two *bits* (fifteen pence) for his labour. And I do assert, that I have seen ten times worse punishments inflicted upon *free-born Englishmen*, in the capacity of Soldiers *(I will not call them Slaves)*, in St. James's Park, and elsewhere, than I ever saw inflicted upon Slaves in Jamaica. The Planters in Jamaica are not such fools as to *break the bones and beat out the eyes* of their servants. It is contrary to their interest, and, I believe, as contrary to their dispositions. Punish them, when they commit faults, they do; and so do we punish *Freemen*. I have observed too, that most of the gentlemen who have been active in promoting the emancipation of Slaves, are least acquainted

In the Autumn of 1789, happening to reside a few weeks in the neighbourhood of Hythe, and observing a deserted barn at Sandgate, a small village

quainted with those countries, or the condition of Slavery. I have no interest in Slaves, nor in Sugar-works—no, nor a friend who has. What I have said is my real sentiments, which truth and ocular observations justify; and therefore I expect to be believed. Lord Carlisle observed, last Session, in the House of Lords, that *now* the Jamaica Planters were *forming Laws* favourable to the Blacks, and had made it death for a White man to murder a Black one. To which I have the BEST AUTHORITY to publish the reply of that great Officer, and humane man, Lord Rodney. He assured Lord Carlisle, that he was present upon the Bench, many years ago, when the Captain of a ship was tried in Jamaica for the murder of a Negro; and that the Captain was condemned, and hanged, with the approbation of the whole Court. It is observable, throughout all the creation, that there are inferior classes of all animals, from the tiger to the cat: and it is my opinion, that Black men are an inferior race of human creatures, infinitely inferior to the Red Indian of America: certain it is, they are the only men who traffick publickly in human flesh. But, whatever their condition be, they should be treated with humanity; and to such treatment I have often been an eye-witness; and I declare, I never saw one Negro in Jamaica that was treated otherwise. Surely then, I have as good right to say so, as those who have been *so unfortunate to see the contrary*. I do not doubt their assertions; nor have they any right to insinuate that mine are untrue, unless they can prove that I have advanced falsehoods. They write under initials, I under my real name.

"I soon expect to see a pamphlet published, in which, it will be insinuated, that our West India Planters cut off both the hands of all their Field Negroes, and the feet of their Domestics. Would not that be a better method than *breaking their bones, and knocking out their eyes?*—All the Negroes in Jamaica even in that hot country, meet after their work is over, and are able and willing to dance for hours, in actions and attitudes as violent as they are indecent. Do we see the Day-labourers in England either able or willing to undertake such feats? If men are happy (and I think the Creole Negroes are perfectly so), it does not much signify how the happiness is obtained. With all the boasted freedom of Britain, a Frenchman's life is preferable to an Englishman's.—Tell your correspondent B. S. (LVIII. 855; and see p. 1157) that I apprehend the Bills of Mortality are not sufficient vouchers; Dissenters, Jews, &c. are not, I believe, inserted: beside, I did not mean to confine my observation to this healthful little island of Britain (a mite upon a cheese, in comparison to the whole world), but to the lot of humanity upon the face of it. Nor indeed merely to life, without the use of limbs and faculties; and therefore I do still think, that not one man

on the sea coast, he immediately purchased the barn, which he transformed into a convenient cottage, commanding a view of France; where, on a clear day,

in fifty thousand arrives to the age of seventy in a condition to enjoy life, but rather to lament that they have lived so long. P.T."

"Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 3, 1789.

"I perfectly agree with Mr. M'Neil (LVIII. 1093). He has given a just and candid account of the state of Slavery in the Island of Jamaica, and of the true disposition of the African Blacks. I only differ with him in one point; and that is, to observe, that I left Jamaica in the year 1740; and therefore I can say, the conduct of the Islanders to their Slaves was as humane then as it is now; and the condition of the slaves then, in my humble opinion, infinitely better than the multitude of the labouring Poor in Britain. One race; indeed, are *free-born Slaves*, the other base-born; but, as both are in reality Slaves, I do not go so *far-a field* to exercise the little services I can shew to my own countrymen. PHILIP THICKNESSE."

Mr. URBAN, *Hermitage, Feb.* 3, 1789.

"I agree with you (LVIII. 1186), that either Mr. Robert Davis * imposed upon Dr. Dodd, or that Dodd *was willing to be imposed upon*, relative to the MSS. found in Lord Masham's Library at Otes being Mr. Locke's, and not, as they really were, Dr. Cudworth's; yet I have good reason to believe there were many loose papers among them of Mr. Locke's hand-writing. Davis shewed me those papers before Dodd had seen them; and I prevailed upon him to give me one single sheet, believing then, as I do now, that it was of Mr. Locke's own hand. It was *The Test of Truth*, and very like Mr. Locke's manner; the hand was rather like an unsettled school-boy's, but large and very plain †. I sent that paper, with an original Letter of Sir Francis Windebank's ‡ to Charles I. to Dr. Kennicott at Oxford, and desired they might be deposited in the Radcliffe Library. I think he was then the Librarian.—The Doctor seemed delighted with the papers; but I am afraid he neglected to place them in the Library, as I have often enquired about them without success. I hope, therefore, those in whose hands these papers fell, will fulfill the intention of the deceased, and *the will* of the donor. The Letter to the King was long, and very interesting: it was dated from Drury-lane, sent to the King at York, and wrote with broad margins,

* The MSS. were purchased from Lord Masham by Mr. Robert Davis, then a Bookseller in Piccadilly; by whom they were offered to Dr. Law, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, who published Locke's Works: but, finding them to be Cudworth's, and not Locke's, Dr. Law declined the purchase. Mr. Robert Davis soon after retired from business to reside at Barnes; and Dr. Dodd's Bible, illustrated by Cudworth's notes, was published by Mr. Lockyer for Davis of Holborn.

† Mr. Locke's hand was a small one, not at all like the description Mr. Thicknesse gives of it.

‡ See another Letter from Sir Francis Windebank, Gent. Mag. XXV. 70.

for

the steeples of Boulogne might be readily discovered by a good glass, while the hills around it were very clearly discernible to every common observer.

for the King's reply, who returned it thus prefaced, 'Yours *apostiled*.' Sir Francis informed the King, that his Council, I think, had consented to give the citizens powder, and an increase of men. I recollect the King, in reply to that part, says, 'This was very unadvisedly done; therefore by some handsome pretence stay the giving them powder, and likewise an increase of their men.' And I recollect there were many of the King's remarks which seemed to me superior to his Council's propositions. I have often repented that I parted with either of those papers, and more so that I did not get possession of a large trunk of papers belonging to Lord Clarendon, from whence I had the King's letter, and other curious papers, then in the possession of a Country Attorney, who would have parted with them for a trifle; for, though I was a stranger to him, he gave me Sir Francis Windebank's Letter, and a Warrant of Charles II. to borrow two hundred pounds from any of his loving subjects, and therein promised to repay it when God should enable him so to do. It was written by Secretary Nicholas, and signed and sealed by the King. That Warrant I gave to Richard Whitworth, Esq.; who was afterwards in Parliament; but I do not know whether it is the present gentleman of that name. P. THICKNESSE."

"Mr. URBAN, *Hermitage, Feb. 5, 1789.*

"If I attempted to be witty, in reply to your anonymous correspondent T. A. S. he is less excuseable by being seriously angry with me (LVIII. 1148); but may I not ask, whether transactions *horrid to relate* do not arise between *equals*, in England, Scotland, and Ireland? *Eyes have been beaten out*, and *bones have been broken*, in other countries beside Jamaica. But now Mr. T. A. S. has fixed the stigma *particularly on that Island*, and makes use of Mr. Clarkson's name to support what he does not choose to advance under his own. If I am not mistaken, Mr. T. A. S. was very lately at Bath, where he might have seen the old Negro, whom he chose to forget in his former letter; and if his object alone is *truth*, he would have seen him. He did see me, and betrayed by his confusion that he has not acted candidly; nay, that he does not live in Christian charity with me. I have long known him, and always esteemed him and all his family, and do so still; yet when I kindly asked him to see my humble and sequestered little habitation, he made a lame excuse;—and yet, a few days after, I caught him taking a *surreptitious* view of it from an adjacent field.—Mr. T. A. S. says; I *harp* upon *the broken bones and beat-out eyes*. I do so. It is folly in extreme seriously to believe such idle stories: but does not he harp also upon the relations of *disinterested* persons? does not that language mean to insinuate, that I am an interested person? I have said before, that I have neither property nor connexion in Jamaica, nor in any of our West India settlements; no, nor even a single Cor-

Early in 1790 he passed some weeks at his native village in Northamptonshire, where he received the

Correspondent: and therefore, I will maintain it, there cannot be a more *disinterested* person than myself. A matter of such importance as the emancipation of Slaves should not have appeared in the public prints; for if those humane advocates for it do not succeed (and I assure them they will not), then they have laid the foundation of scenes *too horrid to relate*. When the Negroes find that our Laws do not give them the liberty they have been long expecting, they will use *lawless means* to obtain it. I resided a considerable time upon Mr. Basnet's sugar-work estate, near Port-Maria Bay, in the parish of St. Mary's. I was one of the family, and a daily spectator of the works and management of the Negroes; and I solemnly declare, that I never saw or heard of a cruel action, or unkind treatment, but to one single Negro upon that Plantation, during my residence there; and yet those who knew Mr. Basnet would have thought a man of his violent temper as liable as most men to have transgressed. He did indeed once strike an old valuable Slave too hard, the particulars of which I have elsewhere related, and shown with what concern and affliction the whole family were affected at his death, and with what expressions of kindness and affection to his Master the Slave closed his life.—I had once the command of seventy Negroes, to fetch provisions to the barracks at Bagnall's Thickets, and had ordered the Black Driver to whip one of them for a fault he had committed. The Driver tied him to a ladder; and, upon the first stroke of the whip, I thought it too severe, and bid him desist. *Ki Massa*, said the Driver, *you give him bitté* (sixpence), *he take a dozen such*. Those who would seek for scenes *too horrid to relate*, should visit the estates belonging to *Free Negroes*. There, indeed, I have been assured, brutal cruelties are often exercised. I never knew a Negro yet who could bear power; nor I never saw any, in the condition of Slavery, such objects of pity as the very poorest sort of *Whites* in England and Ireland, and I might add Scotland. I see by some letters from Jamaica, with what indignation they speak of those people among us who are *false accusers*; for be assured, Mr. Urban, if you, or even they, were to visit those Islanders, you would find them an *hospitable, brave, generous*, and a *humane* race of people. Such I found them more than fifty years since, and such, I am persuaded, they are at this day. I would have been silent upon this matter, but that I think I foresee *fatal*, very fatal consequences, which may arise from the well-meant, but ill-conducted measures to put an end to a practice which I allow is unchristian-like, and very improper for *Englishmen* to engage in. I say Englishmen; for in other countries most men, of every complection, are slaves to a few despotic Princes. And now, once for all, however, *sharp* my accusers are upon me, I shall be silent, till they do, as I have done, sign their real names. P. T."

"Mr.

challenge from Captain Crookshanks, which makes a considerable figure in the Third Volume of his Memoirs*," dated "Sandgate Barn, April 1, 1791."

"Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 11, 1790.

"Being lately at Dover, I inquired after Charles Mitchel (LIX. 1000); and find he was not Harbour-master, but employed to hoist a flag on the South pier-head, as a signal when there was water sufficient for vessels to enter the Harbour. While he was in this employ, he found by experience, in very tempestuous weather, that ships, in endeavouring to enter the mouth of the Harbour, were frequently driven behind the Heads, and sometimes wrecked, if the sailors on board could not throw a rope to the people standing on the Head, to make fast to the capstan. Mitchel very wisely concluded, a small line, sufficient to draw a rope to him from the ship, might be thrown farther, standing upon the highest part of the Head, down to a ship, than a large rope could be thrown up from the ship to the Head; and he provided a line which he used to keep coiled up ready for use, and which was called his *Life-line*, as it was found by experience to have been serviceable in preserving ships and lives.—I find also there is an alms-house at Dover, as mentioned by your Correspondent, for lodging poor soldiers and seamen; but I cannot find the revenue is very large, nor is the number of beds near so many as he mentions. The Mayor for the time being is said to be the Master of the house; and some of the Members of the Corporation, Wardens and Treasurer; but an old woman, or a poor family, is generally put-in, who have been suffered to let the apartments to inmates. I am told applications for the admission of poor soldiers and sailors are not often attended with success. P. T."

"Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 13, 1790.

"I send you, as a curiosity, an original Letter, addressed, in 1749, by 'the late Chevalier *,' under the assumed title of *Royalty*, to a Lady Abbess Fleetwood, sister or aunt to Sir Thomas, the then Baronet of that name at Martin Sands, Cheshire. P. T."

"For the Lady Abbess [Fleetwood] of the English Benedictin Nuns at Dunkirk.

Rome, January 28, 1749.

"I have received your letter of the 1st of this month; and thank you very kindly, and your worthy community, for the duty you express towards me, for your good wishes on the new-year, and for your good prayers for me and my family, to the continuation of which I recommend ourselves; and I desire that you and your community may be assured of my favour and protection upon all proper occasions, and yourself of the particular regard and consideration I have for you. JAMES R."

* To this Volume is prefixed a Portrait of Mr. Thicknesse, at the age of 70.—And in the following month appeared, from

* Whose signature and seal are accurately copied in Gent. Mag. March 1790, vol. LX. plate III. Fig. 5, 6.

the

The daily sight of the Continent, in time, became infectious; and in 1791 he described himself as "preparing to do what he had intended the preceding Summer; to set out for Paris—a journey far preferable, to see *the wrangling there*, than staying to *wrangle here* with an old superannuated *Hero* [Crookshanks*], and a mad *Doctor* [Makittrick]."

the inimitable James Gillray, a Portrait, inscribed, "Lieut. Governor Gall-Stone, inspired by Alecto; or, The Birth of Minerva.

"From his head she sprung a Goddess arm'd. MILTON."

There is also a large Caricature, containing allusions to Mr. Thicknesse's Life and Publications. And I have heard of a Portrait with these Lines underneath, but have never seen it:

"They say, I 'm a quarrelsome Fellow,—
G—d r—t it, why, how can that be?
For I never quarrel with any;
But all the World quarrels with me."

"Mr. URBAN, *Farthingoe, May* 25, 1790.

"I send you a copy of my relation Mr. Blencowe's monumental inscription, in Marston St. Laurence church, Northamptonshire. This ingenious man died by his own hands; and the last six words were, by *his own desire*, placed where they now are, on a very beautiful monument of white marble.

"Near this place lies the body of William Blencowe, third son of Sir John Blencowe, knt. born Jan. 1682, deceased Aug. the 25th, 1712. A man studious of many kinds of Learning, particularly of the Common Law, which he professed and practised with reputation; and of the art of Decyphering Letters, wherein he excelled, and served the publick for ten years: Taken from the fruit of all his labours, in the beginning of his hopes, in the best age of a man's life, and in a fortune that promised most of the good things which this world yields; *he died, however, satisfied of life.*" [See Bridges's Northamptonshire, I. 183.]

"*June* 8. No, Mr. Urban, the late Dr. Thicknesse (who was a Roman Catholick) was not *the* Ralph Thicknesse concerned in the humourous transaction wherein Doctors Battie and Banks were *hummed* with the black-rash story.—If an account of the *very best Ghost* which ever made its appearance in England be worthy of *re-appearing* in your Magazine, I will raise it. It appeared for several years, but very seldom, only in the church porch at Kilncote, in Leicestershire, and was discovered by a lady now living, and *then* the Rector's wife. It was not a ghost that could appear *ad libitum*; sometimes it did not appear for four years. The lady determined to approach it; and the nearer she advanced, the more confident she was that the substance or shade of a human figure was before her. P. T."

* The Third Volume of Mr. Thicknesse's Memoirs contains the Challenge, and a long Dedication to this Captain, (who had sailed with

He accordingly visited Paris, at an early period of the French Revolutionary phrenzy*; and continued some time at Calais, in the Hotel formerly

with him from Jamaica in 1739, and died March 2, 1798, æt. 85); his own first and second Marriages; Anecdotes of his Brother George, of some extraordinary Frenchmen, and Mr. Selwyn; an Account of a Female Mummy, dissected by him; a dreadful Accident at Sea in 1745; on Opium; Lord Mountgarrett, Lord Rodney, and Lord Thurlow; Valentine Morris, and the Duke of Northumberland.

* "Mr. URBAN, *Paris, July* 18, 1791.

"As every Frenchman is *now* become a Politician, and as I, an Englishman, came hither a ready-made one; I will tell you what—and, as a Frenchman says, 'for my part, I do not know, but I am very sure,'—that this same town was always a very *comical place*, and now more so than ever; for formerly they had but one King, and now every body is a King *but the King*, and he is justly despised; for, certainly, had he stood his ground, and kept his word, he would have been happier than any King in Christendom, though no longer *his Christian Majesty*. If General Bouillé holds his resolution, and marches foreign troops into France, he will have the greatest part of his countrymen to oppose; and, though disciplined men can do wonders, so can a whole Nation, where man, woman, and child, are on their side; and that seems to be the case at present. The long-oppressed have now tasted of the sweets of Liberty; and it is my opinion they will never go back to abject Slavery again. When I read the spirited Letter of Bouillé, I was for a while stationary, like a floating balloon; but when I know that a starving peasant, whom the Duke de Noailles offered a cow to twenty years ago, declined the acceptance of it, lest the Farmer-general should tax him higher under the idea of his being rich, I could not but say, 'All this is *very fine, very loyal*, and *very soldier-like*, but not very Christian-like.' It is now, 'Live, and let live;' formerly it was, 'Live, ye Nobles! and starve, ye Peasants!' And I already see as wonderful a change in the face of the earth too as I do in the faces of mankind; and if my single *coup de pistolet* was to determine the fate of France, those who till the earth should have their share of the enjoyment of it. How it will terminate, God only knows! for France is certainly in a very unsettled situation at this minute; so much so, that, had not a sore throat stopped me, I should, ere this, have been on your side of the water. Mons. Bouillé has been removed, and will never more have authority or power in France till he has not left 'one stone upon another in Paris,' and then there will be materials enough to re-edify another Bastile. Baretti had the baseness to call London 'the sink of Europe,' *yet he had often seen Paris!* And I am glad to see that the National Assembly have, amidst their great works, not neglected to bestow some attention to the safety

of

belonging to the Duchess of Kingston; but in August again pursued his route, through Boulogne and Abbeville, to Paris.

of the people who walk the streets, and to set an example to London, in fining and imprisoning such, who, by the rapidity of their horses, wound their fellow-citizens, or over-drive ferocious animals, and thereby annoy the public ways. Every article of life, and even of luxury, is cheap here, because money is scarce. Vast sums and treasure is under-ground; and much of it, no doubt, will remain for the *spade* an hundred years hence. Sudden death and murthers, in such times as these, occasion such earthly losses. Yours, &c. P. THICKNESSE."

"Mr. URBAN, *Paris, July* 19, 1791.

"I am now a *Wanderer* again in this kingdom (my *fourth* excursion), and, it may be supposed, able to form, if not to give my *English friends*, some idea of a great kingdom *boulversé*, as it certainly is; but whether for the better or worse, the wisest man living is as yet unable to determine. I can compare it at present to nothing more like than *Montgolfier's balloon*; it is a great and astonishing elevated spectacle, at which strangers and natives look up, without being able to determine to what height it will ascend, or where or when it will settle. The *Aristocratic* party say, M. Bouillé will be here with 240,000 strangers as soon as the harvest is *ready* for *reaping*. The *Patriots*, on the contrary, hold all their menaces in utter contempt; and certainly all the commonalty, all the soldiers, and even the *bourgeois* of every city, are friends to the present Constitution. At the instant it was first known that the King had been stopped on his way to *Montmédi*, I was on the road, and passed several little villages and miserable hamlets, in each of which every house, hut, or cabin, exhibited, at their doors or windows, either a table-cloth, sheet, towel, or a piece of an old smock, by way of expressing their satisfaction. The *Journal des Clubs*, which are well circulated throughout the whole kingdom, have a wonderful effect; and every man who can read, reads with astonishment truths, which a few years ago would have been dangerous even to *think*. In one of these Journals it is said, that twenty-six sail of British ships appeared upon their coast, and that they were landing troops near the district *de Monchecoul*. Such silly reports are rather alarming to us English fugitives. It proved to be only a fleet and *flight* of their own people to our Island of Jersey. But the strongest proof I can give you of the change of Government and *power* in France, is what has happened under my own eyes lately, and my own concern. The Mayor of the city where I now reside summoned me to the *Hotel de Ville*, for what I neither knew *then*, *there*, nor afterwards! I wrote him a civil letter, desiring to know why I was detained two hours a prisoner, and then neither punished, nor told who was

my

Returning once more to Bath, he published, March 9, 1792, "A Letter to Charles Bonnor, Esq. Deputy Comptroller of the Post-office; which was

my accuser*; intimating, that such conduct savoured more of an *inquisitorial* than a *free* kingdom. The Mayor not answering my letter, I desired a military friend of rank, who knew him, to wait upon him, and to *require* an explanation. He did so. The Mayor, in return, pleaded (and justly, I believe) the multitude of business upon his hands; and declared, his intentions were to have waited upon me in person, and explained away his seeming rudeness. My *warm military friend* returned satisfied; but added, 'Had things been here as they were, I would have brought him by the collar to have asked your pardon.' I am glad, however, that things are not as they were; I abhor all military government, well knowing how shamefully it is occasionally exercised. P. THICKNESSE.

P. S. If you should honour my *third* volume of Memoirs with any notice in your *Review of New Books*, I beg you will say, that I *call in* the anecdote I have related of the late worthy and respectable Mr. George Selwyn†, as my friend Dr. Warner assures me it is totally void of any foundation. I could easily conceive that a man, possessing a tender heart (and I have long known Mr. Selwyn did possess such a heart), might have the curiosity to *see* how *bad-hearted* men met the punishments they merited. I have however, now, good authority to say, that Mr. Selwyn was never but at a single execution in his life; and that was at the dreadful, and I hope *unique*, execution of *Damiens*. I was once induced to believe I could bear to see a notorious villain broke alive upon the wheel, as it is erroneously called, at *Dijon*, and, I am ashamed to add, that I hired a place for that purpose; but TRUTH will justify my adding, that, before the fatal blows were struck, I would have given all the money in my pocket to have made my escape to *Montmédi*, but that was impossible; for I did not *till then* know that the human mind is too much engaged with the visible objects and distress of the miserable criminal, to fortify his soul sufficiently to *bear-up* by the remembrance of the bloody deeds the criminal had previously inflicted upon others; beside, there was the additional horror of seeing (what, I hope, will never more be seen in this FREE COUNTRY) the mother of the executioner actively employed in assisting to throw the emaciated body, *scarcely dead*, into the living flames! P. T."

The Wanderer's *Diary through* France in 1791.

"Perhaps, Mr. Urban, you remember me, in one shape or other, *a Wanderer* in this kingdom fifteen or sixteen years ago: Perhaps too, now it is a kingdom *renversée*, I may furnish your numerous readers with a little information as to its present state;

* "The *charge* was, throwing water out of my window. P. T."

† See before, p. 199; and Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. pp. 299, 467.

for

followed, in May, by "A Letter to Lady Audley*;" which, with the exception of a Letter in the Magazine, dated July 30, 1792, was his latest publication.

for I walk (as usual) slowly over my ground, and not

——————————— "run·

The Lord knows whither in a chaise and one;"

and therefore may not overlook matters which more rapid travellers disregard. Formerly, one King governed the *whole Nation*; now, the *whole Nation* govern *the one King*: or rather, each city, town, bourg, or hamlet, *governs itself*. Be that as it may! After spending four months in the *finest*, though not the *sweetest*, house in Calais, lately inhabited by the *feu Duchess de what d'ye call her*, I determined to see *how men's heads grow upon their shoulders* in the Capital. If, therefore, a Diary of my journey thither prove worthy of a corner in your Magazine, mine is at your service; and perhaps I may find matter of more importance, when I arrive in a City, always an extraordinary one, but now the most interesting of any city in Europe.

"On the 10th of August, 1791 (being the day which placed my head among the sons of men, seventy-two years ago,) I set out for Boulogne, and arrived at the British Hotel in that City; where I found the best inn, and the most uncouth *Dame Angloise* of a landlady, I ever beheld in all my *Wanderings;* and had nothing to remark thither but the beauty of the country, and the wonderful difference between the *country* and *city air* of Calais. And though *Madame mon Hôtesse* gave me but a *cool* reception, she made me ample amends in a *hot* supper and a bottle of good Burgundy, not forgetting to charge it in her bill the next morning, when I set out, on the *grand chemin*, for *Montreuil*, where my landlady (*à la Cour de France*), by way of variety, gave us a good supper, and a bottle of common wine, value six-pence, at the *reasonable price of three livres*. The next day, on our way hither, we were charmed with the beautiful country, and the numerous and jocund *peasants*, on both sides the road, gathering in their plentiful harvest. But the heat was so violent, that I wished to find refreshment and rest at *Nouvrop*, a little hamlet, a post and a half from this city; but I was informed, that *that* poor hamlet afforded no reception for travellers. The Post-master, however, who looked more like *our Palmer* than a villager, civilly invited us to partake of a good sallad, his *beef à-la-mode*, and the best

* The true Friends of Governor Thicknesse saw with sincere concern the last cup of his life embittered by the dregs of family contentions. This Letter was addressed to the Widow of Colonel Moorhouse, a gallant Officer, who fell, in March 1791, before the walls of Bangalore. By a second marriage with Lord Audley, May 2, 1792, she became daughter-in-law to Governor Thicknesse. The ingenious and unfortunate Letter-writer also complains that he has impoverished himself through credulity in his son; and subjoins a heart-rending extract from his Will. (Gent.Mag.LXII.553.)

arti-

Having let his house in the Crescent at Bath to a Lady of Quality, he set off for France, with the intention of passing through that country to Italy,

artichokes I ever tasted in my life; and a lady of fashion, who is building a house in the same village, furnished us with our desert, without inquiring whether we were *National Assemblyists* or *Aristocraticks*, for I bear no *insignia*. It is contrary to the law *dans ce pay-ci* to wear badges of distinction, the National Assembly having decreed that merit and talents alone are to create distinction between MAN and MAN; that every man may write, print, and publish, what he pleases, and serve God in that manner which appears most suitable to his way of thinking. When I quitted my polite Post-master, he asked me at what inn I intended to stop at *Abbeville?* I desired him to recommend one to me,—and that I had formerly used the Bull's Head; but he informed me, that his daughter kept the Post-house, and that I should meet with good beds, and every thing else *comme il faut*, with her. I did so:—so much so, that I have determined to spend a week with the fairest, the civilest, and the best-beloved publican, I ever met with in France; and to whose house I earnesty recommend travellers of all nations, and particularly my own. On my way hither I could not but remark, that magpies and *wheat-ears** were the *only game* I met with on the road-side; not a single partridge, quail, or hare, have I seen, though harvest-time, since I left Calais. But my pretty landlady, *Madame Melar* †, has promised to shew me a partridge *at half past three;* and then, Mr. Urban, I will drink hers and your health, in a glass of the very prettiest Burgundy, at *one shilling* a bottle, I ever tasted: and, when you drink your *Old* Port, don't forget your *Old* Correspondent, THE WANDERER.

"The beautiful situation of Abbeville, the good fruit, the violent heat, and the tranquillity of the town, induced me to rest near a week in it. To my great surprize, I found a manufactory of scarlet cloth, which cost me forty-two *livres* a French yard, nearly two Louisd'ors. Here I met with one of the late Mr. Wesley's flock, who in England painted his pious teacher's portrait so often, that it enabled him to become a fraudulent bankrupt in London, and now to be the coach-painter of Abbeville. In passing through the city of *Amiens*, I began to suspect that *General Bouillé*, and his *Pays-Bas army*, had preceded me; for though *the stones were not displaced*, I scarcely saw a house that had a whole pane of glass in the windows, till I found they were so shattered by a violent thunder-clap a few days before; and at Clermont a still greater slaughter among the trees of *General*

* "GAME, to be sure, are pretty objects *on* the road; but game at the poor *peasant's back*, or in his soup, without fear of the gallies, is a pleasant reflection. But, if game is scarce, fruit is plenty; as you may conclude, when I tell you, that the finest apricots I ever tasted are a farthing apiece, and peaches a penny." P. T.

† "The Post-house is the airiest and largest *auberge* in Abbeville." P.T.

Condé,

where he proposed to stay two or three years. On the 18th of November he was at Boulogne, in perfect health and remarkably good spirits; but on the

Condé, where they are laid flat by *whole battalions*. But his tenants at Chantilly are as merry as Greeks; for they boast that they have had one-third MORE GRAIN this harvest, than on any former year, owing to the destruction of *the game*, which I can readily believe; for from Calais to Paris I saw but four partridges, and three of them were upon the table. I forgot to mention, that, when I last passed *Abbeville*, my post-boy took a sudden turn, to avoid disturbing the red-hot embers (which were still *blushing* for their deadly deed) that had burned alive two young men, who had in their cups behaved indecently when the procession of a Saint passed by*! This was about twenty-three years ago. Such horrid deeds, thank GOD, will never be seen again in this now FREE KINGDOM. On entering the Capital, the eve of *St. Louis*, I was so bewildered with the noise of drums, bells, and crowds of armed *bourgeois*, that I did not perceive a black-guard, who had the impudence to steal one of my pistols from the holster in my charger, till I arrived at the Hotel Modene, remarkable only for being the residence of Poor Yorick in former days, and of bugs in the present. If the National Assembly would but decree, among other salutary laws, one relative to *great* and *little house cleanliness*, it would add much to their honour. To-day, *St. Louis*, I passed by the palace and prison of the King, and saw only tents and centinels before his windows, instead of all his subjects' free admission to present their *bouquets*, as usual, on their Sovereign's *name-day*. I could not but drop a sigh, till I recollected how many sighs had been dropped in the Bastille, for ages past, unpitied. However, I may, I think, truly say, I came in *at the death*, I mean the death of the new-established Constitution: for, if some resolutions passed which were agitated on the 24th instant, and I hear they did, they have undone all their *former doings*; and there cannot be a doubt but the King will accept the Constitution, and be soon at liberty, to repair his own.

"Here I met with your and my old friend Dr. Warner, and the animated and ingenious Miss Williams. The former is returning home, having taken it *into his head* that STOURHEAD is a prettier place than Paris; and the latter is just set off for Rouen. Little did I think, when I passed *Bellgarde*, on the heights of the Pyrennees, fifteen years ago, and the French guard asked me, with a tone of insolence, of what country I was? that I should live to see the day, when I could ask them the same questions as they put to me.—I replied, 'I was a native of *Hotentot*.' '*Otentot! Otentot!* what King governs that land?' said they.—'We have no King,' said I, 'of the *Hotentots!*'

"*Paris, Aug.* 30. 'I thought, when I first entered the house

* "Previous to their execution, I think, their tongues had been torn out; but see M. Voltaire on that sad subject. P. T."

of

following day had not proceeded a single stage, to Samers, on the way to Paris, before he complained to his wife, who was in the carriage with him, of a

of the National Assembly, I should *there* see, for the first time, men who acted upon the true principles of real patriotism; but one single visit has convinced me, that I saw a corrupt majority, who have at one *coup* overthrown all that is good; nor have I the least doubt *how* that business has been effected. The King has mortgaged half a year's income, five hundred thousand pounds sterling! Money will do great things, we all know; aye, and wicked things too. If the succeeding *Assembly National* cannot undo that which the present have within this last week done, the Nation will be all *afloat* again, and some men may be *illuminated* again only by *lanthorn-light*, if they do not find their way to a safer country. I was yesterday at Versailles, once the dearest, now the cheapest, spot in France; and therefore, being sick at heart of the *Assembly National*, and *bug-sore* of the *Rue Jacob*, *Hôtel Modène*, I shall go to-morrow, and enjoy for a week the sweet air of the gardens of Versailles. It is the fashion, though I am at a loss to conceive why, for all the English to be cubbed up in the *Fauxbourg St. Germain*, and to live in narrow, dirty streets; while magnificent hotels in *Rue St. Honoré*, with large gardens, and which look into the Thuilleries, are neglected! I pay two guineas a week here for apartments, magnificently furnished it is true, but where I breathe the putrified air of tons of rotten dung, and the corrupted breath of twenty horses. Wonderful as I found this City twenty-three years since, it is still more and more wonderful!! The Palais Royal is of itself a great City: it consists of seven theatres, forty public gaming-tables, two thousand *filles de joye*, and every kind of luxury, dirt, and magnificence, imaginable. The late Duke of Orleans, having visited England, found *a luxury* adjoining to every cottage in England, which Paris did not then possess. Upon his return, he advised an old servant to build a range of little *temples* in the Palais Royal; told him to keep them *comme il faut*, and to attend with keys and other conveniences for *retirement*; and those are still the only places in all Paris to which an Englishman can go, without being *in luck!!* Nothing ever more true or just was said of France, than that it is begilt and ****** all over. Yet the good wine, the plenty of delicious fruit, within the reach even of *Wanderers'* purses, the vivacity of the people, and, in short, the *tout ensemble*, will always get the better of the *disagreeables*. 'You are,' said the *Countess de Valan* to me some years ago, 'an ungracious Nation.' We certainly are so. The French, on the contrary, are gracious; at least appear to *us* to be so. They promise you every thing, but never think of performing any thing; and, while they are making you happy by their politeness, they are sneering or laughing at your *cullability*; but now, that they have given men of their own, and all other Nations,

liberty

sudden pain in his stomach; and (sooner almost than she could express her concern) added, "I have a pain in my head too," when he instantly expired*.

Mr. Thicknesse was a man of probity and honour, whose heart and purse were always open to the unfortunate. None were his enemies, but those who were unworthy of being his friends; for he was as severe in his censure of the infamous, as he was friendly to virtue and merit.

liberty to speak *out*, write out, and print *out*, all they think, I will plainly tell you, that I am convinced the *Assembly National* has a majority among them that are corruptly criminal, and that the Constitution is not nearer being completed than it was twelve months ago. These people will hold their power till the beginning of October; and then a parcel of them will run away, to avoid the fury of the people, or visit the L——. A WANDERER."

* A very decent monument was soon after erected in the Protestant burying ground at Boulogne, thus inscribed: "Philip Thicknesse, late Lieutenant-Governor of Land-guard Fort (whose remains were deposited in this place on the 8th of November 1792), was a man of strict honour and integrity; few men had less failings, but fewer still possessed his eminent virtues. His heart was ever open to relieve the distresses of others as far as the small limits of his purse would admit; for having drunk deeply of the bitter cup of affliction himself, he knew how to feel and pity another's woe! His loss is truly lamented by all those who were acquainted with his real worth. No man ever was his enemy whose friendship was worth coveting. His literary talents were universally admired, but by those who were stung by the severe but just censure of his poignant pen.

"He married thrice: first Maria Lanouve; secondly, Lady Elizabeth Tuchet, by whom the Barony of Audley descended to his eldest son; thirdly, Anne Ford, his now affectionate and afflicted widow, who inscribes this stone to her ever honoured and beloved husband, as the last mark she can give of her gratitude and unbounded love to the memory of a man with whom she lived thirty years in perfect felicity."

Mrs. Thicknesse is still living, and, at the age of 76, has scarcely any of the mental defects accompanying old age. She is well known in the literary world by her "Lives and Writings of the most eminent Ladies of France," and by her "School of Fashion." Some copious Memoirs of her are again in the "Publick Characters for 1806." In Gent. Mag. XXXI. 33, 79, may be seen the substance of a Letter from Miss Ford to the Earl of Jersey, and of the answer to Miss Ford's Letter. A Dialogue, occasioned by the said Letter, was likewise published at that time, see p. 95. They are also noticed in Monthly Review, Feb. 1761.

Dr.

Dr. NATHANIEL FORSTER,

a Divine of the Church of England, and a scholar of eminence, was born Feb. 3, 1717-8, at Stadscombe, in the parish of Plimstock, Devonshire, of which his father, Robert Forster, was then minister. His ancestors had, for many generations, been Clergymen of distinguished worth and piety. Nathaniel, his great-grandfather, had suffered with the loyal and virtuous of his time, having been deprived by Cromwell of the Rectory of Allington in Wiltshire; but which he lived to recover at the Restoration. His mother was Elizabeth *, daughter of the Rev. John Tindal, vicar of Cornwood in the same county, and allied to some very respectable families † in that part of England. His father, soon after the birth of this his eldest son, being chosen Lecturer of St. Andrew's church at Plymouth, went thither to reside, and continued in the same place and office until his death. The son, having received the rudiments of a grammatical education at home, in which he made an early progress, was placed under the instruction of the Rev. John Bedford ‡, Master of the Grammar-school at Plymouth. Of this numerous seminary he had gained the first place before he was 13 years of age. In 1731-2 he was removed to Eton; and at the same time entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, in order to entitle him to the benefit of an exhibition of 40*l. per annum.* He passed about sixteen months at this school, whilst Dr. George was head-master; then repaired to College, and became a pupil of Dr. Radcliff. On the 13th of June, 1733, he was admitted scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1739 he became Fellow, and was desirous of succeeding to the office of Tutor upon the occasion of a vacancy by

* Sister of the Rev. Nicholas Tindal, Translator of Rapin's "History of England," and niece of Dr. Matthew Tindal, Author of "Christianity as old as the Creation." See p. 303.

† Trelawny, Halse, Elford, &c.

‡ Grandfather of the present Admiral.

the death or resignation of Dr. Burton; but in this wish he was disappointed, as Dr. Mather, the President, appointed Mr. Patten to that office. With this gentleman, however, he continued to live on the most friendly terms, and shared with him the duties of his new situation. —Oct. 13, 1735, he was admitted to the degree of B. A.; Feb. 10, 1738, to that of M. A.; and April 9, 1746, as soon, indeed, as his standing allowed, to that of B. D. in order to preserve his seniority in College. He proceeded no further till 1750, the time of his leaving the University, consistently with his declared opinion that "the degree of D. D. is better postponed until it can receive a becoming support from office, rank, or character." With respect to his admission in the church, he was ordained Deacon in 1738-9, by Dr. Wynne, Bp. of Bath and Wells, and Priest in 1741-2 by Dr. Hoadly, Bp. of Winchester.

His earlier years were chiefly spent in College, and dedicated, with unremitted attention, to Literature. The public effect of his studies were as follow:

1. "Reflections on the natural Foundation of the high Antiquity of Government, Arts, and Sciences, in Egypt. Oxford, 1743."

2. "Platonis Dialogi quinque. Recensuit, notisque illustravit, Nathan. Forster, A. M. C. C. C. Socius. Oxonii, 1745."

3. "Appendix Liviana; continens, 1. Selectas codicum MSS. et editionum antiquarum lectiones, præcipuas variorum Emendationes, et supplementa lacunarum in iis T. Livii, qui supersunt libris. 2. I. Freinshemii supplementorum libros X in locum decadis secundæ Livianæ deperditæ. Oxonii, 1746."

4. "Popery destructive of the Evidence of Christianity. A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, on Nov. 5. 1746, by Nath. Forster, B. D. Fellow of C. C. C."

5. "A Dissertation * upon the Account supposed

* The criticism contained in this Dissertation is allowed by Mr. Bryant to be "very ingenious," though he endeavours to decide

to have been given of Jesus Christ by Josephus. Being an Attempt to shew that this celebrated passage, some slight Corruptions only excepted, may be esteemed genuine."

6. "Biblia Hebraica sine Punctis, accurante Nath. Forster, S. T. P. Oxonii, 1750."

7. "Remarks on the Rev. Dr. Stebbing's Dissertation on the Power of States to deny Civil Protection to the Marriages of Minors, &c. London, 1755."

At the age of 31 he received his first preferment in the church, the small Rectory of Hethe in Oxfordshire. It was given him July 6, 1749, by the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, on the recommendation of that truly good man, and one of his earliest friends, Dr. Secker, then Bishop of Oxford. By him also he was introduced to the notice of Dr. Butler, at that time Bishop of Bristol; to whom he soon after became Domestic Chaplain, in 1750, when that Prelate was translated to the See of Durham. In this situation he continued until the death of his Patron,

cide the controversy by defending the passage as it stands. See Mr. Bryant's "Vindiciæ Flavianæ," p. 21, 2d ed. 1780. The opinion formed of the same performance by Bp. Warburton is much more to the Author's advantage, as appears by his public testimony to the Doctor's abilities, candour, and address, in "Julian" (see vol. VIII. p. 108, of Bp. Hurd's Edition of Bp. Warburton's Works, 8vo); as also from the following extract of a letter from that great man to Dr. Forster; in which, after having noticed some judicious observations submitted to him by Dr. Forster on his "Julian," Bishop Warburton says: "I have often wished for a hand capable of collecting all the fragments remaining of Porphyry, Celsus, Hierocles, and Julian, and giving them to us with a just, critical, and theological comment, as a *defy* to *infidelity*. It is certain we want something more than what their antient answerers have given us. This would be a very noble work. I know of none that has all the talents fit for it but yourself. What an opening this will give to all the treasures of sacred and profane antiquity! and what an opportunity would this be of establishing a great character! The Author of 'The Dissertation on the Passage of Josephus' (which I think the best piece of criticism of this age) would shine here. Think of it. You cannot do a more useful thing to Religion, or your own character. Controversies of the times are things that presently vanish. This will be always of the same importance." (From a Letter dated Oct. 15, 1749.)

which took place before any opportunity had offered of his receiving any public mark of his Lordship's esteem. Proofs, however, are not wanting of the affectionate regard which this good and great man conceived for Dr. Forster. He bequeathed to him a legacy of 200*l.*; appointed him executor * of his will; and absolutely died in his arms at Bath. It is easy to imagine the severe affliction which Dr. Forster must have now felt. In a letter to Hurd †, Warburton says: "Poor Forster (whom I have just received a letter from) is overwhelmed with desolation at the loss of his master." In this state of sorrow and deprivation he returned to College, and hoped to find in the severity of study some alleviation to his wounded mind. He was, however, soon called from his retreat, being appointed, in July 1752, one of the Chaplains to Dr. Herring, Archbishop of Canterbury. In February 1754, he was promoted by the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke to a Prebendal Stall in the Church of Bristol; and in the Autumn of the same year the Archbishop gave him the valuable Vicarage of Rochdale in Lancashire ‡. It appears,

* It may not be amiss to notice here an error which has crept into the "Biographia Britannica," article *Butler* (Dr. Kippis's edition). It is there said, that Dr. Forster was left not only executor, but *residuary legatee*. The fact is, what remained, after the payment of debts and specific bequests, was ordered "to be divided into equal shares, and distributed amongst all his nephews and nieces by consanguinity." Some difficulty arose upon the legal construction of these words; and, to add to his other afflictions, Dr. Forster had to sustain, as executor, the fatigue and anxiety of an application to Chancery.— It may be necessary also to add to what is said (in note [F] to the same article) on his Lordship's MSS. the following extract from his will: "'Tis my positive and express will, that all my sermons, letters, and papers whatever, which are in *a deal box locked, directed to Dr. Forster, and now standing in the little room within my Library at Hampstead*, be burnt, without being read by any one, as soon as may be after my decease." This correction appears to the present Writer the more necessary, he having reason to know that some MS Sermons of the Bishop's are still in being.

† "See Letters from a late eminent Prelate," N° 47.

‡ Dr. Whitaker, the elegant Historian of Whalley, says, "It is almost a sufficient eulogium on Dr. Forster, to say, that he was the confidential Chaplain and Friend of Bp. Butler, upon whom he

indeed, in the many Letters addressed to him by his Grace*, that his regard for Dr. Forster was most cor-

he attended in his last illness. But he was a Scholar, and a Preacher of the highest order, though little understood, and not very popular, at Rochdale, where he did not long reside.

* A few of those excellent Letters are here subjoined:

"DEAR FORSTER, *Croydon House, Dec.* 11, 1754.

"Since I saw you, I looked into Burnet's Account of Zurich, which I think lets in a good deal of light upon this design of the present Librarian there, and supports your doubts very justly. I think, therefore, when you are at leisure to form the Letter, it will be right to proceed in it upon these topicks:

"1. Proper compliments to the Professor in the way of literary correspondence. 2. Thanks for his personal civilities to me. 3. Give the reasons which I mentioned to you, of the delay of my answer to his Letter. 4. Shew him the necessity of forming some Proposals that shall explain his scheme, and recommend it to the publick here. 5. Suggest how expedient and necessary I think it, for me to have the *history* of these Letters very distinctly; the *time* of their writing, and the *names* of the Correspondents; and in the main the *substance* of the questions canvassed. You may suggest that this prior knowledge is what will be expected from me from the Bench, though I am sensible his name and character will carry great authority along with them. You may, if you think fit, just hint, that if the Letters don't strike home to the principles and foundation of Protestantism, and produce something new of that sort, or arguments better managed than ordinary, they will not be much attended to. That questions of ceremony, and habits which exercised the thoughts, and necessarily so, as the times then were, are now in a manner become obsolete here; and that even our Protestant Dissenters themselves seem to have got above them, and feel too much the importance of Peace, and the benefit of Toleration, to hazard either for the sake of things, upon comparison, of so low and minute consideration. You see I have cut out work for you, but you may take your own leisure.

"I send you the inclosed, and purpose soon to fill up the Decree; and, with the indulgence of both the prior orders, and 80*l. per annum* for new-erected livings, upon certificate from the Bishop of the Diocese that the said livings don't exceed that sum *de claro*. I am your assured friend, THO. CANTUAR."

"DEAR FORSTER, *Lambeth, Sept.* 2, 1755.

"I have your Letter, and write to you to-day, only to desire that you would look out for a schoolmaster before you leave the country. I know of nobody in this or that country. There is very little of certainty known as yet of the American affair; but that it is of a most infamous nature, and almost ruinous to our system there. I have no news to send you; but, if I had, Etough is with me, and talks with his usual fluency and vociferation. I shall be glad to see you. Your Friend, THO. CANTUAR."

"DEAR

dial and sincere. Upon some occasion of disappointment, he writes to him in this kind language: "Don't be anxious. It hurts me to see you

"DEAR FORSTER, *Croydon House, July 7*, 1755.

"I question whether you will thank me for saying, that I am glad I have sent you to Rochdale; and the more so, as there is so much party rage abounding there. I know you will try what prudence and integrity will do, to serve God and the King, and to allay these unchristian and mischievous animosities. As to the unreasonableness of your parishioners in money matters, you will reason and laugh with them, and stick to the point of equity; for, I presume, reasoning and laughing will not do without resolution. I can send you no news from hence; nor will any thing arise, as I apprehend, till we hear of Boscawen. Nothing can be wiser than to avoid a war in Europe, if possible; and yet it will be an ugly thing if we suffer, as James I. used to do, by our obdurate patience. They say the French Martinico fleet are returning; and our Citizens will grumble, if they get safe into port under the cover of our negotiation, while Hawke lies top and top-gallant at Spithead. I have lost another Chaplain for a month. Heaton went to-day to Doncaster; but, instead of adding a Chaplain, I have subtracted duty from honest Hall. I hope this weather gilds the mountains of Lancashire; and that the farmers begin to think of cutting down their hay. The Bishop of Norwich* is gone off to his capital. I shall depend upon hearing from you, but not upon the subject of the poor jail-bird's letter. I am truly, dear Forster, your Friend, THO. CANTUAR."

"DEAR FORSTER, *Croydon House, July 21*, 1755.

"I thank you for your Letter, and the entertaining picture you sent me of your Whig Country Justice, which was not a little set off by the incident of Dean Lyttelton's visit. One would not damp such a man's zeal for the world; but we must laugh a little at his absurdities.

"You have seen the particulars of the American skirmish. The issue of it pleases the City, and is of credit to us. What will be the consequences, as yet we see not. The cash on board the Alcide was under 8000*l*. There were some of their best engineers; and this circumstance, and the number of soldiers on board, and men that got into Lewisburgh, may prove a weakening, and a present disappointment. The worst is, I doubt, the expedition is at an end: there is reason to think the transports are got into St. Lawrence, and our men are rich; but don't tell this to your Jacobites. The filling up the Bishoprick and Deanery will be suspended. Barton and Territt aim at the first, and Gregory at the last. Would he be acceptable to your Whigs at Oxford? *Entre nous*, I could almost wish Hume at St. Paul's had both these things. If he .... the removal, it would have its conveniences. Your Curate's friends, who want to recommend a De-

* Dr. Thomas Hayter, afterwards Bp. of London.

puty,

so. I esteem you; and if God continues my life, I will befriend you as soon, and in the best manner that I can." The reliance, too, that the Archbishop

puty, mean him, to be sure, for his successor; but, if you acquiesce in the first, I dare say it will be upon such terms as shall bar all future expectations. If this will do, methinks one would not provoke this *genus irritabile*, I may add *vatum*, too soon. But be this in your own prudence.

"I saw my Lord Chamberlain last Thursday. I think your affair will do, on the next promotion of Cardinals. I had a letter last post from your friend at Norwich*, who has been most extremely ill with a fever and sore throat. He had a good night on Thursday, and wrote me a long letter on Friday.

"Your register of weather carries my ideas to Bangor. I warrant you don't touch a cock of hay to carry till *all* is ready, and then it comes home upon hurdles. Don't your Lancashire friends tell you October is the true season for the North? We had a wet week here, but now our season is celestial. For God's sake, what brought Lyttelton to you; any Runick characters upon your rocks? You see I am quick in my answers, by way of example to you. Our distance don't admit of much delay.

"Your Friend, THO. CANTUAR."

"DEAR FORSTER, *Croydon House, Aug.* 3, 1755.

"Your last Letter to me contained so clear and frank a declaration upon a point of a delicate nature and consequences, that, as I thank you for it, so I ought to let you know that I received it; and further than that, that I have torn it into so many fragments, that Anthony Wood himself could not connect them. I begin to apprehend the Scotchman's success; but who can hinder it, if every thing is to give way to such sort of W——r connexions? Surely nothing in nature can be of less moment than this School, amidst deliberations for the publick, in a great Statesman's thoughts. I dined yesterday with Ray. You know what a politician he is. He would needs be furnishing a new Dean; and said 'he knew of a good man, fit for the post, hated by the Jacobites, and loved by all the Whigs.' 'Pr'ythee, Ray, who is your man?'—'Excuse me there, my Lord.'—'No excuse; I must and will have it.'—'Why, send Dr. Forster thither.'—I made no comments upon this, nor do I make any now.

"We are very alert here; and, as the Statesmen say, with good reason, on the success in Nova Scotia; and if Braddock and his associates do as well, and our Bostoneers can have the honesty and resolution to starve the garrison at Lewisburgh, I think Monsieur must keep quiet.—But no *Te Deums* before a victory.—Tucker† has sent me a very ingenious book, the forerunner of a great work upon the true Polity of Government. But I think it is only a fine vision, and may suggest a right way of

* Bishop Hayter.

† The celebrated Dean of Gloucester.

thinking

had on his prudence and good sense may be collected from the following passage: "I question whether you will thank me for saying that I am glad I

thinking upon many subjects, and produce some partial good; but it fails in two main points; for it supposes, that, some time or other, Governors of the World may start up, who shall be disinterested and honest in all their views, and have subjects of the same turn of thought. But his essay is really admirable, clear, and manly, and infinitely full of spirit and humour.

"I am your assured Friend, THO. CANTUAR."

"DEAR FORSTER, *Croydon House, Dec.* 7, 1755.

"I thank you for your intelligence from St. Stephen's. I have thoughts of attending the House on Wednesday, and shall then talk fully with you on the subject of the Fast. In the mean time, I beg the favour of you to look out for the Form of Prayer on account of the great Storm, 1703, and see whether any thing of this kind was done when Port Royal at Jamaica sunk into the sea. Your assured Friend, THO. CANTUAR."

"DEAR FORSTER, *Croydon House, Dec.* 25, 1755.

"I forgot to mention one thing to you on Wednesday. The little wits found fault once with *Rock of Defence* coming so near our *Fleets*. Is it worth while to change the words *Rock of* into *never-failing* Defence? or does any other Scripture expression occur to you to insert instead of *Rock of*? THO. CANTUAR."

"DEAR FORSTER, *Croydon House, Dec.* 27, 1755.

"I only meant, in my title, to specify the reasons of the Fast; and left the printer in other respects to follow the usual form, which you will be so good as to see to. You will please to make the alteration by the words *never-failing Deliverer*. The Bishop of Lincoln * accepts the duty of the Fast Sermon.

"I read over the Letters to Jortin †. There is spirit and ingenuity in them, but surely it is much ado about nothing. If Warburton undertakes a subject, must no other man of letters touch it with his fingers? Can't there be an alliance between Critics, and each man furnish his quota in a common cause? Will nothing please the friends of this prodigious man but panegyric out of its wits? Jortin's Patron ‡, I see, has some reason to charge the Author with impertinence, and, what is more, falsehood, for he cannot shew the place where the honest man has done more than express his gratitude; he knew he would have been a parasite to have gone further, and his Friend would have had understanding enough to have rejected flattery with disdain. I think the pamphlet must come from Lord Shaftesbury's Corrector. — Your assured Friend, THO. CANTUAR."

"DEAR FORSTER, *Croydon House, Feb.* 19, 1756.

"I thank you for your information about the Eton business; and, if you write or speak to any of your friends on that sub-

* Dr. John Thomas.

† Dr. John Brown. ‡ The Archbishop himself who is here writing.

ject,

have sent you to Rochdale, and the more so as there is so much party-rage abounding there. I know you will try what prudence and integrity will do to serve

ject, you may say, that I have had a very obliging and satisfactory Letter from the Provost; and that, so far as I can judge, the College seem to have made Slater a very honourable offer. The inclosed Catalogue of French Books, I believe, I made some time ago from the Censura before Richelet's Dictionary; and I will be obliged to you to enquire into the characters of those *not* marked, and make me some purchases where you think it worth while. You see my future business is like to be innocent amusement; for I have strong, though, I thank God, not melancholy, presentiment, that I must live chiefly at home. I can't help it—'Honesta lex est temporis necessitas.' My pains and my fever are quite gone; but there remains such a scurvy shortness of breath, that I have great reason to apprehend must end in an asthma; for, except for about two months, and those (which is extraordinary) in the winter, I have had this troublesome companion now for near three years. I'll try to put it in practice, for I am sure it is true—'Cuivis dolori remedium fit patientia.' Your affectionate Friend, THO. CANTUAR."

"MY LORD, *Lambeth, Nov.* 10, 1756.

"Your Grace will, I hope, pardon my impertinence, in troubling you with a line on a subject, which, if Mr. Lawry had not been desirous of coming with me to Croydon, I proposed to have mentioned to you in person.

"But, before I enter upon the subject, I must beg leave to conjure your Grace not to consider what I am about to mention as proceeding from the least fondness for giving my opinion unasked, or of affecting to be wiser than my superiors. I know the world too well to chuse wantonly to appear in that disadvantageous light. And the sole motive of my troubling you with this, is a full conviction that your Grace's design of publishing Mr. Jodrell's Answer to the Bishop of London* really deserves your farther consideration.

"Your Grace is possessed of an antient prescriptive right for yourself, and in trust for your successors, of which you cannot be dispossessed but by a judicial determination; and this, if not only one, but an hundred pamphlets were published against it. You have introduced not the least shadow of an innovation. There is nothing *personal* to your Grace in the affair that at all requires an appeal *from you* to the publick. Of the right itself, the Publick at large are not the proper judges. And the laying open to all the world the foundations on which it is grounded, is certainly

* Bishop Sherlock printed only 50 copies of his Pamphlet on *Options*: one of which he sent to Abp. Herring, who re-printed it in 4to, with a short answer by Mr. Jodrell and Archdeacon Denne. See Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 828. See also Dr. Ducarel's Letters on this subject, hereafter, p. 309.

liable

God and the King, and to allay these unchristian and mischievous animosities. As to the unreasonableness of your parishioners in money matters, you will reason and laugh with them, and stick to the point of equity; for, I presume, reasoning and laughing will not do without resolution."

liable to all the same exceptions which confessedly take place with regard to publishing titles, evidences, &c. in matters of private property. But the Publick, in this case, is not only not the proper judge, but almost incapable of judging fairly and impartially on the subject. There have been few points of time in which general prejudices have run higher against Prescriptive Rights, Rights of Superiors, and, above all, against Ecclesiastical Prerogatives. A strange passion and fondness for Liberty, Novelty, and Paradox, has given an unaccountable degree of popularity to every tolerably specious attempt to weaken or destroy them. The generality of the Bishops and Expectants, whatever grimace they may put on before your Grace, are in their hearts no friends to your Grace's claim. And the Lawyers (who, if left to themselves, will probably be the first to ridicule the Bishop of London's pretensions to a superior knowledge in their profession) will, many of them at least, be no less ambitious of raising their own character, by shewing their ingenuity in starting difficulties and objections to an argument drawn up by a person of Mr. Jodrell's eminence in it.

"But the very nature of Mr. Jodrell's work renders it likewise much more proper for private use than for the publick. It consists of a great variety of different detached facts and observations, which, though, when laid together in their full force before an attentive and impartial judge, they cannot fail of making a due impression on him, are not so likely to affect the generality of careless, superficial, and inattentive readers. Each of these facts and observations, when considered separately, weakened by being detached from the whole, and loosely handled (as they always are in common conversation), may be liable to a variety of cavil and exceptions. And half a dozen such specious exceptions artfully raised to Mr. Jodrell's Answer (which, as it is an Answer, is expected to account fully for every thing), will give the Bishop of London's objections more weight than they will ever be able to procure by their own merit.

"The more likewise the real strength of your Grace's claim continues *in statu quo*, the less likely, in my poor judgment, it is to be attacked in a Court of Law. But this is certain, that in case of an attack, an argument which makes its first appearance from the mouth of an able advocate, and has the grace of novelty attending it, is much more likely to strike in the only place where it is of importance that it should do so, than one that is grown stale and cheap, by having been the hackney and trite subject of common conversation.

"Nor

But to return to our detail. On the 15th of May, 1755, Dr. Forster was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society; and on the 12th of the following May was sworn one of the Chaplains to his late Majesty George the Second. In the Summer of 1757, he was, through the interest of Lord Royston, appointed by Sir Tho-

"Nor can your Grace be considered as lying under the least obligation to publish any thing at present on the subject. The Bishop of London has been eight years in cooking up for the Publick his objections; and I am sorry to say, that your Grace, in your present situation, has too good a right to at least an equal time before you put in your answer to them.

"But your Grace wants perhaps, by publishing Jodrell's Answer, to rid your hands at once of a very disagreeable affair. Will this effect, however, certainly follow? Will not the Answer more probably beget a Reply, and a controversy? On the other hand, I am fully persuaded, if no further notice is taken of the Bishop of London's pamphlet, it will soon either die a natural death, or at least be ranked among the many bold random incoherent conceits that have flowed from his warm fancy, and still warmer and more impetuous disposition. And it is, perhaps, worth observing, that the Bishop of London has contrived to publish his objections at a time in which (on account of the present state of things) as little attention as possible is likely to be paid to them. NATH. FORSTER."

"DEAR FORSTER, *Croydon House, April 27, 1756.*

"Since I saw you yesterday, I thought over your proposed exchange again; and, on my best judgment, am of opinion, that, so far as you are concerned, you had better drop it. Your Prebend is a better thing; and when you come to settle at Rochdale, if that be your lot, you will like to come to London once a year, and may at the same time easily pay your duty to Bristol. You observed rightly to me, that the people of Manchester will easily see through the artifice of an exchange for the Warden, and therefore not be over-disposed to like his successor; and, I doubt, the expedient of non-residence for a time would be no very likely method to get them rid of their prejudices, and the Warden consequently in no likely capacity of serving the Government in that station. I know your spirit is never daunted by Jacobitism; but the best spirits can't stand all trials. Besides, I can say it from experience, that it may be no easy matter to bring the Duke of Newcastle into such a measure. He knows the Wardenship is in good hands, and his present business is to get rid of embarrassments at home; and, if the scheme of my B[rother] Chester* is not like to take place—or indeed if it is—I speak as a Friend, I think you had better have no share in the system. You have my thoughts; and now follow your own. Your Friend, THO. CANTUAR."

* Dr. Edmund Keene.

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mas Clarke, to succeed Dr. Terrick, as Preacher at the Rolls Chapel. In the same year, in the month of August, Dr. Forster married Susan, relict of John Balls, esq. of the city of Norwich, a lady of great merit, and possessed of considerable fortune *. In view of his marriage he hired a house in Craig's-court, Westminster, where he was permitted to continue, in possession of the purest domestic happiness, only a very short time. On the 20th of the October following, little more than two months after his marriage, and in the 41st year of his age, he became an early victim to that excess of application, which no admonition of his friends, or prediction of future suffering, had been able to restrain. His body was buried in St. Martin's church, Westminster.

To the testimonies that have been offered from some of the greatest characters of the age in which he lived, to the learning, ability, and amiable qualities of Dr. Forster, may be properly added, the inscription engraved on the monument erected to his memory by his widow in the Cathedral Church of Bristol, written by Dr. Hayter, then Bishop of Norwich, who well knew the various worth he has so justly and ably pourtrayed:

"M. S.

Nathanelis Forster, S. T. P. nuperrimè hujus Ecclesiæ Preb. et paucis abhinc annis C. C. C. Oxon. socii. Dignus sanè erat, qui multifariæ laudis exemplar debeat proponi, morum, fideique integritate, quæ Christianum deceat, inculpatus; eruditione quæ Theologum ornat, instructissimus; optimarumque artium cognitione accuratâ præcellens. Eximiam linguarum peritiam eò unicè direxit ut insitam cuilibet genti indolem penitùs inspiceret; proprium scriptori cuique ingenium certius erueret, puramque ex ipso fonte derivaret Sacri Codicis simplicitatem. Hinc naturâ sagax, doctrinâ solers humanæ mentis

* This lady was afterwards married to Philip Bedingfeld, esq. of Ditchingham, Norfolk, by whom she had issue.

explo-

explorator, philosophorum veterum sectas, primariâ quâdam placitorum communicatione sibi invicem affines, et in diversa paulatim deductas scholarum discrimina præ cæteris calluit notare et distinguere. Hinc porrò reconditos Platonis sui sensus, non, ut plerumque fit, leviter tantùm perstringet, sed, quod à Platonis olim amico et familiari quodam expectandum fuisset, specioso verborum involucro exutos coram lectore sistit, fidus interpres.

" Ne talem virum non satis ob oculos haberent posteri, hoc amoris luctûsque sui monumentum extare voluit uxor superstes.

" Ob. XX° die Octob^s, A. D. MDCCLVII, ætat. XLI°."

That a Scholar of Dr. Forster's attainments, so greatly distinguished too by Prelates, not only of the most exalted rank, but of the highest intellectual character, would be well known to the literary world, seems a matter of course. But the gentlemen (beside those before mentioned) with whom he lived in the closest habits of intimacy or friendship, were the Rev. Zachary Mudge, author of a Translation of the Psalms, &c. Dr. Barton, Dr. Kennicott, Dean Tucker, Dr. Benson, Bishop of Gloucester, his great successor Warburton (with whom he occasionally maintained a literary correspondence, as has been before alluded to), and Dr. Hayter, Bishop of Norwich.

His character in private life was that of much discernment, mildness, and benevolence. He shewed his contempt of what was absurd, and his abhorrence of what was wicked, in a manner the most likely to produce a good effect on those whom he wished to convince or reform; at the same time, with a most perfect command of his own temper. By an uniform application to study, he acquired and deserved the character of most extensive general erudition, and great critical acumen; and arrived at a knowledge in the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew languages, not exceeded by any man of his time.

The

The GENEALOGY of the Family of TINDAL, of the Counties of NORTHUMBERLAND, NORFOLK, ESSEX, and DEVONSHIRE, deduced to the Year 1783 *.

Henry, seventh Emperor of Germany, Earl of Luxemburgh. = Margaret, daughter of the Duke of Brabant.

John earl of Luxemburgh, and King of Bohemia, in right of his wife †. = Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Winceslaus King of Bohemia ‡.

Robert de Tindale, of Tansover, co. Northumberland, of the family of Adam de Tindale §. = Elizabeth. = Licmovitus Duke of Tretschin, in Silesia.

William Tindal, of Tansover, &c. = Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Dene, of Dene, co. Northumberland.

Margaret, came into England with Anne of Luxemburgh, Queen to Richard III. anno 1381. = Simon Bigot, alias Felbrig, of Northumberland.

John Tindal, of Dene abovementioned. = Catharine, daughter of . . . de Zouche.

Thomas Felbrig. = ...

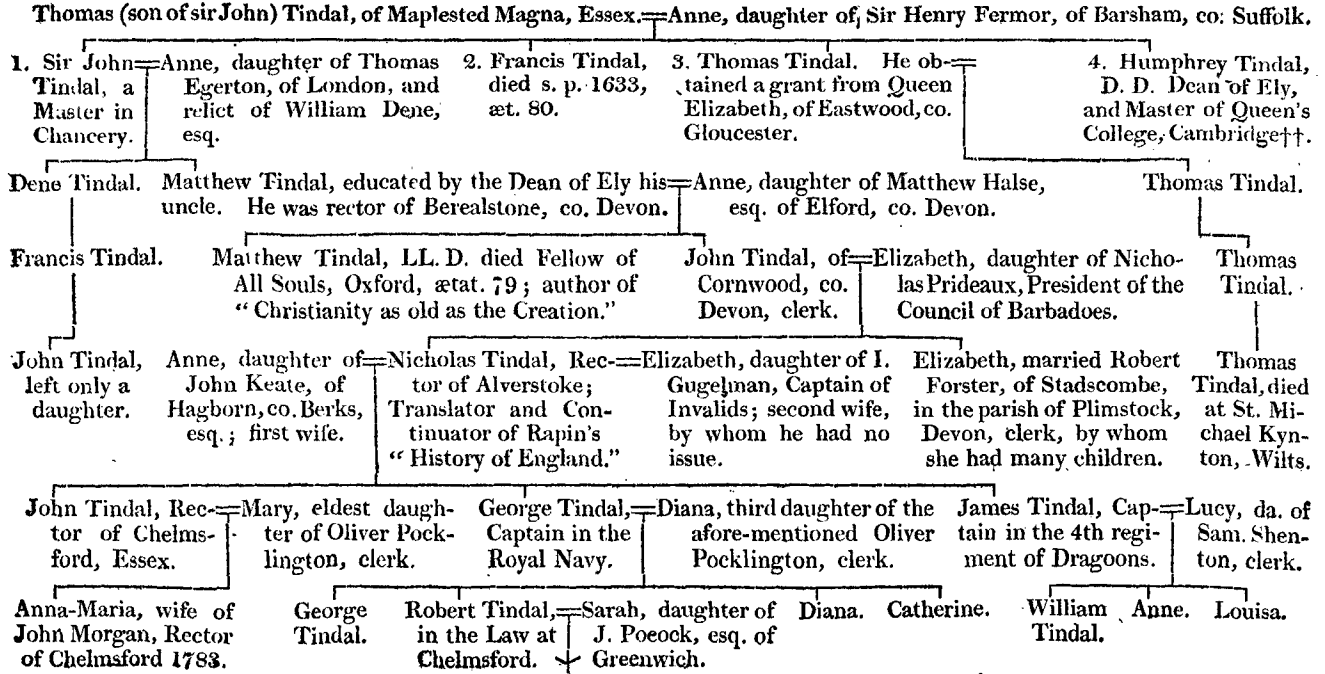
William Tindal, of Dene. = Helena, daughter and heiress of Thomas Felbrig.

Thomas Tindal, of Dene. = Margaret, daughter of Sir William Yelverton, Chief Justice of the King's Bench 1471.

Sir William Tindal, Knight of the Bath ||. = Mary, daughter and heiress of Egbert Montford, of Hockwold, co. Norfolk.

Sir John Tindal, of Hockwold, Knight of the Bath **. = Amphelicia, daughter of Humphry Coningsby, one of the Justices of the King's Bench.

See p. 303.


Thomas (son of sir John) Tindal, of Maplested Magna, Essex.
Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Fermor, of Barsham, co. Suffolk.
1. Sir John Tindal, a Master in Chancery.
Anne, daughter of Thomas Egerton, of London, and relict of William Dene, esq.
2. Francis Tindal, died s. p. 1633, æt. 80.
3. Thomas Tindal. He obtained a grant from Queen Elizabeth, of Eastwood, co. Gloucester.
4. Humphrey Tindal, D. D. Dean of Ely, and Master of Queen's College, Cambridge††.
Dene Tindal.
Matthew Tindal, educated by the Dean of Ely his uncle. He was rector of Berealstone, co. Devon.
Anne, daughter of Matthew Halse, esq. of Elford, co. Devon.
Thomas Tindal.
Francis Tindal.
Matthew Tindal, LL. D. died Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, ætat. 79; author of "Christianity as old as the Creation."
John Tindal, of Cornwood, co. Devon, clerk.
Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Prideaux, President of the Council of Barbadoes.
Thomas Tindal.
John Tindal, left only a daughter.
Anne, daughter of John Keate, of Hagborn, co. Berks, esq.; first wife.
Nicholas Tindal, Rector of Alverstoke; Translator and Continuator of Rapin's "History of England."
Elizabeth, daughter of I. Gugelman, Captain of Invalids; second wife, by whom he had no issue.
Elizabeth, married Robert Forster, of Stadscombe, in the parish of Plimstock, Devon, clerk, by whom she had many children.
Thomas Tindal, died at St. Michael Kynton, Wilts.
John Tindal, Rector of Chelmsford, Essex.
Mary, eldest daughter of Oliver Pocklington, clerk.
George Tindal, Captain in the Royal Navy.
Diana, third daughter of the afore-mentioned Oliver Pocklington, clerk.
James Tindal, Captain in the 4th regiment of Dragoons.
Lucy, da. of Sam. Shenton, clerk.
Anna-Maria, wife of John Morgan, Rector of Chelmsford 1783.
George Tindal.
Robert Tindal, in the Law at Chelmsford.
Sarah, daughter of J. Poecock, esq. of Greenwich.
Diana.
Catherine.
William Tindal.
Anne.
Louisa.

NOTES on the TINDAL PEDIGREE.

* This Pedigree, which sets out with very high pretensions, came into the possession of the Rev. Thomas Crompton, of Cranworth, Norfolk, in consequence of his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Peter Forster (see Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXIV. Part II. p. 83), son of the within-mentioned Robert Forster, Clerk. It was, it is believed, deduced, except with the addition of a very few names, by the Rev. Nicholas Tindal, the Translator &c. of Rapin's History of England. There was a good branch of the family of Tindal settled at Brotherton, in Yorkshire. The last male was Bradwardin Tindal, esq. well known and esteemed in his county. He left an only daughter, married to Edward Thompson, of Marsden, near York, esq. whose daughter (wife of General Wolfe) was mother to the famous General Wolfe, killed at Quebec.

† Slain at the battle of Cressey, 1346,

‡ Married, when her husband was twelve years old, 1309.

§ Tindale Baron of Langley. This Adam lived in the time of King John. His name is from a dale in Northumberland, near which the North Tine rises, and crossing the Picts Wall, joins the South Tine at Langley Castle, where the family resided. At Hexham is a fine draught of a monument..... de Tindale and Heloiza his wife. The Barony of Langley came to the Ratcliffes, and by the attainder of the Earl of Derwentwater was forfeited to the Crown, and is now vested by Act of Parliament in the Royal Hospital at Greenwich. See Dugdale, volume II.; Camden's Britannia, p. 848; and Madox's History of the Exchequer. Adam de Tindale left only a daughter, married to the Baron of Boleby. In the Great Rolls of King John is the following article: "Adam de Tindale debet x marcas pro habenda seizina Rot. de Langel, qui appellatur Wivetelisa cum pertinentiis." Mag. Rot. 10 Jac. Rot. 7. Northumberland.

|| Sir W. Tindal was knighted at the creation of Arthur Prince of Wales, Son of Henry VII. He was by inquest found cousin and coheir of Thomas Lord Seales, and shared the estate with John Vere, Earl of Oxford. Camden's Brit. p. 293. Sir William Tindal was found next in blood by the Felbrigs and the Earl of Oxford by the Howards.

** Sir John Tindal was knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Queen Anne Bullen. It has been said that he was sent for by the Bohemians to be their King, but that he refused to go. The Baron de Slavetta, a Bohemian, told his Grandson Dr. Humphry Tindal, Master of Queen's College, Cambridge, that of right a Tindal should be their King; and that when the Archbishop of Cologne forsook the Pope in hopes by four Electors to choose a King of the Romans against the House of Austria, Sir John Tindal was sent for to set up his title; but the Archbishop being thrust out of Cologne, the design miscarried, This is verified by Beterius, an Italian, who, in a book printed in 1630, p. 276, says: "Sir John Tindal, an Englishman, was sent for by the Bohemians with presents by their Ambassadors, but he refused to go." This story is well known at Cambridge, particularly at Queen's.

†† Buried in Ely Cathedral. See Bentham's Ely.

I shall

*** I shall take this opportunity of giving some Extracts from the Correspondence of Archbishop HERRING with Dr. DUCAREL.

"SIR, *Croydon House, April* 24, 1754.

"Mr. Chancellor of London* communicated to me, a Letter which you sent him on the subject of the Old Palace here; for which I must take the liberty to thank you. I love this old House, and was very desirous of amusing myself, if I could find means to do it, with the history of its buildings; for the house is not one, but most certainly an aggregate of buildings of different tastes and ages. Your conjectures arise almost to proofs; but what you mention will probably give further light into this matter. I know of no way for you to consider the buildings thoroughly but on the spot; and shall be glad, whenever the Chancellor of London and yourself will do me that pleasure to wait upon you here at dinner. Here are too several Coats of Arms, one intelligible only to such an Antiquary as you; and some of later date.

"The Registers at Lambeth shall be open to your inspection; and I think too, there are bundles of antient Accompt-books of the Archbishops, which may probably help you still forwarder in this enquiry. You compliment me more than is due to me; for a very great repair was done here by Archbishop Wake, who lived here several Summers, and has a title to a large share of your commendation.

"There are the remains of a house at Stockwell Green, just without the old moat on the left hand, this way, that by the windows seems of the same date of building with this.

"I am, Sir, your obliged humble servant, THO. CANTUAR."

"MY LORD, *Doctors Commons, April* 27, 1754.

"I have received the honour of your Grace's most obliging Letter, for which I beg leave to return you my most humble thanks.—It is a very great happiness and satisfaction to me to think that my poor endeavours toward giving some account of the Archiepiscopal Palace at Croydon † can give your Grace the least amusement. And since you are pleased to offer me the inspection of the valuable Collection of Records at Lambeth, I beg leave to assure your Grace, that I will examine them with all the care and attention I am capable of, and will, with your Grace's permission, extract from them every thing that may illustrate the History of Croydon Palace.

"The perusal of the Records and bundles of ancient Accompt-books of the Archbishops at Lambeth, will assuredly afford matter of observation and curiosity to an Antiquary; as they contain not only the public, but also the private Acts or Instruments of your Grace's Predecessors in their Archiepiscopal capacities; and consequently will ascertain the dates, as well as the places of residence, of each Archbishop, clear up some points which yet remain in obscurity, and help me still forwarder in

* Dr. John Bettesworth, his Majesty's Advocate in the Office of Admiralty, and Chancellor of London.

† Published in "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," No. XII. 1783.

this work. Before I had the honour of your Grace's Letter, I had already made extracts from Wilkins's Concilia, containing all the printed Archiepiscopal Acts which bore date from Croydon; and as they appear to me to be proper additions to the account I had given to the Chancellor of London, which he was pleased to communicate to your Grace, I humbly presume to inclose them herewith, and hope your Grace will excuse the liberty I take in so doing.—Your Grace will give me leave to add, that I will make it my business to take a view of the House at Stockwell Green; and if I can hereafter make any further discovery relating to the History of the Palace at Croydon, or can, upon this or any other occasion, meet with convenient opportunities of convincing your Grace of the respectful veneration and great duty I have for your Grace, I shall think my time usefully and happily employed.

"The Chancellor of London desires I would present his duty to your Grace; to whom we are extremely obliged for the kind invitation which your Grace is pleased to give us, and intend to wait upon your Grace as soon as it is in our power.

"I have the honour to remain, with the most profound respect and submission, my Lord, your Grace's most obedient and most devoted humble servant, A. C. DUCAREL *."

"SIR, "*Croydon House, Jan.* 12, 1754-5.

"I received Mr. Giffard's obliging present; and as I have not the pleasure of knowing him, I must beg the favour of you, who have, to thank him for it, when you see him.

"Over the principal door at Sir John Lee's house at Addington:

'In fourteen hundred and none,
Here was neither stick nor stone;
In fourteen hundred and three,
The goodly building which you see.'

"I am, Sir, your obliged Friend, THO. CANTUAR."

"MY LORD, *Jan.* 16, 1754-5.

"I had the honour of receiving your Grace's most obliging Letter on Tuesday last; and immediately wrote to my friend Mr. Giffard, to acquaint him with it. I expect to see him this evening at the Society of Antiquaries; and am well assured he will be extremely pleased to find the Prints proved acceptable to your Grace. I beg leave, my Lord, to return you many thanks for the Inscription at Sir John Lee's House at Addington. It is very remarkable, and was entirely new to me. In our modern days, houses of any consequence are not built with so much expedition. Your Grace will, however, permit me to mention the only instance of the like nature (the hint perhaps taken from Addington) that has happened within my memory. I mean Sir Gregory Page's house on Blackheath, the first stone whereof was laid, and the house entirely built, furnished, and inhabited, within three years. My Account of Croydon is very near finished; but I daily meet with so many disappointments from the transcriber; and the person intended to take Views of the Palace not being able

to

to attend before next week; I cannot promise myself the honour of waiting upon your Grace with it till next month.

"It gives me great pleasure to find from the Master of the Faculties*, that your Grace approves of my intention of regulating and making an Index to the Papers and Registers at Lambeth; and as your Grace will be so good as to accommodate me in such a manner as will render the undertaking most easy, I shall with the greatest pleasure set about the work as soon as Croydon is completed; and shall think myself very happy, if, when it is done, it shall answer your Grace's expectations. I have the honour to remain, with the greatest duty, my Lord, yonr Grace's most devoted and obliged humble servant, A. C. DUCAREL."

"MY LORD, *March* 4, 1754-5.

"Since I had the honour of waiting upon your Grace at Croydon, I have looked over my notes, and, according to your Grace's commands, by this night's post can inform you, that I find three instances in the last century of two lives being joined in the Vicar General's patent. The first, dated June 27, 1605, to Edward Stanhope and Thomas Crompton, knights, LL. DD. The second, dated Dec. 10, 1628, to Thomas Ridley, knight, L. D. and to Nathaniel Brent, L. D. The last, dated Nov. 18, 1672, to Robert Wyseman, knight, L. D. and Thomas Exton, L. D.

"I have the honour to remain, with the most profound respect, my Lord, your Grace's most obedient, most devoted, humble servant, A. C. DUCAREL."

"MY LORD, *Doctors Commons, July* 5, 1755.

"I take the liberty of troubling your Grace with an account of a very remarkable Pulpit† in the Collegiate Church of St. Katharine near the Tower; which, being a piece of antiquity hitherto unobserved, will, I hope, not prove unacceptable to your Grace.

"I continue, my Lord, to use my utmost application and diligence in making an Index to your Register intituled 'Peckham.' And I can with great truth assure your Grace, that, ever since I first had it, I have constantly worked at it every day; and I hope, that, when I have completed it, with the assistance of my good friend Mr. Mores, we shall be so happy as to have your entire approbation of that work. I have the honour to subscribe myself, with the most profound respect, my Lord, your Grace's most obedient and most dutiful humble servant, A. C. DUCAREL."

"Dr. DUCAREL, *Croydon House, July* 7, 1755.

"I thank you for your last curiosity, and am much pleased with your application to the intended Index. I had the favour of a visit lately from the Earl of Morton‡, who told me he had

* Dr. Francis Topham, Master of the Faculties, and Judge of the Prerogative Court at York, by whose recommendation Dr. Ducarel was first introduced to Archbishop Herring. See vol. VI. p. 393.

† Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No. V. Plates VII—XIV. p. 37.

‡ James Douglas, fourteenth Earl of Morton, President of the Royal Society, &c. &c.

one, and had seen several, instruments signed by James the First of Scotland at Croydon. That King was 17 years prisoner in England, from 1406 to 1423, and was allowed 2000*l. per annum*. Now I think it very likely he occupied the Palace here some part of that time, though, I think, Rapin says he too was kept in the Castle of Odiam. Your assured Friend, THO. CANTUAR."

"Dr. DUCAREL, *Croydon House, Sept.* 20, 1755.

"I have your Letter; and, as soon as you are ready, shall be glad to meet you some morning at Lambeth, whither I come on business very frequently. — I am sorry I did not receive your hint before, about the Sub-Librarian's place for the Museum, whose appointment, though not yet settled, is like to be what you mention. I am but one of three who dispose of that place, and the others of inferior value. I have lately promised to serve a particular man, and therefore am sorry I did not hear of you before, for it would be great pleasure to me to oblige you in any thing. The Lord Chancellor and Speaker are the other two Trustees. I am, Sir, your assured Friend, THO. CANTUAR."

"Dr. DUCAREL, *Croydon House, Nov.* 23, 1755.

"I ask your pardon for not answering your Letter sooner. I forbore to do it, partly in hopes of seeing you last week at Lambeth. I did not come to town, but the first time I do I will endeavour to give you notice of it to meet me there. I thank you for the beautiful Engraving; and am, Sir,

"Your assured Friend, THO. CANTUAR."

"MY LORD, *Doctors Commons, Jan.* 29, 1756.

"A Letter which I received last night from the Rev. Dr. Forster acquaints me with your Grace's goodness in applying to the Lord Bishop of Winchester on my behalf, which, though unsuccessfully, is a new and an unexpected mark of your Lordship's favour to me, for which I beg leave to return you my most humble and sincere thanks. — I have, for your Grace's entertainment, taken the liberty herein to inclose a copy of an Inventory of Ancient Church Furniture, which was taken at Sevenoke, 3 kal. April, 1313. As it is the only one I have ever met with, I have transcribed it out of Archbishop Winchelsey's Register, and hope it will give your Grace some amusement.

"I dare say your Lordship will not think my time has been misemployed since I had the honour of waiting upon you at Croydon in December last, when I took the liberty to acquaint you, that I began on the 20th of that month my Index to the Register of Archbishop Winchelsey; and that it was completely finished on the 24th of this month, and is now writing out fair. It will not, my Lord, be, like the last, a mere Index; for this contains not only an Index, but likewise a complete Alphabetical Abstract of every individual Instrument extant in that Register, placed under proper heads, so that at one view may be seen whatever is therein to be found relating to any subject. The names and dates of Institutions, &c. of every Clergyman are placed under their respective parishes; the names and dates of every Com-

Commission are likewise preserved, and such Instruments as are very remarkable are copied at length. By that means, my Lord, nobody that comes to search can be at any loss, because they will at once know whether what is wanted is or is not there. I shall, my Lord, continue the same application and diligence in the remaining Registers; and hope, if God preserves my life and health, that this present year will be closed with the Registers of Archbishop Chicheley, which end in 1443.

"I have the honour to subscribe myself, with great respect and duty, my Lord, your Grace's most obedient, A. C. DUCAREL."

"MY LORD, *Doctors Commons, June* 5, 1756.

"Having some time since found in Archbishop Reynolds's Register an indenture concerning the enlarging of your Grace's garden at Croydon in the year 1315, being the 8th of King Edward II. I beg leave to trouble you with some thoughts upon it; and hope you will excuse an humble attempt to discover, if possible, what part of that garden was then enlarged.

"The indenture is this: 'Ista indentura facta fuit die Jovis prox' post festum Annunciationis B. B. Virginis, anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi octavo, inter d'num Walterum Dei gr'â Cant' Archiep'um totius Anglie primatem ex parte unâ, et Walterum Ate Kenesbrok et Emmam uxorem ejus ex alterâ; que testatur quod dictus dom's Walterus pro se et successoribus suis imperpetuum perquisivit, pro augmentatione gardini sui de Croyndon, ex donatione et concessione dictor' Walteri et Emme, quamdam peciam terre, dimidiam acram continentem, de hereditate dicte Emme; et dicti Walterus et Emma concedunt, pro se et heredibus suis, de valore dicte pecie terre per dictum d'num Walterum eis plenariè fore satisfactum.'

"Archbishop Reynolds held the see of Canterbury from 1313 to 1327, which was from the 6th of King Edward II. to the 2d of King Edward III. and his chief residence appears to have been at Lambeth, Otteford, Mortelake, Southmallyngs, and Croydon.—Who Walter atte Kenesbrok was I know not; but I cannot help observing, that about ten years afterwards viz. in 1325, it appears from the Register, that one Thomas de Kenesbroke, Chaplain to Archbishop Reynolds, was by him made sequestrator general of his Diocese, and afterwards had other preferments; and this leads me to think he was related to Walter atte Kenesbrok, who, with his wife, might be willing to oblige the Archbishop with this piece of ground upon easy terms, in order to obtain some further preferment for their kinsman. We must consider Croydon at that time as nothing more than a Manor-house, standing where the present Palace does, *i. e.* on the North side of the garden, which was open to the East and South, and bounded by the vicarage house on the West. From an imperfect Roll (now remaining at Lambeth) we receive some little light as to the garden at Croyndon, mention being therein made of some work done in the kitchen-garden and the vineyard there when Richard de Fairford was bailiff, and Thomas de Berenchesham

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reeve of Croydon, in the time of King Edward II. This shews the garden was then divided into two parts, the kitchen-garden being that next to the house, and the vineyard beyond it. In former times a garden or an orchard were synonymous terms; and whoever considers the situation of this, will find it was every way proper for that purpose, it being a rule among the gardeners, 'that those orchards, *cæteris paribus*, thrive best which lie open to the South, SouthWest, and South-East, and are screened from the North,' which is the case at Croydon. Most country-houses had formerly an orchard, and made their own cyder at home, which liquor is generally thought to have been introduced into this kingdom by the Normans.

"When Vineyards were first cultivated in England, I am not able to say; it might, perhaps, be in the reign of King Edward II.; it is remarkable, however, that no Statute relating to wine* is extant till the 4th year of Edward III. *i. e.* 1330. Vineyards are mentioned in Domesday Book. The Vineyard at Croydon was beyond the garden (upon what is now called the New Ground) which was a proper situation, as lying open to the South; and it is the present opinion of many gardeners, 'that it is not so much owing to the inclemency of the air that our grapes are generally inferior to the foreign ones, as to the want of a just culture;'—witness the celebrated vineyards at Bath and at Bromton. Having now endeavoured to shew where this vineyard was, we must consider the garden then as divided (like the present one) in two parts, and the vineyard as the outermost.

"The garden does not seem to have been enlarged towards the East. It could not, on account of the vicarage-house and garden, be enlarged to the West. The Manor-house prevented its enlargement to the North; and therefore the half acre in question must have been beyond the vicarage-house, and adjoining to the Vineyard towards the South and South-west. If so, it must have broke in upon part of the Vineyard. In it there might then be high trees, which overshadowed it, and prevented some of the grapes from ripening; besides, it very probably formed an angle, which upon the purchase was destroyed, and the Vineyard thereby became more regular and open; and I am the more inclined to think so, because otherwise Walter atte Kenesbrok could have no entrance into his ground but from the road on the South-west, where, as I am informed, is to this day a back door into the gardens of Croydon town.—These conjectures are, my Lord, humbly submitted to your consideration; and I beg leave to subscribe myself, with the most profound respect, my Lord, your Grace's most obliged, A C. DUCAREL."

"MY LORD, *Doctors Commons, August* 17, 1756.

"In a letter I had the honour to write to your Grace on the 5th of June last, I took some notice of the Vineyard in the gar-

* Wine is to be tried twice a year, viz. at Easter and Michaelmas, by Stat. 4 Edw. III.

den

den at Croydon in the time of King Edward II. and was of opinion that Vines were first cultivated in his reign. Since that, my Lord, I have met with the following hint relating to Vineyards, which seems to confirm that conjecture.

"Henry de Estria, on the resignation of Thomas Kyngmore, was elected Prior of Canterbury on the 11th ides of April, 1285, and was that day day installed by Archbishop Peckham. He was a great and valuable man, a brave assertor of his Church's liberties, and a careful steward of its revenues. He was Prior 47 years, in which he did many memorable things, built and repaired much both of his church and manors; took an exact account of the income, treasure, vestments, plate, and ornaments of the Church, and was himself a great benefactor to it, both in plate, jewels, and vestments. He died in the year 1331, on the 6th ides of April, at the time of high mass, aged 92 years *.—'In his time,' says Somner †, 'the church was plentifully furnished with vines, as Colton, Berton, St. Martin's, Chertham, Brook, and Hollingbourn, all manors of the same.'

"If so, my Lord, it sems as if Vineyards were then planted, and in fashion; and this circumstance, with the imperfect Roll in the time of Edward II. formerly mentioned, seems to confirm there being a Vineyard at Croydon in those days.

"I hope your Grace will not be displeased with this short anecdote; and I beg leave further to asure your Lordship, that nothing gives me more pleasure, than when I am so lucky as to find any thing that can improve the imperfect account which I have had the honour of compiling of the Palace of Croydon.

"I have the honour, &c. &c. AND. COLTEE DUCAREL."

"MY LORD, *Nov.* 2, 1756.

"I was this day informed by Mr. Skelton, Register of the Consistory Court of the Bishop of London, that he had orders from his Lordship to present one printed copy of his Book relating to *Options* ‡ to-morrow (being the first day of our Term) to every Advocate in Doctors Commons; and, as I think it my indispensable duty, take the liberty of troubling your Grace with this Letter, to acquaint you with it. As this matter, my Lord, is of the highest importance to your See of Canterbury, permit me to assure your Grace, that no diligence or application is wanting on my side towards the finishing of the Indexes of your Registers. I am now, my Lord, got to the eleventh, I mean the first part of Archbishop Chicheley's Register; and a short time will, I hope, bring me to that of Cardinal Pole.

"It will then, my Lord, be an easy matter to throw all that appears in them relating to Options under one head, I mean for your own use; but I am humbly of opinion (with submission to your Grace's better judgment), that nothing of that sort can be done, till I have gone through the old Registers, and have the

* Dart's History of Canterbury. † P. 145.

‡ See before, in the Memoirs of Dr. Nath. Forster, p. 297.

happines

happiness to arrive at that of Cardinal Pole, which will, I dare say, be in a very few months. I have the honor to remain, with the most profound respect, &c. &c. A. C. DUCAREL."

Mr. WILLIAM HERRING to Dr. DUCAREL.

" WORTHY SIR, *Bolton-Percy, June* 22, 1760.

" My father was favoured with your Letter, which had been answered sooner, but his hands are so weak he is scarce able to write at all; and, as I do not now live at York, he was obliged to wait an opportunity of seeing me, and furnishing me with a proper answer to your application. He presents his respects to you, and is sorry it is not in his power to assist your worthy and benevolent intentions in such a manner as his ingenious friend Mr. Hall thought he might be able to do. The good Archbishop and he were brought up together almost from their infancy, but parted early in life; for in the year 1713 he left his Grace at Bene't College, pursuing his studies. They had always a constant correspondence and strict friendship, having loved as brethren; but he cannot say he could upon recollection, or from the many Letters he has, pick up any thing worth communicating to you to answer the end you propose. So far my good parent, who desires I will make an apology for his inability to write.

" As to printing a thing of this kind, or any thing else relating to him, or even re-printing his Sermons; it would be so expressly contrary to his injunctions and dying request to us, that, I am persuaded, no true Friend of his Grace's, when informed of it, would desire to do it; but, as what you kindly propose comes not at all, I think, within his intentions, no one of the family could have any objection to it.

" It was I that that troubled you about my friend's living in Wales; and you was so good as to acquaint me that you could not find any thing material relating to it. The name of the parish is Llanrwst, a small market-town in Denbighshire; and of the worthy Rector, Mr. Jones. As I suppose, you may have looked more minutely into the Surveys in making an Index, if any thing should appear relating to the said parish, and you will be so good as to send it to Mr. Jones at Llanrwst in Denbighshire, I shall esteem it as a favour. We truly rejoiced at your call to Canterbury, where I hope you found and left our worthy Friend Mr. Hall well. If you ever travel Northward, it would give us great pleasure to see you here, within three miles of Tadcaster. Mrs Herring joins in respects with, Sir, your most obliged, W. HERRING."

[Archbishop Herring had *three* Nephews, amongst whom he divided his Library. One of these was the Rev. John Herring, Rector of Great Mongeham, Kent; to which he was presented in January 1757, a very short time before his Uncle's death. He had been admitted at Bene't College, Cambridge, 1748; proceeded B. A. 1752; M. A. 1755; and married to his second wife, 1770, a daughter of George Lynch, M. D. He died Sept. 22, 1802.—Of Thomas, another Nephew, who was Rector of Chevening, and died at Kensington in 1774, see vol. II. p. 536.]

The

The Rev. HENRY HALL

was born in London in 1716. Of his parents little is known. His father is said to have occasionally resided at an old house at Poplar, which had a large hanging garden and a building at the bottom; and this, tradition reported, had been the Laboratory of Sir Richard Steele. Mr. Hall was sent early to Eton, admitted on the foundation in 1729; and elected to King's College, Cambridge, in 1735, where of course he became a Fellow in 1738; B. A. 1740; M. A. 1744. Being recommended by Dr. Chapman to Archbishop Potter, his Grace appointed him his Librarian at Lambeth in 1748, on the resignation of Mr. Jones. In that station he continued till the death of his Patron in 1749; when Archbishop Herring, who succeeded to the Primacy, being sensible of his merit, not only continued him in that office, but, on his taking orders, appointed him one of his Chaplains; and, in April 1750, collated him to the Rectory of Harbledown (vacant by the promotion of Mr. Thomas Herring to the Rectory of Chevening). In November 1752, the Archbishop collated him also to the Vicarage of Herne, which he held by dispensation; to which his Grace afterwards added the Sinecure Rectory of Orpington, in the Deanry of Shoreham, one of his Peculiars. At this period his connexion with Dr. Ducarel (soon after his successor as Librarian) first commenced; and their epistolary intercourse was frequent*.

* "Rev. Sir, *May* 18, 1754.

"I beg leave to return you many thanks for the civilities you was pleased to shew me at Croydon, and hope you will excuse the liberty a Schoolfellow takes of troubling you with this, when I inform you it is to obtain some information concerning the History of Croydon Palace.

"At the East end of the Hall† are the King's Arms; and to them are joined, on the dexter side, the arms of St. Edmond; of which, having no sketch, I beg leave to ask you whether they are, Gules, a cross fleury Or, between four Cornish choughs

† These Arms are engraved in the History of Croydon, Plate V. p. 66.

proper

In 1756, Mr. Hall vacated Herne, on being presented to the Vicarage of East Peckham by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, by whom he was much esteemed, having greatly assisted their Auditor in

proper (which, by the bye, is false heraldry); or are they, Or, a cross fleury within an orl of martlets (five in number). My reason for asking is, that, if they prove to be the former, they are the arms of St. Edmond, and if the latter, those of (St.) Edward the Confessor, which is a thing previously to be known; the arms of the Confessor you will find in Speed's 'History of Great Britain.' I believe I have found out when and by whom the King's Arms were placed in the Great Hall. The arms immediately under them are those of Archbishop John Stafford. I fully intended to have taken an account of all the arms in the Hall and Palace, and the names of the several Archbishops they belonged to. But, not having an opportunity of effecting it, I can only say, that if I could be so happy as to obtain such an account, it would be of infinite service to me, and would greatly help to illustrate the History of that Palace, a thing I very much desire. The view I had of this Palace was a very great satisfaction to me, and has afforded me some useful hints of the age of several of the buildings.

"When you come to town, and if you will do me the pleasure to call upon me at Doctors Commons, I will entertain you with a good many curiosities relating to the History and Antiquities of England, and shall moreover be heartily glad to see you.

"Be pleased to present my duty to his Grace. A. C. DUCAREL."

"DEAR SIR, *East Peckham, Aug.* 29, 1757.

"As I think I am able to answer the question in your Letter of the 23rd instant, I am glad you did not mention it to any other person; and you will permit me to assure you, once for all, that you may depend on my keeping any secret which you shall please to entrust me with.

"You know the Archbishops in former days were always attended by a Registrer, or Writer of their Acts, who had an office in each of the Palaces where the Archbishops resided. Thus in Reg. Islip, f. 110. a. we find, *Camera Registrarii apud La Forde;* and so long as this officer, or his deputy, attended the Archbishops, and made a part of their Family, it is to be presumed that the Register Books remained in his custody in one part of the Archbishop's Palaces proper for that purpose. But, when this office came to be executed by a person residing at Doctors Commons, the Register Books were removed to an office in that place, where they remained, I think, until the time of Archbishop Tenison, who ordered that they should be returned to Lambeth. In the Record Room there, as it is called, are several papers which were sent from Doctors Commons, there not being room for them in the Register's office.

From

digesting many of the Records, Charters, &c. preserved in their Registry. In return, the late Dr. Walwyn (one of the Prebendaries, who vacated that Vicarage) was collated by the Archbishop to the

From the time this office came to be executed by a Deputy, or with an assistant, the term '*Registrarius principalis*' was used. to distinguish the chief Registrer from his substitutes; although I am inclined to think it may bear another sense; and supposing, which I conceive to have been the case, that the Archbishops employed several Registrers, independent of each other, for different purposes, the title of *principal* might be given, as an honourable mark of distinction, to one of them whose business it was to record the Acts of the greatest consequence. I have met with somewhere, but not having my papers with me I can't recollect in what Register, '*Officium Registrarii Curie audient' Domini*,' which has long lain dormant, and which I presume is not worth the reviving. The *principal Registrer*, when I first went to Lambeth, was Mr. Haynes, who opened his patent for the admission of Mr. Potter and Mr. Gibson, upon whose lives the patent for that office now depends; and if you compare their patent with the oldest grants of *Registrarii principales*, I am persuaded you will find that they at present enjoy the same office. After the extraordinary pains you have taken to the great service of the See of Canterbury, I should hope you would be in no danger of having the Library taken from you, especially considering that it will be no easy matter for a succeeding Archbishop to find another person so well qualified for the care of it. But, if you are apprehensive that the great and very useful work which you have undertaken will not be properly considered, after you have finished it, it is in your power to keep it, as a pledge, in your own hands as long as you may find it convenient to do so. I am glad to hear you continue to make so great a progress in it; and you are certainly right to lose no time in bringing it down to the period you have fixed, and in preparing your rongh drafts; but as for the fair copies, I think you should not be in too much haste in partiug with them out of your hands. I have met with so many interruptions, that this is the third time I have set down to write to you since the receipt of your last favour, which will account for my being so long in going through Islip's Register. I am far from being tired with it; on the contrary, it has given me great entertainment; and as I expected, I have discovered some things which I apprehend will be of use towards settling the dispute concerning Options; and I have found references to some others, which will probably answer the same purpose; and if you should be of the same opinfon, I shall be obliged to you for copies of them; viz. *Professiones Episcoporum Assaven. & Cov. & Lych.*—What I am going to mention I quote by memory; but I think Archbishop Winchelsey, in his monition to the Bishop of St.

Rectory of Great Mongeham, void by the death of Mr. Byrch. On the death of Archbishop Herring in 1757, Mr. Hall resigned the Librarianship of Lambeth *; and from that time resided † chiefly at Har-

St. David's, lays great stress upon this particular. He begins with saying, *Cum vos ratione nove creationis & PROFESSIONIS vestre teneamini;* and mentions it as an aggravation of the Bishop's Refusal, that he was *immemor PROFESSIONIS*. I should therefore think it would be of service to collect all that remains in the Registers relating to this matter.

"The Bishop of London pretends that the Right of Option was a privilege granted by, or at least derived from, the Popes to the Archbishops. I have observed that the Archbishops have been very careful to insert in their Registers the favours they received from the Popes: and, in order to give a negative proof that the Option was not one of them, it may be proper to specify the several Papal powers which were delegated to them, and for this reason I should be glad to know the contents of *Clementis VI. Bulla Privilegiorum*, in f. 1. of Islip's Register. I have not met with an *Option*, in the sense in which you use it in your Letters, before Warham's time. The Bishop of London, says it was then first granted by *Deed;* but I think I am able to prove the contrary; which was all I meant when I talked to you on that subject. In my present situation I have few opportunities of hearing any news; but I shall always be obliged to you for any relating to Lambeth, and the Library in particular. I am glad to hear that Mrs. Ducarel and yourself have recovered your health; and wishing you both a long enjoyment of it, HENRY HALL."

* In which he was succeeded by Dr. Ducarel.

† That he was not, however, inattentive to what was passing at Lambeth and at Croydon, the following Letters will testify:

"DEAR SIR, *Harbledowne, Mar.* 17, 1758.

"I wrote to Mr. Vade ‡ very soon after I received the favour of your last Letter, and desired him to wait upon you, which I presume he has done. If he should not approve of the scheme, perhaps his Curate, Mr. Greenhill, may undertake the business, as he has a good fortune, which will enable him to support the expence which may attend it, and besides has several friends to recommend him to the Archbishop. But Warlingham is so conveniently situated with respect to Croydon, that I should think it would be very agreeable to Mr. Vade, especially if the expence of obtaining it should be no more than you apprehend it will be. Harris's Presentations, which you have discovered,

‡ John Vade, of Clare Hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1743; M. A. 1747. He had a dispensation in Jan. 1755, to hold the Vicarage of Croydon with that of St. Nicholas in Rochester; and married, in that year, May 22, Miss Wareham. He died June 9, 1765, aged 42; and was buried in the South aile of Croydon Church, where a flat stone records only his name and the date of his death.

seem

bledown in a large house, which he hired, afterwards the seat of Robert Mead Wilmot, esq. Soon after the death of Archbishop Herring, Mr. Hall was presented by his executors to the Treasurership of the

seem to make the matter very clear; and I think Mr. Vade may at least proceed as far as to take the opinion of some eminent Counsel on the case, and try what effect it would have upon the Patron. If it shall be plainly made to appear to Mr. Atwood, that he has usurped the right of Patronage, he may perhaps be induced to give up his claim, without a law-suit, so far as not to insist upon it for the future. But, supposing Mr. Smith to be related to him, or a person for whom he may have a particular regard, he may nevertheless be unwilling to have him deprived of the Living. This obstacle, however, may, I think, be easily removed. Mr. Vade is possessed of the Vicarage of St. Nicholas in Rochester, which he must necessarily quit upon his being instituted to another Cure; and perhaps he may have interest enough with the Patron, the Bishop of Rochester, to gain his Lordship's consent to an exchange for Warlingham. I presume Mr. Smith † will find it more for his interest to accept of this exchange, than to run the hazard of a law-suit, which may leave him without any preferment; and Mr. Atwood may be satisfied with his remaining in quiet possession of something, though not so considerable as what he intended for him. Nothing then will remain to be done, but for Mr. Vade to resign the Vicarage of St. Nicholas; for Mr. Smith to be instituted, which will vacate Warlingham; and for Mr. Vade to succeed him there on the Archbishop's presentation. This is what I hinted in my letter to Mr. Vade, and informed him I would acquaint you with.

"I desired him to let you know that I met with more difficulty in getting the list than I expected. The Dean, to whom I found it necessary to apply, upon my first mention of the matter to him, in a very obliging manner gave his consent to my searching the books; but afterwards, recollecting that they belonged to the whole body, and contained several matters of their private concern, he was in doubt whether he could permit me to inspect them without consulting the Chapter. Of this I was informed by the Auditor, Mr. Halford, who was of the same opinion; but I soon satisfied him that what I enquired after could not do the least prejudice to the Church, and that I desired to see the books for no other reason than to save him the trouble of examining them. All difficulties being thus removed, I only waited till Mr. Halford was at leisure to attend me. He has a great deal of business in his profession, besides what he does for the Dean and Chapter; and the weather had been so cold, until

† Rev. John Smith, then Rector of Warlingham; vol. III. pp. 93. 745.

within

Cathedral of Wells, one of his Grace's Options. He was also, at first, a competitor for the Precentorship of Lincoln, an Option of Archbishop Potter (which Dr. Richardson gained in 1760 by a Decree

within these few days, that neither of us could venture to stay in the audit-room for so long a time as our search would take up. The inclosed lists contain the result of our enquiry, which, though imperfect, was made with great exactness. I could find no Registers from 1551 to 1574, nor from 1607 to 1660. I suppose they were destroyed when the audit-room was burnt, for many of those which are left retain visible marks of the fire, and are in part consumed by it. I was obliged to tell Mr. Halford for whose use the lists were designed; and it was well that I did, since, upon mentioning your name, he declined accepting any fee or gratuity for his trouble, of which he had not a little. He has a brother, a Clergyman, Lecturer of Camberwell, who, as he says, knows you, and by whom you may apply to him on any future occasion. But you have it in your own power to do him an agreeable piece of service, which may engage him to give you any information in his power. In the MS Library there is a bundle of papers, unbound, containing the Parliament Survey of the Impropriate Rectories belonging to the Church of Canterbury, a copy of which would be a very acceptable present to Mr. Halford, who is a curious man, and a very sensible one, and may have it in his power to make you very ample amends for that favour.—The Motion was just upon the point of being made, when it was once more put off until the first seal after the Holidays,

"We don't hear that the time is fixed for the Archbishop's Visitation. You may easily learn, before any public notice is given, who will be appointed to preach before him on that occasion, I hope his Grace will have no thought of honouring me with his commands; but, lest he should, I must beg the favour of you to get me excused. I am ready for another Register, if you please to send it; and will go on with the affair of the Options as fast as possible. I should be sorry to lay that consideration aside by having my attention diverted to another subject. Mr. Gostling, one of the Minor Canons of Canterbury, desired me to present his compliments to you. The Library is indebted to him for the Catalogue of Chartæ Miscellaneæ, which I lent to Mr. Carte. He found it among the papers of our predecessor Dr. Wilkins. I am, dear Sir, yours very sincerely, HENRY HALL."

"DEAR SIR, *Harbledowne, May* 1, 1758.

"I am obliged to you for your kind enquiry after my health. I am, I thank God, the better in that respect for coming into this country, though there is still a great deal of room for improvement: it will always be a pleasure to me to hear that you enjoy yours. I presume you know that *Bell Harry* is never tolled except at the death of an Archbishop, or a greater person.

of the House of Lords); but soon withdrew his claim, well grounded as it seemed. His learning and abilities were great, but not superior to his modesty; and by his singular affability he obtained the love

person. The Dean *, without waiting, as I presume, for any directions, by his own authority ordered what was usual and proper to be done; and accordingly *Bell Harry* was tolled for two hours in the forenoon of the same day on which the messenger arrived with the news of the Archbishop's † death. The mourning is within the province of the Sacrist (which office is executed in turns by the Minor Canons); and, after it is removed, he takes it for his fee. I think the Pulpit is never hung, but a stall only, on the death of a Prebendary, and the Throne in case of that of the Archbishop. This custom was partly complied with on the late occasion, and the Throne was covered with black cloth; but, though the Sacrist sent word, that it was always adorned with escutcheons (three is the usual number), not one was sent down, nor would they let him have the impression of the Archbishop's Seal in order to their being painted at Canterbury. The people there suppose the Archbishop had no arms; but the matter may be much better accounted for, by considering it as part of an œconomical system. It is said that, when the body of Bishop Kennett was going to be buried, his widow mounted a ladder with her apron full of escutcheons, and pinned them upon the hearse herself. Before I have done with the late Archbishop, I should tell you, that, as President of the Society for propagating the Gospel, the minutes of the monthly meetings were sent to him. I believe they are to be found complete, during the times of his two immediate predecessors, in the box which stands between the two presses in the Library by the fire-place; and I suppose Mrs. Hutton, upon being acquainted with this, will deliver up those which she may have in her hands. Pray how are the Options disposed of? My Attorney sent me word, that the Archbishop's death made him think it unnecessary to trouble you with an account of the Motion in Dr. Richardson's case; and besides, as Mr. Secker attended it, he supposed the present Archbishop would hear the particulars of it from him. If you don't know what passed on that occasion, and have any curiosity to be informed of it, such accounts as I have received will be at your service.

"I am quite at leisure to enter upon Langham. I think his Register is one of the least; I will, however, engage to return it within any time you shall please to prescribe, and shall be glad of it as soon as possible. I don't know of any material interruption I shall meet with, unless the present Archbishop should

* Dr. John Lynch was Dean of Canterbury from Jan. 1733-4 till his death, May 25, 1760.

† Dr. Matthew Hutton, who died in 1758.

think

and esteem of all who knew him. His charitable attention to his poor parishioners, especially when they were ill, was constant and exemplary. At Archbishop Secker's Primary Visitation at Can-

think of me on the same occasion as I suspected his late Grace might have done. You may probably obtain a list of the Preachers from the Secretary, before it is made public, or any one has been wrote to; and if you should find my name in it, I shall be much obliged to you if you will use your endeavours to get me excused.

"As things have turned out, I think it is very well that Warlingham was filled on Mr. Atwood's presentation, for if the Archbishop had died during the vacancy, I suppose the present Archbishop would have been precluded, by the intervention of the Crown's right, from prosecuting the affair. I have not heard from Mr. Vade since I wrote to him by your direction, and I don't know whether he would have undertaken the business.

"The only Map of this Diocese which I have is pasted upon a cloth with several others, and cannot be taken off without being torn in peices. I am very sorry it is not in a condition to be sent to you. It was one of a number which were presented to Archbishop Herring, I believe, by the Society of Antiquaries. Mr. Vade had another of them, and the remainder which was left at the Archbishop's death was divided between Mr. Samuel and Mr. John Herring, to whom his Grace left his books. If Mr. John Herring, who lives at South Lambeth, has not disposed of those which came to his share, you may probably procure one from him. It is reported at Canterbury, that the Archdeacon is to have the next vacant stall in that Church, and that Dr. Potter is to succeed to the Deanry. I am, dear Sir, your very sincere and obliged humble servant. HENRY HALL."

"DEAR SIR, *Harbledowne, Aug.* 14, 1758.

"Having finished Whittlesey's Register, which you will receive herewith, I shall be ready for another as soon as you please to favour me with it. I find this Archbishop founded a chantry in the church of St. Nicholas, Harbledowne. If the instrument of *Ordination* is a short one, (Reg. Wittlesey, 51, b,) I shall be obliged to you if you will let your clerk copy it for me at his leisure. The land formerly belonging to it is in Lay hands; there were built upon it nine or ten cottages, inhabited by poor people, who consider themselves as extra-parochial, and are under no sort of government by minister, overseer of the poor, or other like officer. I presume it was antiently a part of the parish of St. Nicholas aforesaid, all the tithes whereof are appropriated to Eastbridge Hospital in Canterbury. Perhaps in Bishop Gibson's will you may find something relating to those papers, which, after his death, were deposited in Lambeth Library.

"The

terbury, in 1758, Mr. Hall was "pitched upon" (his Grace's official expression) to preach before him at St. Margaret's church, which he did from Acts xvii. 21. He died a bachelor, at Harbledown, Nov.

"The Printed Books in the Library formerly belonged, as appears by the arms on many of them, to the Abps. Whitgift, Bancroft, Abbot, Sheldon, and Tenison; and I should imagine that the MSS. were of their collecting. You may probably learn some particulars from their respective wills. Only part of Abp. Tenison's books are at Lambeth; the rest are in the Library in St. Martin's Lane. Abp. Sancroft intended to have left his very valuable collection of books to his successors, and had actually placed them in the Library for that purpose; but, being offended with his deprivation, he removed them, and gave them to Emanuel College in Cambridge. This anecdote is in a MS. of Mr. Wharton's, which was lent, I think, by Dr. Birch to Abp. Herring, from whom I heard it. Abp. Sancroft made a Catalogue of the MSS. at Lambeth, which I enquired after some years ago, but to no purpose. I have inclosed an answer to a Letter which I wrote to Oxford on that occasion. The MS Catalogues therein mentioned may, perhaps, be worth consulting. The Catalogue of the Printed Books (now in the MS Library at Lambeth), formed on the plan of the Bodleian Calalogue, is of Bp. Gibson's hand-writing. Dr. Wilkins made a fair copy from it in three volumes (now in the lower Library at Lambeth).

"As to our Predecessors, the first I have heard of is Mr Paul Colomiez *. He says in the *Colomesiana* (inter Scaligeriana, &c. à Amsterdam, 1740. tom. 1. p. 627.) 'La Maison de Colomiez en Bearn, d'où je suis sorti, porte de Geules, un Chateâu sommé de trois Tours d' Argent.' His Works are printed in one volume in quarto. I forget whether it be in the Library or not; but you will find there *Pauli Colomesii Observationes Sacræ* †. What I have is the fourth edition in 12mo, London, 1688, and licensed by Dr. Needham, Chaplain to Abp. Sancroft, Mart. 1, 1687. The dedication is to Bp. Compton of London, dated Rupellæ, kal. Mart. 1679; from whence I conjecture that he was not at that time in the Archbishop's family. I suppose Bayle's Dictionary may afford you a further account of him, and of Du Moulin. I believe Mr. Gibson was some years in Abp. Tenison's family before he was appointed Chaplain. The Registrer of the Faculties, I presume, can inform you when he was invested with that office.

* Paul Colomiez, or Colomesius, a learned French Protestant, was appointed Librarian by Abp. Sancroft; but was preceded by the celebrated Henry Wharton. See Dr. Ducarel's "History of Lambeth Palace," p. 67.

† Under the Licence of Dr. Needham, which is dated 1 March, 1687, in Mr. Bindley's copy of the "Observationes Sacræ" of Colomesius; and which once was the property of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, is written in a contemporary hand, "Minimè tamen probavit Palatium Lambethanum quæ author habet (pp. 130, 131) Anabaptistis faventia; prodeunte libro sine justa lectione et animadversione Capellani, ut ibidem didici."

2, 1763, in the 47th year of his age, after a short illness, occasioned by a violent swelling in the neck, which could not be accounted for by the eminent physicians who attended him.

He was buried under the communion-table, at Harbledown church, without any epitaph.

The list which I have sent you of his preferments is imperfect. He was made Archdeacon of Surrey in 1710. He published several books, as no doubt you know. Dr. Wilkins did not live to finish all his Works. He once told me that he intended to publish the New Testament in all the modern languages, and had almost completed his Collection for that purpose. I don't know the exact time when either he or Mr. Ott were made Librarians. Mr. Jones was appointed on Abp. Potter's going to reside at Lambeth; and I succeeded him, March 10, 1741-2. Mr. Ott was persuaded to exchange his Sussex Living, by the Duke of Newcastle, for another, so much to his disadvantage, that it is thought to have hastened his end. I suppose you will consult * as many of the Lives of the Archbishops as have been published. In the time of the Archbishops Wake and Potter, Du Moulin's picture hung in the presence-chamber over the door going into the guard-room, and that of Sir John Cook in the long-gallery. The arms of Cardinal Kemp and two or three more were put up by Abp. Herring; I found them in a cupboard in the Library.

"The following particulars are taken from Dr. Edward Tenison's Letters, on Abp. Wake's demand for Dilapidations: 'The wharf is supposed to be as old as the foundation of the house, which was laid about the year 1184; if it was not laid before. The repair of it laid at 1028*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* Since Abp. Sancroft built the new kitchen, the old one has not been used as a kitchen, but as a passage-room.'—'Abp. Tenison erected a rabbit-house, without being authorized by a Royal Licence. He laid out above 2000*l.* at Croydon. 200*l.* a year was the least he laid out in repairs. Disbursements for repairs in about 17 years, besides what was paid by his Grace himself 3421*l.* 12*s.*—Sum demanded by Abp. Wake for dilapidations 3469*l.* Arbitrators, Lord Chief Justice King and Dr. Bettesworth, Dean of the Arches; 3d Referee the Bishop of Litchfield. The two first decreed 2800*l.* to be paid to the Abp.—Great guard-room. Most of the frames for arms, and their pegs, are rotten. Repairing the frames and pins for arms there, 15*s.*' Some of the old musquets and bandileers remained during Abp. Potter's time in the burying-ground, the wall whereof was pulled down by Abp. Herring, and the arms disposed of I know not how.

"The two Letters in Latin which I have sent you belong to the Moravians. They were deposited in the Library some years ago, and I gave a receipt for them. A sight of your "History of Lambeth" would give great pleasure to yours, HENRY HALL."

* Preparatory to the History of "Lambeth Palace."

LETTERS

LETTERS from Dr. RICHARD BENTLEY, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Dr. HENRY SIKE.

"To Mr. Professor SIKE *, at Trinity College, in Cambridge.

"SIR, *March* 31, 1760.

"I have sent you, in a deal box, by the carrier, the whole number, 20 copies, of the Armenian Grammar. What you sell, are to be to each of us in proportion. Your two Dutch books are likewise added; and a few odd sheets, to perfect the Exemplar you had before. Pray tell Professor Cotes †, that the book in your parcel, directed to him, is presented him by Sir Isaac Newton; let him read it over with care, and I will tell him further of it in a particular letter. The bundle of wooden cuts were found by Sir Isaac in his study, some of which he thinks may belong to the future sheets of his book. In the printed book are folded the MS sheets that Sir Isaac has now finished. Let me hear from you or him of the receipt of this parcel.

"I hope you have done about the Arabic Geographer, what Mr. Reland ‡ in his letter desired of you.

"Yours, in haste, at ten at night, RI. BENTLEY."

"To Dr. HENRY SIKE, at Mr. Martin's, over-against Hungerford-market, in the Strand, London.

"DEAR SIR, *Trin. Coll. July* 7, 1706.

"I have sent you inclosed, one to Dr. Mill §, and another to Dr. Hudson || the Public Library-keeper; which you will please to deliver yourself. Here has been a gentleman of Coningsberg *(Regiomontum)* late from Holland with a Letter from Mr. Reland, which I here send you, and two Exemplaria of the Oratio upon Bauldri, one for you, and another for me. Here are likewise two books from Rome, from Dom. Passionæus; one for you, and another for me. These will stay till you return. In the mean time I wish you all health and happiness; being your affectionate Friend and servant, RI. BENTLEY.

"Here are no other Letters for you. I have not yet seen the *Epistolam dulcissimam*. I will write to Mr. Reland. R. B."

To Dr. HENRY SIKE, at Mr. Martin's.

"DEAR SIR, *Trinity Coll. July* 26.

"I send you inclosed another Letter from Holland, and desire you to convey this to Mr. Hemsterhuis, whom I do not know how to send to, because he gave me no directions. I feared he might

* Henry Syke, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, LL. D. *(Regiis Comitiis)* 1705; Hebrew Professor 1705—1712.

† Of this profound Mathematician, see some Memoirs, and an Epitaph by Dr. Bentley, vol. II. p. 128.

‡ Henry Reland, Professor of Oriental Languages and Ecclesiastical Antiquities at Utrecht, died Feb. 5, 1718, æt. 42.

§ Dr. John Mill, Principal of Edmund Hall, and Greek Professor at Oxford; of whom see several particulars referred to in vol. VII. p. 265.

‖ John Hudson, of Queen's College, Oxford; afterwards Fellow of University College; M. A. 1684; Head Keeper of the Bodleian Library 1701; B. and D. D. 1718; Principal of St. Mary's Hall 1712; died Nov. 27, 1719; and was buried in St. Mary's Church.

stop the sheets of his Pollux; wherefore I immediately wrote my answer. I desire you to send it safely, because I have no transcript of it. I will return an answer to Mr. Reland, when I see his two books he speaks of. Pray seal the Letter to Mr. Hemsterhuis, when you send it. I am, &c. R. BENTLEY."

"To Mr. Professor SIKE, at Trinity College, Cambridge.

"DEAR SIKE, [*no date.*]

"The Letter I sent you by William Tallis was gone before the receipt of yours; I doubt not but you will be so kind as to dispatch that affair. We expect to have the Amsterdam Book by the next occasion; but for the answer, I shall leave that to Burman: for I suppose I can do business *semel*, and need not give a second blow. I had a Letter from Kuster by the hand of a learned Venetian Nobleman, who told me the chat in Holland about Phileleutherus. And yet Kuster himself, in his Letter, pretends that the book is a very shrewd book, *telum à non vulgaribus lacertis tortum; sed de Auctore diversæ sunt sententiæ.* What is the meaning of this grimace? can he really doubt of the Author? as if Mr. Burgh did not hear him and Hemsterhuis speak of the Author without doubting. The Act that would repeal the Naturalization Bill is thrown out of the House of Lords; however you have done very well, to take the benefit of it. My service to Friends.

"I am yours, R. BENTLEY."

"To Dr. HENRY SIKE, at Mr. Hacket's house, over-against Christ Church, Oxford.

"SIR, *Trinity College, Aug.* 16, 1706.

"I received your kind Letter, and am glad to hear you have met with such reception at Oxford, and particularly that you have employed your time so well in searching into the Oriental Manuscripts there. I hope, in time, the publick will have a testimonial of your labours by something in print. The old Arabic Poems, and the Proverbs, will certainly be worth your edition, and bring a great honour to you, as well as benefit to Learning. I send you here enclosed a Letter which came hither from Dr. Kuster; I presumed to open it, to see if there was any thing relating to me, that required a present answer. I do not wonder that some of the Oxford men do talk so wildly about my Horace: but their tongues are better than their pens; and I am assured none of them will write against my Notes. They have had enough of me, and hereafter will let me alone. Perhaps some little bantering book may come out *incognito* in English; but that none dare write in Latin, and set his true name to it, I am morally certain. However, if any one should do so, he has my free leave—*Quisque suo periculo:*

Ἄλλος ἐξενάριζ'. ἀπὸ δ' Ἕκλορος ἴσχεο χεῖρας.

"I have printed three new sheets in it this last fortnight, and I hope shall go on to finish by next spring. You seem to have promised my notes to Dr. Kuster upon Hesychius absolutely; whereas you know I did it conditionally, provided he would print it at Cambridge. Your friends here are all well; I wish you much happiness till I see you. R. BENTLEY."

The

The MARMOR SANDVICENSE.

The Subject of the "Marmor Sandvicense" (vol. IV. p. 497.) will be considerably illustrated by the following Letter from Dr. Taylor (addressed probably to Dr. Askew): printed from the Autograph, preserved by Dr. Lort, and now in the possession of my kind and indefatigable Friend Mr. Bindley:

"DEAR SIR, *Doctors Commons, Nov.* 2, 1742.

"The moment I was taking horse for London I received the favour of yours, which I left with Mr. Brooke; and leave the consideration of what belongs to me particularly in it, till I go to Cambridge again. I shall now lay before you a new subject. In the year 1739 Lord Sandwich brought with him from Athens a Marble of great antiquity and great singularity. The age is ascertained to be higher than any Greek or Roman inscription excepting the Sigæan, and perhaps the Teiorum Diræ, and one or two lists of names of little account in Spon and Montfaucon. It is of the 100th Olympiad, and consequently earlier than the Parian Chronicle by upwards of a complete century. Its singularity, besides that of its contents and orthography, is remarkable, as it consists of the same number of letters in each line, the one being cut directly under the other with the same attention as we plant quincunxes, or print acrosticks, and the eye carried distinctly and uniformly between each row of letters. As to the charge of it, it is a public Register or Record of a Quadriennial Visitation of the Athenians held at their province of Delos, and a Report of their Commissioners who inspected and managed the public accounts in relation to money received on the foot of contributions levied upon their Allies in the Cyclades, and dispersed in the solemnity at Delos. The first side contains the state of their receipts, and the sums and articles of payment. The second contains the state of the arrearages, and a rent-roll of their public, or, as I may call it, their ecclesiastical funds. I have drawn up a pretty large Comment upon it (and have collected since very considerable materials to be inserted in it), which my Lord has received with great satisfaction, and is very desirous of having it made public. The first draught of the Comment is in English, because I designed it more for information than form, and was desirous it might be read without great attention in order to come at the meaning. Whether it should appear in public in that dress, or the *matronali habitu* of a Roman, his Lordship has left to my choice, nor am I yet determined. Of all the novelties and curiosities which this stone contains, which indeed are many, there is nothing perhaps that will be so apt to excite your attention, as the Athenian arithmetic or numeration: and what I have advanced upon that head, if not quite satisfactory, ought to meet however with a fair reception, because this is a scene that closes as soon as it opens, no one mark or feature being left, that I know of, in any book, medal, or monument, that we can compare with ours. When I dropt an apprehension of my account *not being quite*

quite satisfactory, perhaps I was more scrupulous than in justice to myself I ought to be; for I begin to call it demonstration, or something little less. For consider a series of (some unusual) figures expressing so many items of an account, and a sum of the same figures *said expressly* in the record to be the capital or sum total of those items. If my hypothesis of explaining these figures brings out the total to agree with an amazing exactness to the particulars, shall not my hypothesis be the true one? I have heard Dr. Byrom say that it is demonstration in decyphering, if you bring your cypher to bear a pertinent and coherent sense, that it must be the true sense. *Any one* sense must be *the* sense. Then how is it in the case before us? Shall there be a *mathematical* agreement of particulars and totals, and yet shall I be mistaken in every denomination? What are the odds that a sum of louis-d'ors, pistoles, crowns, and livres, shall be mistaken for pounds, shillings, and pence, and under those denominations come out as really and mathematically, as if they had been fairly cast up in their own power? or rather, is it not impossible that it should be so? I ought, however, to inform you, that the total is entire, and some of the particulars a little damaged, and towards the end, or at the place of lowest valuation, a little illegible. Of which my hypothesis has taken some consideration, and made the visible and remaining particulars fall a little, a very little, short of the entire capital. If it had extended beyond it, it had been demonstrably false: if it had exactly reached it, it had been so still, because of those little defects in the marble which once reckoned: but that it should fall short of it, and in that degree that I mention, a trifle, what might reasonably be imagined to be contained in a decreasing sum, in halfpence, as I may so say, is with me a point of great consideration. To this reflection I add, that in the state of the disbursements we have an account of a certain number of oxen bought for the sacrifice, and the price they cost; and this account is providentially entire, when those round about are battered and imperfect. The value of money between the times of Solon and our date differed extremely, and I think I have accounted for it. But if the price of oxen at the time of our date agrees with the price given for them in this inscription, according to my hypothesis, is not this a proper confirmation of it? How oxen sold at Athens about the 100th Olympiad, I think I have pretty well collected, or, to speak more properly, inferred, from comparing together some passages of Plutarch, Lysias, and Menander; and that price agrees with the price recorded here to a halfpenny.

"By the help of this Marble we recover the names of several towns, now upon record nowhere else: what is most remarkable, is the recovery of a town in the Isle of Icarus, now called Nicaria, which is said by Strabo or Pliny (I know not exactly which, having here my minutes only, and not my books before me) to have been lost in their time, and the very memorial of it, as far as concerned the appellation, perished so long

long ago. There are two towns in that Isle, says my Author abovementioned, and there is a tradition of a third: by this account a people of little consequence, and what strengthens my hypothesis, their tax or payment is considerably less than any of the rest, as that of the Parians considerably larger, who by reason of their stone quarries were an opulent people in the Archipelago. Insulam opibus elatam are the words of Cornelius Nepos. πόλιν εὐδαιμονεστάτην καὶ μεγίστην τῶν Κυκλάδων, the words of an antient author in Stephanus Byzantinus. I need not inform you that εὐδαιμονεστάτην has a manifest relation to their riches, not to any other consideration.

"As the gross sum of the receipts on the first side of the stone contains all the variety of figures, I have here transcribed it.

ΑΗΜΜΑΤΟΣ ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙΟΝ.

ΓΓΤΤΤΧΧΧΧ|H|ΗΔΔΔΔ ⊢ ⊢ ⊢ ⊢ || |

where it must be noted, that the three perpendicular lines at the end are not so many significations as they are lines, but two only. For the two former being contiguous, and filling the space of a single letter only, both here and in other places of the Inscription, coming sometimes before and sometimes after the single perpendicular, must manifestly have a distinct consideration and value. What engages me most, is the figure between these and Δ. For, though I can pronounce with some assurance that it is expressive of the Obolus, I would fain be more acquainted with its use and function among the Antients. One of our great Criticks, I think Salmasius; says that with the Athenians the H, with the other Greeks the ⊢ or half H, denoted the Aspirate, as with the Æolians the *F* or Digamma. And accordingly in some MSS. an Adspirate is so marked, and in some old printed books this side of the H, *viz*, ⊢ is an adspirate, the other ⊣ a lenis. But this Stone, and what I have to observe hereafter, sufficiently confutes Salmasius; for it is plain the Athenians used both figures at the same time. In some Athenian coins of good antiquity, and in some Sicilian ones, I find the same figure at the head of a word, *loco adspirationis*. In a Doric inscription, published by Maittaire, and which you have by you, it is an adspirate or lenis indifferently, in the same manner as the Æolian digamma, which seemed to have no regard to adspiration, but waited upon all vowels indifferently, as is plain from several words in Hesychius, corruptly beginning with a single gamma, instead of a double one, from a chapter I have in the Lectiones Lysiacæ, and from Dr. Bentley's posthumous Homer. Vetranius Maurus ad Tacit. Annal. lib. II. says that he saw at Rome a MS. of Velius Longus de Orthographiâ, in the possession of one Strossius, or Stroza, where that Author says, "Literam novam à Claudio excogitari similem ei notæ, quam pro adspiratione Græci ponunt, ⊢." He doubtless means the Digamma, which that Emperor is recorded not to have invented, but restored. In the musical notes of the Antients, the Proslambanomenos, I think they call it, is represented

presented by this figure, which they denominate Ταῦ πλάγιον. But this not at all avails us. Indeed in the Appendix to the Marmora Oxoniensia (the second or third Inscription in Prideaux and Maittaire's edition, beginning Λόγῳ ἱερὸς) we have this very figure, and I am apt to believe in the same power and operation that it is in our Marmor Sandvicense. Nay I am persuaded the whole stone was very similar to ours, but it was very inaccurately copied; and a very barbarous age, an age more Gothic than ordinary, I mean the middle of the last century, put an end to the stone itself. I fear I have wearied your patience. But you are one of those that are pleased *Meas esse aliquid putare nugas.* At least you see I think so, by the liberty I have taken. If any thing occurs to you upon what I have said, I shall take it as a great favour from your hands.

"I have now before me some posthumous letters of Gisb. Cuper, the Burgomaster of Deventer, just published, very full of that erudition he was so remarkable for in his life-time. Manby told me last night, that he hoped to finish Middleton's edition of the controverted Epistles of Cicero and Brutus (with a preface against Mr. Tunstall) next week. I have received from Hamburgh, I do not know if I mentioned this before, a little tract against Mr. Markland's attempts, in my edition of Lysias, towards restoring the text and sense of the New Testament. It gives Mr. Markland some pain, as there is an insinuation dropt of Socinianism being couched under one of his emendations.

"I have scarce left myself room to testify my respects to your good Lady and Family, which I do with great sincerity, or to subscribe myself, Dear Sir, your most obliged, &c. J. Taylor."

Mr. T. Radcliff to the Widow of Dean Moss.

"Madam, *London, October* 8, 1730.

"Some intimations having been given to the Gentlemen of Gray's-inn, that there was a design on foot to publish a volume or two of your late excellent Husband's Sermons: those Gentlemen, and others of St. Lawrence Jewry, who were constant hearers, and very great admirers of his admirable preaching, have requested me, in their name, to apply to you to publish such of them as shall be found fittest for the public view. I need not, Madam, say any thing in commendation of Dean Moss his Sermons, his great abilities in the pulpit were well known to the world; and it is generally agreed, by the most judicious part of mankind, that his Discourses, if in print, would be the best that this age has produced; and a great loss it would be to the world to be deprived of them, at this time especially, when such Discourses are so much wanted. It is needless, I persuade myself, Madam, to use any other arguments with you for their publication; and doubt not these will prevail more than any other consideration; as you are a Lady whose general character and inclinations are to do good, thereby you will lay great obligations on all the Dean's Friends and acquaintance, and others his admirers, but none more than, Madam,

"Your most humble servant, Tho. Radcliff."

Letter

Letter from Rev. Roger Pickering to an intimate Friend, on the Education of his Son.

"Sir. *Enfield Chase, Aug.* 25, 1749.

"Pursuant to the late proposal I took the liberty to make to you, of offering my thoughts on the Education of your Son; I beg leave to submit to your consideration the following particulars.

"Education, I conceive, the communicating to youth such parts of knowledge as may give a right direction to their morals, and may enable them to appear with usefulness and reputation in that character which on moral probability they are likely to fill up in life. Whether the public, or private mode of communicating such parts of knowledge to youth, be the fittest to answer the ends of Education, has been too long the subject of dispute for me to venture to determine. Each hath advantages which the other wants; yet, were the morals secure, I must own I should give my preference to a public one; but it is chiefly for this reason, that where there are various competitors for one and the same point, an ingenuous mind will conceive a spirit of emulation, the good effects of which in every part of life, but especially at our first setting out, it would be impertinent in me, Sir, to mention to you.

"You have preferred the private method for your Son; and, as far as my short knowledge of him will enable me to judge, I know of no gentleman who has more reason to be satisfied with his determination than yourself. You have been equally happy in your Son's capacity, and the choice of those who directed him in the improvement of it; for I can venture to assure you, that, as to Classical Learning, he has, at 14, more acquaintance with it, than some I have seen sent to the University.

"Having therefore such a subject to work upon, the trust you have done me the honour to repose in me is considerable on both sides; on yours, Sir, lest the hopes you have so much reason to entertain of the future figure your Son may make, be disappointed by my want of judgment, application, or fidelity; on mine, lest, for want of application on his part, or of paying a due deference to my instructions, or by conceiving of me as a curb to his inclinations, as one hired for his service, and thereby withholding that respect, esteem, and confidence, without which it will be impossible for any director of youth to succeed, he come from my hands with such small additional improvement, as will lay me open to the censure of those who are acquainted with his present proficiency. In short, Sir, your happiness as to this point, and my reputation, are at stake. To do justice to both, is the intent of the further trouble I am giving you. I shall take the liberty to offer what I conceive the most probable method of attaining that end, which I assure you, Sir, I shall take as much pleasure to succeed in, as yourself. I may, possibly, make

make use of some freedoms, which people of less judgment than yourself might resent; but I am under no apprehension of having my meaning misconceived of. The plan I shall lay down, when it has received such alterations as you shall judge necessary, I will punctually keep up to, and shall expect the same compliance in your Son. This, being reduced to writing, will be a standing evidence, in my favour, or otherwise. The premises I have to go upon I conceive to be the following; *viz.*

"First. Your Son, I apprehend, Sir, is intended for none of the Learned Professions, any more than for business; and will probably appear among the Representatives of his Country.

"Secondly. I suppose also that my concern with him is not merely the teaching the classical languages, but, together with these, to observe his tempers and conduct, and to open his mind to such parts of Literature, taste, and breeding, as (so far as I may have any acquaintance with them myself) may fit him, without the University, or Foreign Travel, for the character he is likely to appear in. If this, Sir, comes up to your intention, the plan I have to offer will be founded on the premises above-mentioned.

"From the first of which, I beg leave to observe, that the Classical Languages and such studies as usually attend them are, to be sure, what a Gentleman should be acquainted with, but not to that accuracy as those who are brought up to some Learned Profession. They are the keys to various kinds of knowledge, and help to furnish out the Divine, the Physician, the Naturalist, &c.; each of which applies himself to them for their assistance in his particular profession, and must study them to an accuracy sufficient for the purpose. But the Gentleman, having no such immediate obligation, consults them for a more general knowledge of things; and is master of them to all purposes sufficient for him, if he is capable by their assistance of supporting a conversation or delivering his sentiments upon any topic of Polite Learning, so as to discover in them a competent, though not an accurate knowledge of the subjects he is engaged upon. This distinguishes the Gentleman and Scholar from the Pedant. A furniture of this kind is particularly serviceable in that place, where the whole variety of national occurrences are canvassed; upon which he whose studies have been thus directed will be capable of delivering himself to more purpose, in regard both for his country and reputation, than the most perfect acquaintance with the Languages, or any single branch of science would enable him to do.

"Accordingly, Sir, my proposals, in our pursuit of the Classical Languages and such studies as accompany them, are,

"1. To read over with your Son the most celebrated Authors in them, especially such as give us the most insight into the History, Manners, Policy, and Taste of the Antients: in which I shall be particularly careful in my endeavours, to lead him gradually to examine by his own judgment how far their sentiments and conduct deserve our regard and imitation, as well as to point out

out to him the beauties of their manner of expressing themselves, in order to habituate him to use his own language with propriety.

"2. Grammar, which I find him most deficient in, must be paid great regard to, because it is the foundation of all Languages; and because, however accurately a Gentleman may deliver himself by custom and imitation, without it, he will appear, before people of regular learning, to his disadvantage, if any occasion should discover his unacquaintance with these rudiments of Literature, and possibly be suspected, on that account, as only superficial in his knowledge.

"This will indeed make our progress at present somewhat the slower, but will in time proportionably advance it.

"3. The turning English into Latin, which has a large share in Education at public schools, I must own I look upon, since the French is become so universal a language, as necessary only for a professed Scholar. The German is, I believe, the only Nation among whom the Latin is made use of in any considerable degree; and, if I mistake not, the Secretary of that Language in the Secretary of State's office among us, has little employment besides the dispatches to and from that country. The occasions for a Gentleman's writing or speaking Latin can be but very few; too few I am persuaded to counterbalance that expence of time which must necessarily be taken up, before a man can write with ease and propriety in a Language that is now almost a dead one, and which is attended with this further difficulty, that its idiom differs extremely from every other now in use. Very few have succeeded in this branch of Learning. Dr. Bentley, Master of Trinity, used to say that he knew but of two beside himself who were masters of it, which may possibly be too narrow a computation; but I believe there are hardly ten people in England who can correctly and gracefully write it. I should think it advisable, upon these considerations, to slight this part in your Son's Education, since it is hardly probable he will ever have occasion for it; but shall entirely be directed, Sir, by your opinion on the point.

"4. It is usual also to put youth upon making Latin verse. At Westminster (the largest and probably the best School in England) much stress is laid upon this. I must own, notwithstanding I therein take upon me to differ from those who were once my masters, that I look upon this as a still more useless part of education than that of turning English into Latin. Beside the little concern a Gentleman has with Poetry, how few are there whose productions of this kind, even in their own language, will bear the best-natured scrutiny! How rare then must be an example of a Latin Poet, who has the additional difficulty to get over, that of being master of a language in which so few have succeeded who attempted only to write it in Prose!

"You will perceive, Sir, by this, that I think it entirely useless for your Son to apply himself to Latin Poetry; but shall, however,

however, conduct myself on this, as well as other points, as you shall think proper to direct.

"5. The making of Themes usually takes place in public Educations much about the time that this last article is introduced. I know of no practice in the Schools more judicious, pertinent, or useful than this. This gradually introduces Youth to think, reason, and judge from their own fund upon men and things. The corrections of the Master, in these first productions of Reason and Genius, at once serve to improve them in closeness of thought as well as propriety of language, and thereby prepare them for those severer studies, wherein the instructions of the Master can take effect only in proportion as the Pupil exerts his own judgment and reflection in the application of them. This, Sir, you know we have already begun upon, and shall make a settled and constant part of our studies so long as your Son shall be under my care. We have a little altered the usual method, by treating our subjects in an Epistolary style; which is not only more easy for the young beginner, but serves to bring him acquainted with a correct manner and expression in writing Letters, which, though it be so common a performance, yet requires an art and judgment peculiar to itself. Nothing discovers the good sense, learning, taste, and breeding, nay, indeed, the whole character of the Gentleman, so much as these extempore applications to his friends and acquaintance; which take in, at different times, the whole circle of Human Life, and consequently call upon a man to express himself with decency upon even the most trivial subjects.

"In proportion, Sir, as your Son's genius opens, and reading advances his knowledge and judgment, our subjects will become solid, and take in whatever topics a Gentleman of Learning should be conversant with.

"6. The Rules of Rhetoric, or Art of Speaking, in public particularly, are immediately necessary for every Gentleman, especially such as have a seat in that House, where the occasion of delivering our sentiments is sudden, and requires consequently an inward fund to supply the want of premeditation. Reason and argument themselves often owe their force to the ornaments with which they are delivered, and are also often borne down by arts of the same kind. To use these in a just cause, and desert them in a bad one, is what every one who is thrown into public view and employment should be acquainted with. These we shall meet with in no Authors so well exemplified as in the Classics, unless it be the Bible, where, indeed, all the art and elegance of language is employed, but always in the support of Truth.

"7. Geography a Gentleman should have a competent knowledge of, a mere Newspaper being insignificant without it. That usually taught in the Schools relates to the Classic Authors; and consequently, if we go no further, is insignificant to us who are to know places by a set of names very wide from those they were called by when the Classics wrote. We shall endeavour

to

to compromise the matter, and, possibly, read Cæsar and the Gazette without mistaking the Morini of the former, from whom he first set out for England, for any other than our good friends at Boulogne, who have furnished us with so many invaders since his time.

"8. Chronology, without which History is useless, must have a share in our studies. The thorough knowledge, indeed, of this is impracticable, so large a part of it lying in insuperable obscurity, and the remainder, to pursue it to accuracy, is sufficient to take up almost the whole reading of a man's life, and at best is but a dry study. We shall, however, Sir, attempt to gain as much insight into it as may put your Son upon a footing with other Gentlemen in this point.

"9. Logic, which is the Art of Speaking right, as Rhetoric is that of Speaking well, we shall next apply to. This is, of all the instructions of the School, the most degenerated; reduced to a confused heap of terms and impertinencies beneath a Gentleman's time and notice, as commonly taught. But it is a noble Science in itself, and the foundation of all true judgment and reasoning upon things, and must therefore bear a capital part in your Son's Education. Dr. Watts has given us the best instructions upon this head, whose method we shall follow. But for this, Sir, your Son will not be fit possibly these two years. This is the first branch of University Education.

"10. To these succeed the Mathematics; a Science whose advantages are equal to the difficulties that attend it, each single article of it being sufficient to take up the whole business, almost, of life, were life even longer than it is. The concern your Son, Sir, will have with these cannot be determined until we see what turn his genius will particularly take. I acknowledge myself to be unacquainted with some parts of this Science; others I know but superficially, my temper and inclination, and indeed my time and studies, chiefly leading me to that part of it which we usually call Natural History, I shall not, therefore, take upon me to direct your Son, if his genius inclines him to such studies, in a Science of which I have so slender a knowledge; but shall take care, if it is referred to me, to have my place supplied in this part of his Education by one who shall do him justice, and act under my directions. However, Sir, I can venture to say, that, unless your Son discovers such a turn for this Science that promises his making a very considerable figure in it, I believe I may introduce him into as much of it, as most Gentlemen either commonly do or need know.

"We have now gone through the several usual topics of Education at the School and the University, unless when the Pupil is intended for some learned profession, to which the above articles are only preparatory. But there are other parts of a Gentleman's Education besides those usually taught at those places.

"1. The

"1. The share the French Language has obtained in modern conversation, especially in polite company, induces me to offer my advice in this point. Though your Son, Sir, can read it pretty well, yet he will never be able to converse in that Language without the assistance of a correct master of pronunciation. It would not be amiss if, during your residence in town, a proper person was to attend him for that purpose.

"2. As to the Italian, which I find he is also picking out by Books, I must take the liberty to say I think it wasting the time that might be better employed in those studies he is engaged in with me. There are few things in that Language that makes it worth our while to be masters of it, and in conversation the French universally prevails over it.

"3. Drawing is not only an amusement, but a real accomplishment in some cases, and in some charaeters of life immediately necessary, if pursued at leisure hours, and made a kind of relaxation from graver studies. I should, by all means, encourage your Son, Sir, to pursue it.

"4. Dancing is of more importance to a Gentleman than at first it appears. People form their judgment, and take impressions very frequently, from a person's air and carriage, which dancing greatly contributes to make easy and graceful. 'Tis true, some, without this, have the natural air of Gentlemen, and appear and move with as much, and sometimes more freedom and elegance, than those who have been taught it; but instances of such are not frequent. There are also certain little punctilios in behaviour before company, which those that teach this science make their Scholars acquainted with. Youth cannot learn these too early, as the preference that company usually gives to such, inspires a boy to aim at deserving their further commendations for higher accomplishments. I could wish, Sir, this may appear to you in the same light as it does to me.

"5. Fencing I should pay a regard to, since every Gentleman is liable to be attacked by those who expect from his character he should be able to defend himself at Gentleman's weapons. A knowledge of this art by no means makes it necessary for a man to make use of it, unless in self-defence; on which occasions, which very slight accidents may produce, some ignorance of it must prove either of dishonourable or fatal consequence. But you will have, Sir, two or three years to determine upon this in relation to your Son.

"I beg leave to proceed now upon the second of those two premises which we set out with, in which I supposed that my concern with your Son, Sir, extended to the observation and direction of his tempers and conduct, and the opening his mind to such parts of Literature, taste, and breeding (so far as I have any acquaintance with them myself), as may fit him, without the University or Foreign Travel, for that character he is likely to appear in.

"Here

"Here, Sir, I must again beg leave to use those freedoms for which I have already made my apology. This is the part, in which, both for your sake and my own, I think myself under a necessity to take them; for, if I am to take charge of your Son's temper and conduct, I conceive it to be my duty, Sir, freely to own what, from my present acquaintance with him, I think of them.

"As to his tempers, I perceive none but what promise his making a deserving man, or that will prove any obstacle to my succeeding with him, unless it be a certain sullenness, when what is proposed to him does not fall in with his own inclinations. I have set myself to study him; and, when talking, or otherways engaged to appearance, have all the while carefully observed his behaviour, which I should not have done were I not in the connexion with him that I am at present. I have had sufficient instances of the truth of my conjecture. It depends, Sir, more upon you and your Lady, to get over this, than on mine; since, according to my apprehension, the only way to succeed, will be at once to inform him, that you have placed him so much under my direction, that your opinion of him will be proportionable to his conformity to my instructions, and the report I shall make to you of his compliance and proficiency. But this also, if you'll permit me, Sir, the freedom I am taking, must be accompanied with your and your Lady's acquiescence, when it may be necessary for me before you to take notice of any thing that seems to me unsuitable in his behaviour: for, if there does not appear to be a perfect understanding between you and me, or if my conduct before him is disapproved of, 'twill be natural for him to conclude that my directions are very confined, and that little regard need be paid to one whose discretion and management are disputed before his face. But when he observes that you and your Lady are pleased to pay a deference to my judgment, and that you have referred so much of the direction of his studies and behaviour to me, it will procure me that regard from him, which I shall by all possible methods endeavour to ripen into affection and confidence.

"As to his behaviour, it, in some points, exceeds what is usual in young Gentlemen of his age; but, I must take the liberty to say, is not equal to his parts and proficiency. His carriage before company is too trivial, and attended with some freedoms which people of breeding cannot fail to observe. I have perceived also, that when either you or your Lady have thought proper to take notice of some little defects in his carriage at table, or on other occasions, not so ready a compliance as were to be wished for. His amusements might be made more manly and improving, some of them being much beneath his genius and the advances he has made in learning. But these will all soon be got over. A little introduction into suitable company, visiting such places in town as are curious and instructive (both of which I shall make it my business to do on proper occasions), together with

with learning to dance, will in a short time be found to make a great alteration in all these particulars. When he observes, Sir, that your and your Lady's indulgence is grounded upon his own merit; that your tenderness to him is regulated by his own behaviour; and that the pleasure you may discover to take in him will arise from his accomplishments as a Scholar, Gentleman, and Christian; he will not only be induced to apply himself closely to those measures that are necessary for such attainments, but conceive a kind of friendship for him whose instructions may assist him in procuring your esteem.

"A little time will give his studies so different a turn from what they are at present, that I can venture to engage, from what I have observed of the bent of his genius, he will have little relish for other amusements than what they will supply him with. I shall provide for him a short course of easy experiments in Natural Knowledge, by which he will soon be able to make them himself. A few principles of this kind, once thoroughly comprehended by him, will supply him with a fund of improving entertainment, that can never become tedious or exhausted. His English reading I propose to direct to the same purpose; I mean to make it amusing as well as instructive; and if you, Sir, think as I do, relating to a short expedition every summer, to one or other of our own Counties which best deserve the time and expence of visiting them, I persuade myself, your Son will soon make you a return that will answer our expectations.

"Your Lady, Sir, must here permit me to address myself to her; whose pardon for the following freedom I expect, on account of the integrity of the motive that induces me to take it. The pains you have taken, Madam, with your Son, and the time you have devoted to his service, are what few Mothers have either the prudence or the patience to take. These for the future, Madam, will be best employed (if you'll permit me to offer my advice) either in reading with him the French or Italian, or, what will do him infinitely more service, going through some good English Authors, and directing him to such passages and remarks as are fit for the common-place-book. I must beg leave also to add, that I could wish this was only the business of the afternoon. The morning, Madam, I ask for myself, I mean for the studies of your Son that I am concerned in; four hours of which, if employed in these, will answer all our purposes. I could wish also that these hours might be those between eight and twelve. You'll excuse me also, Madam, if I take upon me to remind you, that it is not the quick dispatch of his work, nor the number of Authors your Son runs over, by which you are to judge of his proficiency. The Tutor's business would be extremely easy, and his reputation and reward the purchase of very little labour, if his services were judged of, absolutely, by such kind of expedition in his pupil. Learning is the result not of much but judicious reading. To teach the bare Languages is the least, the meanest part of the Tutor's duty; though these also require such time

and

and attention, that six pages of any author, read over critically and by rules, will be of more real service, than six volumes turned over and dispatched by rote. You will also do me that honour to believe me, Madam, that the languages, though they help to make, do not however constitute the man of learning, any more than the richest wardrobe will make its mistress a woman of breeding; and he that in the direction of your Son's Education supplies him with a furniture of words only, has just as much pretensions to the having made a Scholar, as his taylor to have made him a Gentleman.

"I believe, Sir, I have by this time carried my reflections to a length you did not expect. The affair is to me momentous, but much more to yourself. I have offered what occurred to my present thoughts, and leave the whole to such alterations or additions as you shall choose. This, Sir, I can assure you of, that nothing shall on my part be wanting, which fidelity and honour may require, or my own knowledge shall dictate.

"I am, Sir, with very great esteem, your most humble servant,
ROGER PICKERING*."

* A practical Comment on this admirable Letter may be seen, in the eulogium of a grateful Pupil, vol. VI. pp. 265. 613. Of Mr. Pickering's "Dictionary of the Bible," see ibid. p. 642.

LETTERS of JOHN Fourth Earl of SANDWICH.

To the Rev. Dr. ZACHARY GRAY.

"SIR, *Aix la Chapelle, March* 22, 1748, N. S.

"I am obliged to you for having so favourable an opinion of me as to think that my name is one likely to do any credit to your performance. I am persuaded that the work in question will be such as will recommend itself by its own merit; but, if you think my name can be of any service to you, I most readily agree to your making the use of it you mention; and am, Sir,

"Your most obedient and most humble servant, SANDWICH."

To the Rev. Mr. THOMAS, at St. Neot's.

"SIR, *Nov.* 23, 1771.

"The medal you take for Tiberius is Augustus, the T. is the last letter of AVGVST. The S being on one side of the head and the T on the other is not uncommon. One of the little medals is Anastasius, the reverse D. N. THEIA REX; it is described in Banduri, and, as I have it not in my collection, if you will accept of two guineas in lieu of it, they are at your service. The other medal having no legend, is (at least to me) unintelligible, and therefore, in my opinion, of little or no value. I am, &c. SANDWICH."

"SIR, *Dec.* 7, 1771.

"I am obliged to you for your civility, but I had much rather that you would allow me to pay for the Anastasius with money; however, as you seem to prefer a coin, when I have one to spare that I think is of the same value, I will not forget to send it you.

"I am, your most obedient humble servant, SANDWICH."

HIEROM BARTHOLOMEW PIAZZA

was the author of "A short and true Account of the Inquisition and its Proceedings, as it is practised in Italy, set forth in some particular Cases. Whereunto is added, An Extract out of an authentick Book of Legends of the Roman Church. By Hierom Bartholomew Piazza, an Italian born; formerly a Lector of Philosophy and Divinity, and one of the Delegate Judges of that Court; and now, by the Grace of God, a Convert to the Church of England. London: printed by William Bowyer, 1722 *, 8vo."

*. The following article I transcribed from a copy of this Book which belonged to Mr. Cole: "The Author of this book was a poor harmless and inoffensive man, who taught the Italian and French languages for many years at Cambridge, where he died about 1745, and was buried in the chancel of St. Andrew's Church there, myself (having been his scholar), with several others of his University pupils, attending his funeral, and supporting his pall. He had been a Dominican Friar, and I remember his once shewing me his letters of priest's orders: but, on his coming to England, to shew himself a true convert, he forgot his vows, and took a wife, a French Huguenot woman, by whom he had a son and two daughters, of men and women's estate at their father's death; which was very sudden, he having been with me not above two days before I was desired by his widow to attend his funeral from his house close to the garden wall of Emanuel College, formerly the garden-wall of the Cambridge Dominicans, and the last house but one as you go out of Cambridge to Gogmagog Hills. He was always very poor and necessitous, and had been often publicly relieved by the University, and oftener by the private Colleges and his scholars, who were the more generous to him as he always behaved himself decently and soberly, and was constantly clean and neat, though in indigent circumstances. He wanted to get his son taken into our College as a poor scholar; and I once applied to our Provost, Dr. Snape, for him; but Mr. Piazza had not, upon examination, sufficiently grounded his son in the Latin language for his admission; and before he was better qualified his father died, and the family went away from Cambridge. I remember the widow applied to me to write to a brother of her husband, who was a Canon of a church, I think, in Alessandria della Paglia, where I know this Author was born; though Mr. Piazza never told me of him, notwithstanding he used to frequent me very much. The letter was to tell him of his brother's death, and miserable circumstances of his family, in order to get some remittances for their support. What was the effect I never heard. Though Mr. Piazza was looked upon as an honest man, yet he was never esteemed as one of abilities, even in the two modern languages he taught. W.C."

The

The Rev. WILLIAM GOSTLING,

son of the Rev. John Gostling *, was of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1715; M. A. 1719. He

* Mr. John Gostling, who was born March 25, 1650, obtained the degree of LL. B. at Cambridge *(Comitiis Regiis)* 1671; a Minor Canonry at Canterbury in 1674, or 5; and the Rectory of Littleborne, in Kent, 1675. In 1678 he was sworn a Gentleman extraordinary, and in a few days afterwards (a vacancy then happening by the death of Mr. William Tucker) a Gentleman in ordinary of the Royal Chapel; Rector of Hope All Saints 1682 (resigned 1709); and Prebendary of St. Margaret at Leicester, in the Church of Lincoln, 1689. He was afterwards Sub-dean of St. Paul's, and his memory yet lives in that Cathedral. He was a great favourite of King Charles the Second, who is reported to have said of him, "You may talk as much as you please of your Nightingales, but I have a *Gosling* who excels them all." Another time, the same merry Monarch presented him with a silver egg filled with guineas, saying, "that he had heard that eggs were good for the voice." We learn from Sir John Hawkins, that King Charles II. had some knowledge of music; he understood the notes, and sung, to use the expression of one who had often sung with him, a *plump bass;* but it no where appears that he considered music in any other view than as an incentive to mirth. His taste for it seems to have been such as disposed him to prefer a solo song to a composition in parts; though it must be confessed that the pleasure he took in hearing Mr. Gostling sing, is a proof that he knew how to estimate a fine voice. The King could sing the tenor part of an easy song; he would oftentimes sing with Mr. Gostling; the Duke of York accompanying them on the guitar. Purcell made sundry compositions purposely for him; and, among others, one, of which the following is the history: The King had given orders for building a yacht, which, as soon as it was finished, he named the Fubbs, in honour of the Duchess of Portsmouth, who, we may suppose, was in her person rather full and plump. The Sculptors and Painters apply this epithet to children, and say for instance of the boys of Fiammengo, that they are *fubby*. Soon after the vessel was launched, the King made a party to sail in this yacht down the river, and round the Kentish coast; and, to keep up the mirth and good humour of the company, Mr. Gostling was requested to be of the number. They had got as low as the North Foreland, when a violent storm arose, in which the King and the Duke of York were necessitated, in order to preserve the vessel, to hand the sails, and work like common seamen. By good providence, however, they escaped to land; but the distress they were in made an impression on the mind of Mr. Gostling, which was never effaced. Struck with a

obtained the Rectory of Brooke, in Kent, 1722 (resigned 1733); a Minor Canon at Canterbury 1727; Vicar of Littleborne 1733; which in 1753 he exchanged for the Vicarage of Stone, in the Isle of Oxney.

just sense of the deliverance, and the horror of the scene which he had but lately viewed, upon his return to London he selected from the Psalms those passages which declare the wonders and terrors of the deep, and gave them to Purcell to compose as an anthem, which he did, adapting it so peculiarly to the compass of Mr. Gostling's voice, which was a deep bass, that hardly any person but himself was then, or has since been, able to sing it; but the King did not live to hear it: this anthem, though never printed, is well known. It is taken from the 107th Psalm; the first two verses of the anthem are the 23d and 24th of the Psalm. 'They that go down to the sea in ships, and occupy business in great waters. These men see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep.'—Mr. Gostling was afterwards a King's Chaplain; and died, at a very advanced age, July 17, 1733.—Among his very intimate friends in early life was Thomas Simon, the celebrated Engraver, who is generally supposed to have died in 1665. Mr. Vertue, in an account of one of his Medals, says, "This being dated in the year of the great sickness [1665], 'tis constantly reported, that Thomas Simon died at that time; but where buried, after having searched many registers of wills and burials in and about London ineffectually, and it being said he retired to his native country, my enquiries there proved also vain and fruitless labour." But Thomas Simon outlived that date many years; for the Rev. William Gostling, the Perambulator of Canterbury, gave the late Dr. Pegge, in 1751, the following information: "My father, who was born on Lady-day 1650, was personally acquainted with Simon, who used to sit by him in the Choir at Canterbury, and sing out of his book. This could not be till on, or after, the year 1674, since till then my father was not of age for Priest's Orders; but I believe he was not Minor Canon of Canterbury so soon. My father knew Simon so well, that he, since my being a housekeeper, bought a very indifferent painting of him, but a striking likeness, merely because he knew it was done for him. Simon (probably from the time in which Mr. Folkes places his death) used to stroll from place to place, with a long coat, a long staff, and a long beard, as I have often heard my father describe him. I have now two proofs of seals engraved by him, which were given to my father (I believe by Simon himself, but cannot be positive); one of the Queen Dowager, the other (I think) is that of the African Company. Mrs. Darell, who is still living in this neighbourhood (Canterbury), mentioned some particulars of Simon to me some years ago, which I believe she has not forgotten; she remembers his person, when he used, in his rambles, to visit her family as a relation." [Mrs. Darell, here spoken of,

was

In 1760 he had been for a long time* employed

was Olivia, daughter of Lord Viscount Strangford of the kingdom of Ireland, and surviving her husband John Darell, of Cole Hill, Esq. com. Cant. died 1753. S. P.]

* In that year the following Letter was addressed to him:

"SIR, *Cambridge, Feb.* 1, 1760.

"If I may judge by the question you proposed to me (in your Letter to Mr. Webb) concerning the different thickness of the outer walls of the Choir at Canterbury, you have some suspicion that those walls have been altered since they were built, which alterations may have been the cause of their extraordinary thickness. If this is your opinion, *as it is mine*, then I fancy we are both in the same opinion about other particulars relating to this Church, though the short opportunity I had of seeing it did not furnish me with all the materials necessary to support my opinion.

"Soon after my return from Canterbury, I took an opportunity of examining my memorandums made in and about that Cathedral; and, upon comparing what I there observed with Gervaise's account, of the Burning and Rebuilding the Choir of Conrad (as it is published with Edwin's Plan by the Antiquarian Society), I had some reason to doubt whether that account might be entirely depended upon. In the description which he gives us of Conrad's Choir, and in Mr. Battely's Plan made from that description, there were 24 columns in that Choir, nine of which stood in a direct line on each side, and six more, which formed a semicircle. I doubt not but he is very right in his account of those that stood in direct lines; but if my observations are not wrong, there were no more than 4 in the semicircle, which makes the number in Conrad's Choir but 22 in all. I have reason to believe that this was not Gervaise's mistake; but in copying his Manuscript, where IV might easily be taken for VI. After describing the Church, he says, 'In the year 1174, the glorious Choir of Conrad was consumed by fire, *and that this Choir was rebuilt from the very foundations*, which work was undertaken by Williams of Sens, a French Architect (who was a whole year in taking it down).'

"Now I have some reason to doubt whether this account is altogether true; for by my observations it seems that as much of the present Choir as is comprized between the great tower and the two little towers of St. Gregory and St. Anselm, is the greatest part of the original Choir of Conrad; and that all the columns, if not all the arches above them, with the vaulting of the side ailes, as far as the East cross, belonged to that Choir.

"And it is my opinion, that the fire destroyed no more of the building than the Monks Stalls and the Roof of the Choir, which at that time was only ceiled with wood, and painted; but that the side ailes were not much hurt, being vaulted with stone: nor do I suppose that any more of the Choir was taken down than the semicircular end and chapel adjoining; and it is probable

Gervaise

in collecting materials for the publication which he modestly called "A Walk through Canterbury;"

Gervaise meant no more, as the Antients often distinguished that part by the name of *Chorus*. The taking down of this, with a pillar and two arches on each side for enlarging the openings into the East cross, and securing the remaining arches, might be the work in which Williams of Sens, the first Architect, employed the first year; and if this conjecture is true, then the pieces of wood which have been fixed in those arches were tyes of his fixing, to secure the work till the whole was finished, as the arches could not well stand without some such contrivance.

"If the building was not taken down, many alterations must necessarily have been made in it; not only to make it conformable to the new work, but for the convenience of vaulting the middle aile; and some of these alterations may be the cause of that extraordinary thickness you observe in the walls. I cannot say that I observed the different thickness of them; but that the inner part was of a different style from the outside, I noted in my pocket-book at that time.

"As I had not an opportunity of examining this building so completely as I could wish, I will not pretend to say that I may not be mistaken in my opinion, though I have other observations that seem to confirm it; but, as you have an opportunity of tracing the whole throughout, you may find some pleasure in examining it. And if any observations that I have made upon the building can further your enquiry, I shall be ready to answer, as far as they can assist me, any queries you please to propose upon that subject; and am, Sir, your humble servant, JAMES ESSEX."

In the same year he began to correspond with Dr. Ducarel.

"DEAR SIR, *May* 16, 1760.

"I here send you my queries, to discuss at your leisure; and I could wish it were done in company with Dr. Milles, if he and you should meet, that I might have your opinion of them confirmed by somebody beside yourself who has thought our Cathedral worthy of careful observation. Pray give my humble service to him when you see him. When you shew his Grace my Papers, you will be so just as to say why they are laid before him in such a fragment, and without all the correction I design them if I go on.

"The little bit of Drawing you will allow for the imperfection of, as it is not the work of an Artist. It is not done by a scale; and if I could have given you the height of it from the ground it would have signified but little; for that is very different from what it was originally, and indeed from what it has been in my memory; I may safely say by feet in some places: but, you know, the earth is apt to encroach in time, and not only old churches, but old houses too, find the inconvenience of it; for I suppose nobody imagines that the going down steps into them was the effect of contrivance, to let in the rain, and keep you damp on your ground-floor.

"Captain

and to which Dr. Beauvoir contributed an account of the Painted Windows.

"Captain Sawbridge called on me to-day, and, had you been at Harbledown, would perhaps have brought me to spend an hour there. He saw your Tour through Normandy in my hand, and desired I would get one for him; but, when I told him you designed another with cuts, he desired to be set down for one of them, and for the set of Prints after Mr. Grose's Drawings.

"I beg that when you mention me to his Grace you will give my duty, and my compliments to any body else who is so kind as to enquire after your servant, W. GOSTLING."

"DEAR SIR, *Canterbury, Dec.* 3, 1760.

"The Head of Sir Thomas More is said to have been begged by his favourite daughter Roper, and placed in the vault of that family in St. Dunstan's Church, near which are still the remains of their seat. The scull is in a little hole in the North wall of the vault, perhaps five feet above the pavement. A little lap of sheet lead covers it in part, but not so as to hide it from sight, and a small grate shuts it up just there, because, as I have heard, the lower jaw had been stolen. That branch of the Roper family ended in two coheiresses of the name of Henshaw, one of whom was first wife to the present Sir Edward Dering, and I think is buried there. The vault was opened (perhaps for her) about 21 years ago; and, I believe, is now quite walled up, as having room for no more coffins. It must be near 40 years since my friend [Peter] Collinson and I were there together, and I think we both observed that the scull was a small one.

"My Canterbury Disquisition goes on heavily; my thoughts have been employed another way. You know how much I wished my Son might get settled near enough to help me, and particularly as a Minor Canon, the bent of his wishes, and what I hope he has pretty well qualified himself for; but, on his applying to some whom he thought his friends, found they had long been engaged to one whose pretensions were so far from having regard to the duty, that he never appeared here as a Probationer. This hurt us both very much. However, the stranger was disappointed by a Minor Canon from Wells* offering himself, who sings a good contra-tenor (a part difficult to be got), and pleased so much, that the most indifferent to Church-music of our Chapter agreed with the majority, and he came in without opposition.

"This has set my Son aside for the present, and I hope he has lost no friends by it; but I am afraid he will not get into our choir unless I can get leave to resign to him, which would be very unsuitable to my present circumstances.

"The stormy weather last night and to-day have prevented my Son's going to Harbledown this afternoon; nor are the Hospital people used to expect their Reader at all weathers.

* The Rev. Thomas Freeman, of New College, Oxford; M. A. 1752. He was Rector of St. Martin's, and Vicar of St. Paul's, Canterbury; and died July 20, 1807, aged 82.

"He

Mr. Gostling died at Canterbury, March 9, 1777, in

"He has now another employ, a very uncomfortable one, which, being nobody's business, devolves to him. It is the attending a poor wretch in the City gaol, who will be tried for his life between this and Christmas, who was of the Regiment to which Jack was Deputy Chaplain at Barham Camp.

"Were it proper for me to take such liberty, I should be strongly tempted to write to my Lord Archbishop on the occasion. Our City has power to try capital causes, but not the heart nor the authority to appoint an Ordinary; thus it happens that the Papists on one side, and the Methodists and Dissenters on the other (if they are on the other), cry shame on the neglect of the miserable prisoners; while the Town swarms with Clergy (as you know it does at this time). Surely this might be rectified, if proper authority was engaged in it; and I need not say how very necessary it is that it should be so.

"I am quite weary. You can hardly read what I write; it is the first attempt I have made of this kind for some weeks past, having had the gout in both hands and feet. I wish I could afford you a frank; but the two or three I have remaining are dedicated to the service of my Son at Plymouth, whose postage is eightpence the single letter. I am, dear Sir, &c. W. GOSTLING."

"DEAR SIR, *Canterbury, Jan.* 12, 1761.

"I am very glad the short account I was able to send you of Sir Thomas More's Head in Roper's vault was in any degree satisfactory. That vault has been opened more lately than I knew of; and the person buried there was named Catharine Strickland, I think; but this is of no consequence to your enquiry, nor can I tell how the Strickland family is related to that of Roper.

"My gout is mending, I hope, though I have had a second visit of it, and am still confined by it. I wish that was the only obstacle to the little work I have undertaken; but I have met with a mortification which I did not expect. As I was unable to do duty in the Choir myself, I desired a friend of mine to apply to the Chapter for leave that my Son might supply my place there, as I had done for my Father in the decline of his life; and it was refused. Had my Brethren thought the example of our Masters worthy of imitation, the service must have dropped, and I perhaps dismissed for neglect of duty, when I had neither a foot nor hand which I could make use of. One comfort is, the refusal is not on account of my Son's morals or disability to serve in the Choir; for it seems I may resign to him if I please. But, if he should appear better qualified than a person whom one of the body has undertaken to bring in when next vacancy happens, this would overthrow a scheme laid long ago, and which has once already been disappointed. Would you believe that two Minor Canons' places are thought too much to be in one family? Yet this, it seems, is the opinion of the gentlemen who think themselves poorly off if every one of them, at the end of the year, does not

the 82d year of his age; and was buried in the Cloysters.

not receive more money from the Church than all our Fraternity of the tattered Crape and Drudgery of Prayer put together. This sticks very close to me; and, indeed, takes up so much of my thoughts, that I do not know how to be attentive to any thing else. Whether, when I can get abroad, I shall be fitter to set myself to work, I cannot tell. You see by my writing that my hand is as unsteady as my head; yet I would not neglect writing by Mr. Plomer's packet, though perhaps all I have said might as well have been let alone. I am, dear Sir, &c. W. GOSTLING."

"DEAR SIR, *Canterbury, Sept.* 18, 1763.

"I am just got home from Harbledown, where Mr. Hall is, I hope, in a fair way of recovery; but I much doubt whether it will be a speedy one. He gave me a Letter to put in the post for you; and, when I said I had thoughts of writing to you, advised me to take off his cover directed to the Archbishop, and put both Letters into one. He told me Mr. Bull's Living was not yet disposed of; nor have either of us heard that the Preacher's place in our Cathedral is so. I wish his Grace would think fit to bestow it on me. The value is about 30*l. per annum.* If more or less, that depends, I believe, on the rent he gets for his house.

"I may reckon myself among the old standers in the Diocese, having served as a Curate or Parish Priest from 1720. They that have expectations from his Grace look for things of far greater value; but this little one would be a very welcome help to me, who cannot supply Mr. Hall's Curacy without my Son's help; and cannot expect he will always be in the way of assisting me, as he has no prospect of ever getting settled in or near Canterbury.

"I am to wish you joy (Mr. Hall tells me) of a new post *, and one that will be no less beneficial to the publick than to yourself. I do it with all my heart, and wish that when you are employed in rummaging your Records you may find something relating to Ickham (the Archdeacon's Living). There are tokens in the chancel of its having been something more than a mere Parish Church. Wingham, we know, had a College; but in Ickham Chancel are remains of seats, with one at the East end on the North side distinguished as for a superior, and (if I remember) the place where his crosier, or some other insignia, were to be placed beside him. I don't know whether this mark of distinction, being on the North side of the Chancel indicates any thing particular. Episcopal Thrones are usually on the South, I believe; but I have seen few Cathedrals.

"Sir Joseph Ayloffe, I hear, is one of your Colleagues †. If he remembers me at all, pray give my humble service to him. I believe I have seen him at Canterbury. If you think it proper to mention me to his Grace, pray do it, with my humble duty.

"I am, dear Sir, your obliged humble servant, W. GOSTLING."

* One of the Three Keepers of the Paper Office.

† The third was Thomas Astle, esq.

His

His amiable, communicative, benevolent disposition justly endeared him to his numerous friends and acquaintance *; and, amidst the infirmities of age and disease, and a long and hopeless confine-

* The following lines, by his young friend Mr. James Six †, were written in 1784, on seeing a mourning ring to his memory, ornamented with a chrystal urn inclosing a braided lock of his hair:

"When I survey this emblematic urn,
This briefly comprehensive tale peruse,
Remembrance wakes my soul to soft concern,
To grateful elegy my plaintive Muse.

O narrow shrine! and is this chrystal stor'd
With all that frugal piety could save?
Yet shall affection prize this scanty hoard,
Snatch'd from the crowded coffers of the grave.

Behold his reverend locks, that vie with snow,
In silver tissue curiously dispread!
Yet how much more becoming did they show
Beneath the velvet covering of his head!

On that fair brow; as open as his heart,
Which every social tie could comprehend,
To worth or science equal aid impart,
A hospitable universal friend.

Where is the glistening eye, the courteous smile,
The comely countenance, the vocal tongue,
Whose lively tales could fleeting time beguile,
Instruct the old, and captivate the young?

Decrepid age and racking gout conspir'd
To break his firm composure, but in vain:
Oft have I mark'd his features, and admir'd,
Serenely smiling in the face of pain.

Careless the fetters of disease he bore,
While memory led his active mind to stray
Through Gothic piles in search of ancient lore,
And rescue sacred ruins from decay.

Still fancy views him, still I seem to spy
His lamp, his book, his posture, form, and dress;
Beside him filial care, with watchful eye,
Watching his uncomplaining wants to guess.

Thus, to his name and honour'd image, still
A living tablet shall affection raise,
Above the Sculptor's art, or Painter's skill,
Or the vain words of monumental praise."

† Of this excellent youth, and his worthy father, see p. 348.

ment

ment to his room, he retained to the last his natural cheerfulness and good-humour.

Of his taste and knowledge as an Antiquary *, he has left a very capital specimen, in his "Walk in and about Canterbury †, 1774;" of which a second

* A popular Legend, "hitched into doggrel rhyme" by Mr. Gostling, may be seen in his friend Grose's Antiquities, vol. II. art. 'Minster Monastery, in the Isle of Shepey;' and his Translation of Horace's Ode to Lydia, in the Select Collection of Poems, 1784, vol. VII. p. 227. In Gent. Mag. XLIV. 509. the Bell Jesus is shewn to have been a Lavatory; which is controverted by Mr. Gostling in XLV. 3.; and the Monk's Prison shewn to have been a Bakehouse for the Host, ibid. 179. The Baptistery was defended ib. 529; controverted XLVI. 57; and again finally defended, ib. 209. See also the Archæologia, vol. XI. p. 110.—Mr. Gostling's "Plan for a new Sluice at Dover" is fully noticed by himself, in Gent. Mag. XLVI. 603.

† "He *walk'd* uprightly—Reader, say,
Who would not wish to *walk* that way?
His *walk* now finish'd, Reader, tell,
Who would not wish to *walk* as well?"

In his Preface Mr. Gostling says, "If any hints I give lead the curious to happier conclusions than I have been able to form; if I point out any thing to them, which without my help they would have overlooked; if, by any evidences which I produce, I correct errors in those who have treated on this subject before me (the most approved of whom have made some mistakes); I shall not think my labour lost; if any little anecdotes, which I have thrown in from my own memory or that of others, are received as embellishments of a dry subject; that is the reason of my giving them. If any make a jest of them as *Canterbury Stories*, such they certainly are, and no extraordinary capacity is required to find that out. Wits of this kind may divert themselves with my title-page, and laugh at my undertaking the office of a guide and companion, if they are told I have been confined to my bed and my chair for some years past; and they are heartily welcome to be as arch on me as they please. To think of the pleasure I have formerly enjoyed in that character gives me pleasure still; and (to borrow a hint from one of our best Poets)

'My limbs, though they are lame, I find,
Have put no fetters on my mind.'

"That, God be praised, is still at liberty, and rejoices at the thoughts of a little ramble. A good-natured Reader will indulge this fancy in an old man. On such a one I gladly wait to the utmost of my ability: let us then set out upon our imaginary Walk without delay, and I hope it will prove an entertaining one."

In the Introduction to the fourth edition of the Walk is the following just delineation of the Author: "This book is indeed a true

improved Edition *, with additions, and above 20 new Plates, and honoured by a large and respectable List of Subscribers, was published in 1777, for the benefit of his only daughter Hester.

Mr. Gostling left two sons; the eldest, John, of Christ's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1747; M.A. and Rector of Brooke 1751; Rector of Milton by Canterbury 1770; which he resigned in 1786, on being presented to the Vicarage of Holy Cross, Westgate, with the Rectory of St. Peter's in Canterbury annexed; and Vicar of Ewell 1784, which he resigned the same year for the Vicarage of Alkeham.

The youngest, William, a Captain of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, died at Greenwich.

true characteristic of the excellent disposition of its author, who, at all periods of his life, during his residence within the precincts of the Cathedral, found the greatest satisfaction, in rendering this City and its environs worthy the attention of Travellers; and however incapable some of them might be of deriving pleasure from these venerable antiquities, yet, from his cheerfulness and hospitality, he insured to himself universal respect and esteem. When no longer able to do the friendly office of attending upon strangers in their Walks round the City, being many years before his death confined to his chamber, he gave to the Printers this little, though copious Tour, undertaken by him from no other motive, but that of information to the curious and inquisitive traveller.—It is a very curious fact, that the Author was not able to leave his room, through age and infirmities, during the whole time that he was employed on the work, nor indeed, for full 15 years preceding and subsequent to that period. His MSS. however, were corrected by his friends."

* A good portrait of him, at the age of 81, is prefixed, engraved by R. Godfrey, from a painting by Metz.

*** James Six, Esq. of Canterbury, F. R. S. (noticed in p. 346.) was well known to the lovers of science for his ingenious and successful pursuits in Astronomy and Natural Philosophy; and his natural genius and various abilities distinguished him from the *many*, among those who were intimate with him, though his modesty kept him from that distinction his merit deserved. He was one of the French Refugee families who settled at Canterbury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on account of the persecution of the Protestants in France; and established the silk-trade there. Mr. Six was brought up to that business, but, on its decline, retired, early in life, on a handsome competency, to pursue his love of science, and with care to educate his son and daughter. He was an eminent Astronomer, having frequently made very accurate dis-

discoveries in that sublime study, which he communicated by occasionally corresponding with other Astronomers all over Europe. He presented to the Royal Society an improved thermometer of his invention, described in their Transactions, vol. LXXII.; and an account of some experiments to investigate the variation of local heat, inserted in vol. LXXIV. of the same work. These communications procured him in 1792 the honour of admission into that learned body. He also made some useful experiments in Electricity; and, having very good and expensive electrical machines, which he perfectly understood, he was ever ready to assist with his practical skill whenever the medical opinion deemed that electrifying could be beneficial. He was also well known as a Florist; and could, with peculiar beauty, taste, and precision, paint the flowers he had reared, as well as use the pencil elegantly on other subjects, for amusement. His mind thus replete with variety of knowledge, he filled up the measure of his time, without having much to bestow on general society, though his disposition was chearful, communicative, and philanthropic, in the highest degree, which was evinced by his indefatigable attention to a Sunday School, principally instituted, and zealously patronised, by him; which more especially he laboured to improve, and to which he dedicated his leisure hours more steadily, as a pious work to engage his thoughts at a period when the severe stroke of losing his only and very accomplished son oppressed his heart with the deepest sorrow. He was a good man, an useful member of society, and a good Christian. He died Aug. 25, 1793, leaving a widow, and an only daughter, truly worthy of such a father's affection, and married to Mr. May, brewer at Maidstone.

Mr. James Six, the son, was a young man of great natural abilities, and of extensive learning. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge; B. A. 1778; M.A. 1781. He understood the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and German languages; and in most, if not all of them, had a well-grounded and accurate knowledge. Of his classical and mathematical learning, the several prizes which he obtained during the course of his academical studies are an eminent and honourable proof. Two beautiful Odes, translated from the German, (Gent. Mag. LIV. 285, 286,) give no mean idea of his poetical powers; and, as a draughtsman, his designs were executed with wonderful neatness and elegance. To these accomplishments, which adorn society, he added a sweetness of manners, and a benevolence of disposition, that endeared him to his family and friends, and gained him, wheresoever he went, attention and esteem. He had travelled with the son of Sir John Stanley, and was justly and highly esteemed by that family. He travelled a second time, and died, early in life, of a fever, Dec. 14, 1786, at Rome; where he was buried with peculiar honours, nowithstanding the general strictness of the Romish Church: the funeral service being read over him by the Rev. Mr. Walsby, D. D.* Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke

* Now Prebendary of Canterbury, Rector of Lamborn, Essex, and of St. Dionis Backchurch, London.

of

of Gloucester; the mournful ceremony being attended by Sir Cecil Bishopp, Sir Thomas Stapleton, Mr. Long, and most of the English gentlemen then resident at Rome.

His character being universally respected, a monument was erected at Rome by Sir John Stanley, unknown to the parents; who placed an elegant one in the Church of Holy Cross, Westgate, Canterbury, which is thus inscribed:

"James Six, M. A. and Fellow of Trinity College in the University of Cambridge, died at Rome, Dec. 14, 1786, aged 29; and was buried in that City. A monument erected there, by a Friend and Countryman, bears honourable testimony to his amiable virtues and extensive learning.

To preserve, in this his native place, the memory of the son so justly dear, his affectionate parents have inscribed this marble."

To this Church the elder Mr. Six, with another gentleman, had given an organ, which accompanied the voices of the little choristers, who were fostered by his care, encouraged in piety and industry by his precepts, and indulged by his benevolence in whatever contributed to their well-doing in their humble station.

The following lines were written by his friend Mr. W. Jackson:

"In obitum Jacobi Six, M. A.
nuper Romæ in morem ecclesiæ
Anglicanæ sepulti.

"Hic jacet—ast eheu quantum mutatus ab illo—
'Spes nuper patriæ, spes quoque prima patris.'
Care vale juvenis, quem lamentabile fatum
Duxerat ad Romæ mœnia, care vale!
Terra tegit Romæ; insolitos concedit honores.
Spes patris et patriæ, sit tibi terra levis!"

Thus translated by Mr. Edward Burnaby-Greene; who read the fifth line of the original,

"Terra lugens Romæ insolitos concessit honores;"

alluding to the attention paid, by the English friends of merit then at Rome, to the funeral of this amiable young man; and to the honours generously discharged to his memory, by its natives.

"Here *his* remains, alas! how chang'd, reside,
A sire's first hope, his country's recent pride;
Farewell, dear youth, whose doom disastrous calls
(Dear youth, farewell!) to Rome's protecting walls!
Thy sire's, thy country's hope, in honour'd rest,
Light be that earth, *uncustom'd*, on thy breast.

Thus also translated by another Friend:

"Here lies—yet ah! how chang'd!—in early bloom
But late his sire's first hope—his country's too!
Adieu, dear youth! whom to the walls of Rome
Thy luckless fate had led—dear youth, adieu!
To thee whilst Rome unwonted honours paid,
She deck'd thee with thy Albion's funeral rite:
Thy sire's, thy country's hope—her earth was laid
Upon thy limbs—and, oh that earth be light!"

See two other Translations in Gent. Mag. LVII. p. 170.

The

The Rev. Dr. OSMUND BEAUVOIR,

son of the Rev. William Beauvoir*, and the descendant of a family originally from France, but settled very early in Kent†, was exquisitely skilled in Classical Literature, of the purest taste, and most elegant genius. He was a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; where he proceeded B. A. 1742; and M. A. 1746; was some time Vicar of Calne, Wilts, 1749; afterwards Vicar of Littleborne, Kent, 1753; and of Milton near Sittingborne (by dispensation) Dec. 10, 1764. He was presented in 1765 to the Perpetual Curacy of Iwade; and was one of the Six Preachers of Canterbury Cathedral; had a Doctor's degree from Archbishop Secker‡ in 1782; and was elected F. S. A. in 1784.

* Of Christ's College, Cambridge; M. A. 1704; and Chaplain to the Earl of Stair when Ambassador at Paris in 1717.

† Mr. Hasted, under Ashford (vol. III. p. 268), notices, within that parish, "*the Yoke of Beaver*, with the hamlet and farm of that name, possessed in very early times, as appears by the Register of Horton Priory, by a family of that name; of which John Beavor was possessed in the reign of King Henry II. and was descended from one of the same surname, who attended the Conqueror in his expedition hither. One of his descendants seems, with great probability, soon afterwards to have settled in the Island of Guernsey; from whom, in the reign of King Edward III. as appears by a survey then made of that Island, called *Extenta Insulæ de G.* and other authentic deeds, is descended my worthy and most esteemed friend Osmund Beauvoir, S. T. P. but now (1788) of South-lodge [Enfield Chace]; a gentleman whose merit no expressions of mine can either flatter, or transmit to posterity, equal to his acknowledged qualifications, both of mind and manners. The family bore for their arms, Argent, a chevron between three cinquefoils Or."

‡ "Mr. Hall having undertaken to put in order the charters and other deeds belonging to the Hospital of St. Nicholas, proposed to transcribe the whole of them; but he died before he had perfected his intention, though not before he had transcribed the greatest part of them. After which, Abp. Secker requested the Rev. Dr. Beauvoir to finish what Mr. Hall had begun, which was accordingly done, though not in so laborious a manner, and presented by him to the Archbishop; and those two MSS (marked N° 113,

The correspondence of Archbishop Wake with some of the Doctors of the Sorbonne, relative to a scheme of union between the English and Gallican churches, originated in some measure, with the elder Mr. Beauvoir; and the son communicated to Dr. Maclaine authentic copies of

N° 113, folio, and N° 1132, 4to,) are now deposited in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth." Hasted, vol. III. p. 580.

Dr. Beauvoir's early attention to Archbishop Secker and to his Registers will appear by the following Letters to Dr. Ducarel:

"SIR, *Canterbury, April* 13, 1762.

"I return you many thanks for your favour; and wish I could have met with any thing more authentic. I did not know Mr. Plomer was the Registrar, and hope you did not understand any thing I said as reflecting on his want of care or civility, which was the farthest from my thoughts, for I have always found him remarkably careful and obliging; however, it will give me an opportunity of undeceiving a great many more as well as myself, for it is not at all known here that the office is in such exact order. I am, Sir, &c. OSM. BEAUVOIR."

"SIR, *Canterbury, Nov.* 17, 1762.

"I last night received an answer from Dr. Cox Macro, who expresses his high sense of the honour you do him, and shall think himself very happy if it will be in his power to be serviceable to you, and is very grateful for your kind intent to contribute to his collections. He tells me he is now on the verge of fourscore, goes not beyond his own garden, and employs himself with his books. I would not desire to give you the trouble of a letter on purpose; but, if you will, in any letter to Mr. Hall, mention if there is any thing in the Registers of St. Austin's relative to the Vicarage of Littleborne, I shall take it as a favour. OSM. BEAUVOIR."

"DEAR SIR, *Canterbury, Feb.* 9, 1764.

"Mr. Hall had not the book you desired to be got; but I have obtained from Mr. Flackton the Catalogue of all his books for your perusal; and if you chuse to have any of them, let me know it, and I will enquire the price for you. The Archbishop's confinement here has prevented my sending it sooner; but it comes now by Mr. George Freind, of Canterbury; and if you please to send it back to him on or before the 15th instant at the George Inn, Aldermanbury, he will bring it back. Flackton bought the books, and they are not yet upon public sale; the Catalogue being his only copy, which he made to buy them by. If Mr. Hall had Tanner, it must be lent to some one who has *forgot* to return it, as I suppose many more are. The paper you saw, was a memorandum which I sent to the Archdeacon: and he, instead of transcribing any part, thought proper to send it as it was. The two books were not *hid*, but *tied* up and wrote on, upon both

Letters that had passed between his father and the

both covers, to be burned without being opened. This care he had taken to have all his papers destroyed which he thought (I suppose) other people might esteem of consequence enough to preserve, knowing them to have been his; and which he did not esteem to be perfect enough to be left behind him. All the Harbledowne Deeds and his copy are at present in my hands; I have not had time yet to look over them; but I intend, if he has left any uncopied, to add them. I am very glad to hear you go on so briskly in the Augmentation Records: it must be a work of great use. I have been in hope of seeing you here, having been told by Mr. Faussett that he expected you at his house; and had got two or three deeds relating to the Priory of Newestede, and to Hybaldstowe, for your inspection. I have not time at present to give you an account of them, but I will soon.

"His Grace, I am told, has the finest fit of the gout that ever he had, and is on the mending hand; we wish him well, but to continue here. You have heard that good Mrs. Hall * is dead; she was buried at Harbledown on Saturday, and has left what she had to the Miss Picks †, of Sandon, Essex. She had removed to Canterbury. Mr. Benson has taken a house in Canterbury.

"If in any thing I can be of use to you, the receiving your commands will give the greatest pleasure to, dear Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant, Os. BEAUVOIR."

"DEAR SIR, *Canterbury, Oct.* 17, 1764.

"I may well seem to want an apology, after having been so long negligent in answering your very kind Letter; in truth, I heard you were expected from week to week at Mr. Faussett's, and thought, as I still do, that my letter would not be worth the postage; beside, I was willing to give you some account of my proceedings. When I examined the Harbledowne Deeds I found a great deal still left to be done. These I have read, and taken an account, but have not transcribed them as Mr. Hall did. I received his Grace's directions by the Archdeacon, who thinks a transcript will not be necessary, only the titles of the Deeds. The method in which I have put them is, every deed is wrapped in paper, numbered, and endorsed. These endorsements are transcribed into a book; and if any thing more material occurs, that is taken notice of. After this I went to the other Hospital, where I found a great number in the greatest confusion, and many much damaged. I have very near gone through the endorsing these. I cannot do this so quick as I could wish, because

* Relict of the Rev. Henry Hall; of whom see before, p. 313.

† Two maiden daughters of a respectable Clergyman, the Rev. John Pick, who was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1704; M. A. 1737, and died in 1763, after having been for more than 49 years rector of Sandon, to which he was presented in 1714 by Rachel Burdett. Elizabeth, the eldest, died in 1792; and Margaret, the youngest, in 1807; regretted by a numerous circle of highly respectable friends.

Archbishop upon this occasion, in order to vindicate his Grace's character from a charge of Popery, im-

•I have so little time to employ on it; but it is not a thing in great haste. I shall be obliged to you if you will get me instructions from Mr. Perry how to take the impressions of the Seals, for here are a few I think worth preserving. One of Christ Church when Henry de Estria was Prior, a very fine one, and almost perfect; one of St. Austin's; one of St. Gregory's; besides Regal, Archiepiscopal, and Episcopal.

"I am greatly obliged by your kind offices with his Grace; the more, as I never requested them, for it was not my desire to have you employ that interest for me which would be better used for yourself. I most sincerely congratulate you on the honourable establishment upon which you now are, and shall entertain, if possible, a higher opinion of this Etonian administration. All Ministers are willing to employ men of abilities, but all will not reward them. I am, dear Sir, &c. OSM. BEAUVOIR."

"DEAR SIR, *Canterbury, Jan.* 20, 1767.

"You cannot do me greater pleasure than in giving me an opportunity of being useful to you in any way. There is no person here capable of making a drawing. You will therefore find it best to send down your Engraver. I have talked with my neighbour Mr. Gostling, and he can tell me of no View of the Undercroft beside Dart's, nor do I know of any. Mr. Gostling takes the Undercroft to be of the same age as St. Grimbald's * Croft in Oxford, a print of which you have. There is a great deal of building (remains I mean) round this Cathedral, which seems to be of the same age and workmanship. The Cemetery-gate, that parts the Church-yard from what is now called the Oaks; the great gate into the Green Court; all that building of which your Registry is part, the lower part of which is all an Undercroft supported by the same kind of columns as the Walloon Church. The two antient towers that stand at the West side, the one of the Upper North cross aile, the other of the Upper South cross aile. Two other towers, opposite the high altar, the tops of which were pulled down when the building was lengthened; that on the North side is now the Treasury, and that on the South side is the Minor Canons' Vestry; all the basement of the Choir-part of the building, which is adorned with small pillars, and segments of circles from alternate arches intersecting one another; and the remains of the Infirmary (in that passage where the Archdeacon lives), seem all of that age.

"Mr. Gostling tells me, that there was a very fine Saxon door at St. James's Church at Dover, but now pulled down; that there is one, he thinks, still at the Church of *New* Romney; and he believes the West end of Rochester Cathedral is the same.

"Mr. Fausset is better, though still confined. I have not

* See a curious and ingenious Essay respecting this Crypt in Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. IV. p. 121.

been

puted to him by Archdeacon Blackburne, the learned Author of "The Confessional*."

In the Topographer, vol. I. p. 556, is an elegant Elegy, written from the heart, by Dr. Beauvoir, on his friend and schoolfellow John Egerton, Esq. of Tatton Park, Cheshire, who died in November 1740, æt. 17. And his very particular description of the great window at the North end of the West transept in the Cathedral of Canterbury, with its richly adorned compartments of stained glass, is inserted in "Gostling's Walk," 5th edit. p. 279—290.

In 1775 he communicated to Dr. Ducarel such Extracts relative to Registers†, as were to be found

been able yet to go and see him; our snow lies deep, but nothing in comparison to what it is in the South of France, as a gentleman just come from thence told us yesterday, who in some places was obliged to use six horses and four oxen to get along. Charles Norris, Vicar of Braborne, and Curate of Nonington, really and truly died yesterday: the latter would suit Fausset §, and oblige him much; but I was told yesterday, that some one has very kindly represented him to his Grace as a man subject to passion, and to utter at such times very unclerical language. He has an enemy who might not scruple saying whatever he thought proper, if he had opportunity. My best compliments attend all Friends. Ask Mr. Astle if he has seen 'Histoire Diplomatique?'—I am, dear Sir, yours most truly, Os. Beauvoir."

* They are printed in Dr. Maclaine's Translation of Mosheim's "Ecclesiastical History," vol. V. Append. 111.—See also a Letter from Mr. Beauvoir, on the subject, Gent. Mag. vol. XXXVII. 241.

† "Dear Sir, *Mar.* 27, 1775.

"Dr. Macro's Manuscripts [see p. 365] are in my hands; and the few ecclesiastical matters I have are these:

"1. Reg. W. Curteys, Abb. Mon. S'ci Edmundi Bur. pergam. §

"2. Chartularium Priorat. de Blakeborough, pergam.

"3. W. Malmesbury de Ecclesiâ Glastoniensi, cum continuat. aliorum Scriptorum usque ad annum 1307.

"Bokelond. De Forestâ, varia Reguarda. Carte donationum plerumque privatorum usque ad annum 1291. Liber pergam. paululùm mutilatus in fine, quondam Tanneri Episcopi.

‡ The Rev. Bryan Fausset, of University College, Oxford; M. A. 1745; F. S. A. 1762; died at his seat, called *Heppington*, in the parish of Nackington, near Canterbury, Jan. 10, 1776. He formed a curious collection of Roman Antiquities, which still remain there.

§ Mr. Battely, in his "Antiquitates Rutupinæ," acknowledges to have used this MS. and that it was "in Musæo Viri Rev. *Cox Macro*, S. T. P. de *Norton*, juxta *Wolpet*, in com. *Suffolc.*" p. 163.—The Rev. Richard Yates also, in his "History of Bury," frequently refers to Dr. Macro's MS Registers.

in the MS Collections of Dr. Macro; and in the same year the description of a window * at Antwerp.

"4. The Valuation of the Bishop of Norwich's Livings in Norfolk and Suffolk, with their First Fruits, &c. and Names of Patrons and Incumbents, by Hilary Bayley, transcribed by Ed. Beckham, 1672. Paper, fo.

"5. Taxatio Bonorum Spirituallium Archidiaconatûs Suff. et Sudbur. copiata per Registrum in S'cc'o Domini Regis. Liber membran. in quo desunt duo folia ad finem. Taxatio est Nicholai Quarti, 1292.

"At your leisure be so kind as to convey the inclosed to my good friend Mr. Astle. I am very glad the Tower Records are in such worthy and proper hands. Is Barfreston Church engraved? if it is, or is not, should not Hasted have it? He will have Richborough Castle most exact. When are we to have a Dean? Send us Moore back again, with his mitre; we shall be contented, if it is only till his successor, as yet in embryo, comes forth.

"I am, my dear Doctor, yours most truly, Os. BEAUVOIR.

* "DEAR SIR, *Canterbury, July* 10, 1775.

"The upper part of King Henry the Seventh's Window in the Chapel of the Circumcision, in the Cathedral at Antwerp, is filled with red roses and portcullises; on a scroll at top is, Dieu et mon droit; and in both upper and lower part are H. E. Henry and Elizabeth. I believe I gave it Dr. Milles (for you) thus; but I find on seeing it again I have corrected my notes; and it is thus; the upper part of the window has the King's Arms with his motto over, and H. E. under; and on the other side the Queen's Arms, with the same motto over, and H. E. under: and roses and portcullisses are intermixed.

"No. 1. is a border of white glass.

"No. 2. St. John Baptist, holding an Agnus Dei, with its labarum.

"No. 3. Pope [Innocent VIII.] holding a crucifix.

"No. 4. The Blessed Virgin.

"No. 5. St. John the Evangelist, holding a chalice.

"No. 6. St. George armed: the dragon under him.

"No. 7. Henry VII. kneeling.

"No. 8. Queen Elizabeth kneeling; by her a greyhound sitting, her symbol.

"No. 9. Queen Elizabeth; her mother, holding up in each hand a crown. — These three figures are crowned.

"No. 10. A shield of arms. Nebuly, on a chief quarterly, 1 and 4, Gules, a lion passant Or; 2 and 3, Argent, two roses Gules.

"No. 11. These remains of an inscription under the King:

SEPTIMVS ANGLORVM REX
PRVDENS REX & BENIGNVS
HENRICVS REGNVM..... [forte propriâ]

VIRTVTE

In 1784 he was elected F. S. A.; and occasionally

VIRTVTE RECEP. . . . . [recepit]
CRVDELI BRITO . . . S . . . . [BRITonum superavit]
MARTE TIRAN. . . . . [TIRANnum]
CONNVBIO Q DOMV GE. . . . [GEntem]
CONIVNXIT VTRAM. . . . . [VTRAMq.]

"No. 12. Arms: France and England, quarterly.

"No. 13. Arms: 1, England; 2 and 3, Or, a cross Gules. 4, Mortimer.

"No. 14. The window has been broken, and the remains of the inscription stand as here represented:

ELISABETA. . . . . .
REGIA PR. . . . . .
. . . . . ARDI REGIS
. . . . . QUARTI
. . . . . RAQ FORMA
PERPETVO J. . . . . .
CLEMENS CV. . . . . .

"No. 15. Here probably was a shield armorial, to answer No. 10.

"I should have said the Queen's Arms are held by an Angel.

"I do not now recollect that I had taken notice of any thing more in the former account, which never reached your hands; if you find in this any thing which may enable you to point out this window to any friend, so as to procure a correcter description, or, what is more to be wished, a drawing of it, I shall be very glad. I am, dear Sir, &c. Os. BEAUVOIR."

By the favour of a Lady who had carefully preserved copies of them, I subjoin two specimens of Dr. Beauvoir's early composition: and from these and a few other specimens of his elegant productions in prose and verse, it is to be regretted that neither his leisure nor inclination permitted him to become an Author.

SONG. *July* 1, 1742.

1.

When, all charms as thou art,
Thou first woundedst my heart,
At those lips, at those breasts, when my fancy ran wild,
"I 'm convinced," I cried, as I felt deepthe dart
"True Love is of Beauty the child."

2.

Now that maxim, I own,
Was too rashly laid down;
Since on fancy's fair canvas that quick piercing eye
By memory's frail pencil but faintly is shewn,
Yet for Chloe, tho' absent, I sigh.

3.

If when absent the fire
Of true passion grows higher,
To her name, while th' enraptured glass sparkles high,
We must own Beauty lights but the torch of desire,
'Tis for reason, for sense, that we die."

SONG

communicated articles of curiosity to the Society *.

Mr. Hasted, in his account of the Free Grammar-school at Canterbury, says, "Of the Masters who have presided over it, many of them have been men of eminence, as Clergymen and Scholars. One of them I can mention of my own knowledge, and whoever knew him will join in this tribute to his memory; I mean, the Rev. Dr. Osmund Beauvoir, late Head Master of it, first educated here, and afterwards of St. John's College in Cambridge; whose great abilities brought this School to the highest degree of estimation; who united the gentleman with the scholar; one whose eminent qualifications and courtesy of manners, gained him the esteem and praise of all who knew him."

Dr. Beauvoir was twice married; and by the first wife had two daughters, both married in his life-time; the eldest to William Hammond, Esq. of St. Alban's Court, Kent; and Isabella, the youngest, in 1786, to Blackett De Chair, esq. since in orders, and now Vicar of Sheperdwell.

SONG. *Nov.* 22, 1743.

1.

When by Stour's gentle current I breath'd the soft flute,
To Chloe's sweet accents, attention sat mute.
How charming its tone, as I swell'd the soft strain
To her voice, or return'd it in Echo's again!
Little Cupid beat time, and the Graces around
Taught with even divisions to vary the sound.

2.

From my Chloe remov'd, when I bid it complain,
And warble sweet numbers to soothe love-sick pain,
How unmeaning its tone, as the rising notes grow!
And the soft falling measures insipidly flow!
I will play then no more; for 'tis her voice alone,
Fills with raptures my soul, and enlivens its tone!"

* His assistance to Mr. Gostling is recorded in the Archæologia, vol. XI. p. 119; and "he exhibited at the Society, Feb. 15, 1787, a Copper Lamp, precisely the same as Governor Pownall's cast. It formerly belonged to the Gaddi Collection, and was purchased by Mr. Sharpe for 15 guineas; from him it came to his daughter; and through her to Dr. Beauvoir.—The letters above, L. O. M. S. appear in Dr. Beauvoir's to have been altered or falsified in some shape, and are those on which Mr. Pownall builds his supposition." *Letter from Mr. Manning to Mr. Gough.*

The

The Doctor took to his second wife, Oct. 14, 1782, Miss Sharpe, only daughter and heiress of William-Fane Sharpe, esq. of South-Lodge, East Barnet. He died at Bath, July 1, 1789; and was buried in the South aile of the Abbey Church *.

The greater part of his valuable Library was purchased by Mr. Flackton of Canterbury, who speedily disposed of them by a priced Catalogue.

The Rev. Dr. COX MACRO

was a native of Bury St. Edmund's, where his family had long been resident. His grandfather, Thomas Macro, was elected a capital Burgess in 1653; was several times Alderman, or Chief Magistrate, of Bury; and died Sept. 27, 1701, aged 86. Susan, his relict, died April 27, 1713, aged 88 †.

"Thomas Macro, esq. son of Thomas Macro the elder ‡," chosen on the Corporation Aug. 5, 1680; but declined accepting the honour. He was re-chosen in 1682, and undertook the office. He was elected Governor of Bury School, Aug. 6, 1689; was five times Chief Magistrate; and died May 26, 1737, aged 88. He had one son, and two daughters §.

The Rev. Cox Macro, son of Thomas Macro, esq. and Susan his wife, was born in 1683; and having been admitted of Christ's College, Cambridge ||, took the degree of LL. B. there in 1710; and obtained

* Mr. Hasted observes, "There is not any grave-stone or memorial over him, to tell where he lies.—There is a small tablet of marble," he adds, "against the South wall of the nave, which is a blemish to the Church; and an inscription on it, which, as well as the monument, is no credit to those who put it up."

† Elizabeth their daughter, wife of . . Cox, of London, died in December 1682.—Hence the Christian name of Dr. *Cox* Macro.

‡ An earlier "Thomas Macro, son of Thomas Macro the elder," died July 16, 1649.

§ Susan, who died in September 1730, aged 43; and Elizabeth, who died March 5, 1769, aged 80.

|| There were two other contemporary *Doctors* of the name: Thomas Macro, Fellow of Caius College; B. A. 1704; M. A. 1708; and Preacher (or Market Lecturer) at Bury 170. . . He was instituted to the Rectory of Hockwold with Wilton, Norfolk,

Sept.

a Fellowship. He had the degree of D. D. *(Comitiis Regiis)* 1717; and was many years resident at Little Haugh, an old mansion in the parish of Norton, seven miles from Bury St. Edmund's.

Dr. Macro was an industrious Collector of early printed Books, Original Letters * and Autographs

Sept. 13, 1720; D.D. 1722; licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, March 20, 1722-3; died March 17, 1743-4; and was buried, with his wife and only son, at Yarmouth:

" Hic sita est Maria Thomæ Macro, S. T. P.
Conjux unicè chara,
quæ duos feliciter enixa est liberos
(O! si trium superfuisset mater).
Dein adverso puerperii opere fessa
inter amicorum preces & lachrymas
placidè spe fultam efflavit animam
x cal. Feb. anno Salutis 1724, ætatis 33.
Cui per debitum corporis sui contubernium
(ut una eadem fovea tumuletur caro)
Mortuus fidem præstitit qui vivus nunquam fefellit,
Tho. Macro hujus Ecclesiæ per 21 annos Pastor fidus,
Obiit xvi cal. Apr. A. D. 1743, ætatis 60—
Tho. Macro, A. B. filius unicus Coll. Caii
Cant. Alum. & Theologiæ Candidatus,
qui triste sui desiderium reliquit,
cum non diù, sed benè vixisset,
obiit Apr. 5,—A. D. 1746, ætatis 23."

He published three Sermons: " Charity of Temper," Nov. 5, 1731, 1 Cor. xiii. 3. 8vo.; " Charity of Assistance," 1731, Galat. v. 14. 8vo; " Opening an Organ; the Melody of the Heart," 1734, Ephes. v. 19. 8vo.

Of Ralph Macro, B. A. 1716; M. A. 1720; D. D. *(Regiis Comitiis)* 1728; I am not able to trace any further history. He probably died in 1742; in which year the death of " Dr. Macro, of Yarmouth," was erroneously inserted in a Cambridge newspaper.

A Ralph Macro was entered of Bene't College, Cambridge, 1640.—Another Ralph was of Trinity College, in that University; M. B. 1684; and in 1695 was styled " Medicus Londinensis."

* I possess a Collection of the Letters of Bishop Smalridge (purchased with some of Mr. George Ashby's MSS.) several of which are originals, and others transcribed by Bp. Hurd when a very young man. They are accompanied by the two following Letters, addressed to Walter Gough, esq. of Perry Hall, Staffordshire, to whom Bp. Smalridge had for a considerable time been Tutor.

" Dear Sir, *Aug.* 6, 1742.

" I am much obliged to you for the favour of Dr. Smalridge's Letters. I have transcribed a good number of them for you, but not all; many of them were, I found, upon indifferent subjects, and

of Eminent Persons. He possessed also a consider-

and such as I guessed you would not be very curious to keep copies of. However, if you should like to have any more of them, and particularly if you think of any which are valuable to you, and which I have not wrote out, I shall be extremely ready, upon notice of it, to send you transcripts of them. As there was some hazard in a packet finding you at St. John's, if I had sent it, I have wrote this to assure myself if you are there or not. You will please to favour me with an answer immediately, and I will contrive some method of sending them with all the safety I can. If it lies in your way to do me any more favours of this sort, be assured nothing can more oblige me. I remember you mentioned some letters of Addison and Gay, &c. in the hands of your brother; if you could prevail upon him to part with a few of the originals, I should be punctual in returning copies, and think myself under a very particular obligation of being, dear Sir,

"Your affectionate friend and very humble servant, R. HURD.

"Direct to me at Reymarston, to be left at the Ship, in St. Peter's, Norwich."

["22 Feb. 1786. J. Symonds, esq. assures me, at his own house, that .... Macro, son to Dr. Macro, was of Emanuel College; and that Mr. Hurd (since D. D. and Bishop of Worcester, then of the same College) was more than ordinarily attentive to the augmentation of the Doctor's storehouse of literary curiosities.—Reymarston is between Hingham and East Dereham, but nearer to the former, which also lies in the midway between Thetford and Norwich; yet not in the high road exactly, but a little to the North of Attleburgh. G. A."]

"DEAR SIR, *Brewood, June* 9, 1743.

"I have been long wishing to hear from you on the subject of those Letters and other Manuscripts you were so kind as to promise Dr. Macro. You must doubtless by this time have made yourself master of a pretty large cargo; which I should gladly have received from your own hands, but that the short stay I make here, will not permit me to see you. Perhaps you might contrive to send them to me at Mr. Budworth's, in Brewood, within a fortnight or three weeks, from whence I should have the pleasure of being the bearer of them directly to Norton. The favour of such a present will, I need not say, equally oblige Dr. Macro, and, dear Sir, your humble servant, R. HURD."

The following *undated* Letter is supposed to have been addressed to Dr. Macro's Son, a short time before he left England:

"DEAR SIR, With this I have sent all the Papers you were pleased to leave in my hands. The *Bishop's Letters*, which I had perused with pleasure and improvement, you received from me a little before you left Cambridge; a gentleman of your acquaintance desiring then a sight of them, but who the gentleman was I cannot now recollect. Your expedition to Flanders gives me, I confess, some uneasiness. I cannot help fearing that the life of a Camp

able number of Antiquarian MSS.* and of Literary Curiosities in general.

a Camp will disagree with the tenderness of your constitution. But whether you cross the sea, or continue in England, wherever you are, I most heartily wish you happy. A. ALVIS*."

* This led to the following correspondence with Dr. Ducarel.

"REV. SIR, *Doctors Commons, Feb.* 5, 1763.

"I have long since heard of your most valuable Collection of MSS. relative to the History and Antiquities of this Kingdom, but never had the good fortune to meet with any friend of yours to whom I could mention how glad I should be of the honour of your correspondence, till the end of last October, when being in company with Mr. Beauvoir†, he promised to communicate to you my desire, which I find he has since done; and your obliging answer to his Letter occasions my troubling you with this.

"I have, Sir, for some time past been engaged in a considerable work, *viz.* a Repertory of the Endowments of Vicarages in all the Dioceses of this Kingdom‡. My connexion with his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, my acquaintance with most of the Bishops, my situation in life, &c. &c. have enabled me to pursue this great work so far as to print the Endowments of Vicarages in the Diocese of Canterbury, as a sample of the rest. I have also now by me Eleven other Dioceses almost ready for the press. These are taken, not only from the Bishops' Registers, but from Chartularies and Register-books of antient Religious Houses; the Lambeth, Cotton, Harleian Libraries, &c. &c.

"As it unfortunately happens that too many of the Register-books of Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, are now irrecoverably lost, the only way I could think of to supply that defect, as to the Endowments of Vicarages, was by applying to my friends for their assistance, from such Chartularies, Letters, and Registers of ancient Monasteries, as now remain in private hands; of these many have been lent me, which have proved of great use. But where persons live at a distance, extracts from them, with the date of the Endowment and page of the Register-book, have been communicated to me by various hands. My request to you, Sir, is, that you would let me know how I shall contrive to convey to your hands a copy of my Canterbury Endowments, which is a small quarto; and likewise to desire your acceptance of the inclosed Account of Dr. Browne Willis, with whom I suppose you was well acquainted. A. C. DUCAREL."

"SIR, *Norton, Feb.* 17, 1763.

"I was honoured with yours, and am sorry my small Collection of Antiquities has been so much magnified. What it chiefly consists of are Autographs, and Original Letters of eminent

* Andrew Alvis, of St. John's, Cambridge; B. A. 1729; M. A. 1733; B. D. 1741; Rector of Great Snoring, Norfolk, 1762; died May 29, 1775.

† See before, pp. 352. 356.

‡ Of this subject, and the Doctor's progress, see vol. VI. p. 389.

bc

Dr. Macro married one of the two daughters of Edward Godfrey, Esq. Privy Purse to Queen Anne; by whom he had one son, and one daughter.

persons; and of these, indeed, I have a good many; and should be very desirous, by your and other friends' assistance, to increase the number: but as to that noble design you have now in hand I can give you little assistance, dealing almost wholly in History and Antiquities; but, whenever you come our way, you shall judge yourself, for I will shew you every thing I have, and will keep back nothing from you. I am now very old, and have not gone beyond my house and garden these many years; and therefore must impose this trouble upon those friends who will favour me with a look. I return you, Sir, many thanks for the sheet of that indefatigable Antiquary, Dr. Browne Willis, and for that part of your Repertory of the Endowment of Vicarages relating to the Diocese of Canterbury, which you intend to send me; if it goes by the Bury carrier who inns at the Bull Inn in Bishopsgate-street, it will come very safe, and extremely oblige, Sir, C. M."

"SIR, *Norton, Feb.* 23, 1763.

"I just now received the parcel, and am extremely obliged to you for the favour. I am very sorry we are at such a distance from one another; and were it in my power to recal some past years, they should be employed in paying my devoirs to you; but, as the case stands, all expectations of that nature must be on my side, and I hope this year will not pass over before you afford me that pleasure. In the mean time, you would much oblige me, if, by means of those many opportunities and that numerous acquaintance you have, you would have a thought of increasing that small Collection of Papers I have. Dr. Birch could be, with all ease imaginable, very assistant to you in this matter; and I would willingly know what Dr. Ward's Brother the Bookseller did with his Brother of Gresham's correspondence. But a few days before his death he was making up a little packet for me, as he told one of my friends; but, poor man! I had the misfortune to lose him. You see, Sir, my mind is still roving after Autographs; but I have not the least opportunity of gratifying it, and therefore must beg the favour of your giving me what assistance you can, as 'tis very much in your power; and in so doing, you'll extremely oblige, Sir, Yours, &c. C. MACRO."

"SIR, *Norton, Feb.* 3, 1764.

"I was honoured with yours, and am very much obliged for the kind thoughts you have of increasing my small Collection of Originals; but I can by no means think of making an addition to them by the way you mention, or of bartering what I have for what I want. My being quite sequestered from the world, and having been so for a long time, and not having the least opportunity of increasing my store (which, to repeat it again, is very far from what you suppose it), was the reason of my giving you the trouble of having me in your thoughts when any such matters came

The Doctor died at Norton, Feb. 2, 1767, at the advanced age of 84; and in the Ipswich Journal is recorded as "the Senior Doctor in Divinity of the University of Cambridge; who, during the course of a long life, had indefatigably applied himself to his studies, and acquired a general knowledge of all arts and sciences*." He was buried

came in your way; and, as you are at the fountain-head, and have constant opportunities of picking up things of that nature, I was in hopes I might now and then be in your mind.

"As to the gentleman who intends to favour us with the History and Antiquities of Suffolk, I wish it was in my power to do him any service; and I would readily contribute what I could toward so useful a work. I am, Sir, &c. C. MACRO."

"SIR, *March 7*, 1764.

"I am honoured with yours, and am very much obliged for your having me in your thoughts upon seeing the Catalogue of Mr. Thoresby's Collection ‡; but, as I am confined, and cannot go beyond my limits, Catalogues of Autographs, which do not mention any of their contents, are of no service to me; nor can I judge what price to set upon them; so that I must renew my former request, that you would endeavour, among your numerous acquaintance, to pick up what Originals of eminent men you can meet with. One thing, indeed, could I have been upon the spot, I should have been tempted to purchase, and that is the Coin of the Saxon God Thor, with Runic Characters on the reverse. This I take to be an unit, and not to be met with in any other Collection but this. Please also to give my compliments to Mr. Beauvoir when you see him; and tell him he forgets to send me what he promised. I am, Sir, Yours, &c. C. MACRO."

* Dr. Macro once applied to a friend for an appropriate motto to his coat of arms. After some little consideration, his friend replied, let it be "*Cocks may crow*," a motto equally as appropriate as that of "*Quid rides*," assumed by the Tobacconist.

Dr. Macro was in early life a Patron of the Fine Arts; and an encourager of men of talent. Peter Tillemans, the Painter, died Dec. 5, 1734, in the Doctor's house, at Norton: where he had been long retained; and was buried, by his own desire, in the church-yard of Stow Langtnft. A horse which he had been working on the day before his death now hangs unfinished in the hall of Dr. Macro's house at Norton." British Topography, vol. II. p. 38.—This picture is now (1815) in the stair-case of John Patteson, esq. of Norwich, who has several of this Artist's best works.

‡ From this Collection more than Six Hundred Original Letters of Eminent Persons were purchased, jointly, by Dr. Ducarel and Mr. Astle, who afterwards divided them. Those which came to the Doctor's share I bought at his sale, and still possess:

on

on the 9th in Norton Church-yard, in an inclosure between the side of the Vestry and one of the buttresses which support the Church-wall.

Dr. Macro's son was for some time a student at Emanuel College, Cambridge; but, having an inclination rather for a military than a clerical profession, he went abroad, and died about a year before his father; leaving his sister Mary † sole heiress to their father's property. This lady was soon after married to William Staniforth ‡, esq. then of Sheffield, and afterwards of Little Haugh; who survived his wife; and dying without issue, Nov. 11, 1786, in his 70th year, the mansion at Little Haugh became the property of his brother Robert Staniforth, esq. whose daughter Jane brought it in marriage to John Patteson §, esq. of Norwich.

Dr. Macro's valuable Library remained undisposed of for nearly 40 years; when the principal part of it was sold to Mr. Beatniffe of Norwich.

* Hitherto no inscription has been placed to Dr. Macro's memory; but a neat monument is now preparing for Norton Church, to the memory of Mrs. Staniforth, the Doctor's daughter, her husband William Staniforth, esq. and his brother Robert.

† "This lady, on the death of her father, immediately applied to Mr. Green, bookseller at Bury, to spare for no expence in getting the article of his death inserted in every Newspaper. This was in hopes of its falling under Mr. Staniforth's notice, whose addresses the father would not hear of. This succeeded to her wishes. G. A."

‡ "The Rev. T. Gough applied to this gentleman for the Letters of Bp. Smalridge (see p. 362); but he said, 'so many people had made similar claims, that, if he allowed one, he must allow all; and then nothing would be left, as he could not distinguish the merits of their pretensions.'—21 Nov. 1786, Dr. Norford, to whom I told this story, said it was exactly in character; for that he, knowing Dr. Macro had studied under Boerhaave, and maintained a correspondence with him, asked leave to read some of it in his presence, to see how far his private opinion agreed with one particular work, but was refused; this was before Dr. Norford attended him as a Physician. G. A."

§ Who sold it, a few years ago, to a builder of the name of Braddock, lately deceased.

Mr.

Mr. THOMAS CHRISTIE

was the son of a Merchant of Montrose, where he was born in October 1761; and, after a good school education, was placed in the counting-house by his father, whose opinion was, that whatever course of life the young man might adopt, a system of mercantile arrangement would greatly facilitate his pursuits. It is probable that he went through the routine of counting-house business with due attention, especially under the guidance of his father; but his leisure hours were devoted to the cultivation of general Literature, with such assiduity, that at a very early age he was qualified to embrace any of the learned professions with every promise of arriving at distinction.

His inclination appears to have led him at first to the study of Medicine and Natural History *;

* I shall give a specimen of his attention to that study:

"DEAR SIR, *Montrose, June 26, 1784.*

"Among many other impediments to the progress of science, one is the different names which the same thing passes under, not only in different kingdoms, but in different parts of the same kingdom. A Correspondent in your Magazine (LIV. 106.) observes, that Mr. Daines Barrington, in his Miscellanies, has said that the *Mountain Ash* is not indigenous in the Southern counties; which mistake he fell into, from not knowing that *Quickbeam* is the name commonly given to that tree in these parts. Many instances of similar mistakes have occurred to me. The Writers of books on Natural History appear to me not to have been sufficiently careful to form a complete Nomenclature of the animals, birds, fishes, insects, plants, and trees, which they describe, so as to enable their readers, in different countries, to know what object in Nature their descriptions refer to. To remedy these defects, and the perplexities which result from them, people in different parts of the country ought to furnish lists of the names of things in those parts where they reside. To excite some of your Correspondents to do this, I shall subjoin a few articles, which have occurred to me, to shew the difference between names in Scotland and England.—The *Mountain Ash*, or *Quickbeam*, is with us the *Rantry*, or *Roddan Tree*. The red berries it produces

and, with the ardent spirit which he possessed, he soon became a proficient. He came to London in the Autumn of 1784; and in pursuance of his original plan of perfecting himself in the study of Physic, brought recommendatory Letters to some eminent Practitioners, and particularly to the late

duces are called *Roddans*. Concerning this tree there are various superstitions.—The Plant *Sorrel* we called *Sourrichs*.—*Buttermilk*, called *Bladda*, from the Gaelic *Bladdach*.—The *Lark* is the *Laverock*, or *Larick*.—The *Linnet*, the *Lintwhite*.—The *Thrush*, the *Mavis*, from the French *Mauvis*, a Thrush.—The *Magpye*, the *Pyot*.—The *Chaffinch*, the *Shillfa*.—The *Tom-tit*, the *Ox-eye*.—The *Kite*, the *Gledd*, from the Saxon *Glidan*, to glide, because this bird moves through long tracts of air without shaking its wings.—The *Great Tern*, I suppose, our *Pictarney*.—The *Arctic Gull*, is the *Dirty Aulin*.—The *Land-rail*, is the *Corn-craik*, from the noise it makes, by ονοματο-ποσια.—The *Lapwing* is with us the *Teuchat*.—The *Fox* is with us, the *Tod*.—The *Toad*, the *Tedd*.—The *Frog*, the *Paddock*.—The *Weasel*, I suppose, the *Whitterit*.—The *Mole*, the *Maudawort*.—The *Crab*, the *Parton*.—The *Periwinkle*, the *Wilk*.—The *Hollibut*, the *Turbot*.—The *Turbot*, the *Bannock-Flook*.—The *Flounder*, the *Flook*.—Small differences are easily got over; as the *Wran* for *Wren*, *Pertrick* for *Partridge*, &c.; but I should be glad to see the English names corresponding to many other Scotch terms: thus of birds, the *Bleucheret*, *Cheret*, or *Stone-Chatter*, *Colhood*, *Sandy-Larick*; and how our *Craws*, *Hoody Craws*, and *Corbies*, correspond with the *English Crows*, *Ravens*, *Royston Crows*, &c. I do not know what animal answers to our *Fumart*, and to several others. We have many droll names of Insects, as the *Cloc*, *King-Colin*, *Horngolach*, (called in England, I believe, the *Earwig*,) *Maggy with the mony feet**, &c. Many of these names I conceive are derived from the Northern languages, and from the Gaelic. The etymologies of some of them may be curious. Most of them are now used only by the vulgar, as the higher classes of people are daily adopting the language and manners of England. We call the house spider *Eter-Cap*. In the Welsh, it is *Atyr-Cop*, i. e. the *Top Insect*, because it lodges near the roof. The *Fumart*, I assure you, is a much larger and fiercer animal than the *Weasel*. Whether it be the *PoleCat*, I have not yet been able to learn. T. C."

"MR. URBAN, *Montrose, Dec.* 1, 1784.

"I am obliged to your Correspondent from Berkshire, who signifies, vol. LIV. p. 731, his approbation of the plan I proposed for the advancement of natural knowledge. He ascertains the *Ox-eye* to be the *greater Tom-tit*, and mentions that the two lesser

*Probably our *Hundred Legs*, or *Millepedes*. R. (Gent. Mag. LIV. 732.) Or, more likely, a *Scolopendra*, or *Julus*. T. G. C.

species

worthy Dr. Samuel-Foart Simmons, for whom he ever after entertained the highest esteem.

At this period he was frequently a welcome visitor at my house; and an entertaining Correspondent *, both as a private friend, and a contributor to the labours of Sylvanus Urban.

species are called, the one *Tom-tub*, and the other *Blue-bottle*. I shall be glad to consult Albin's "Natural History;" but it may be some time before I can see it in this sequestered corner.

"R. G. determines the *Fumart* to be the *Pole-cat*, on the authority of Ray's "Collection of Northern Words."

"To S. H. (p. 731.) I can freely say, that if the proposed correction of Macbeth in the passage,

'*Aroint thee*, witch!'

can be defended in other respects, it will stand its ground in this: for universally in this part of the country the *rantree* is esteemed a preservative against witchcraft. I have seen a branch of it placed above the door of a byre, or cow-house, to ward off evil from the beasts within. And hence also the distich,

'A rantree and a red thread
Gars (makes) au (all) the witches dance to dead (death)."

It seems highly probable that the sailor's wife should threaten the witch in these terms: "I've rantree, witch!" When any more synonyms occur, I shall readily communicate them.

THOMAS CHRISTIE."

* "DEAR SIR, *Montrose, March* 4, 1785.

"I shall be glad to receive a few lines from you, to know how you continue in health. I fear you are too closely engaged. The ill effects may be felt afterwards, though not immediately: the human mind is *minorem æternis consiliis*. Your Magazine for December, 1784, is just come. I think you told me you wrote some part of the Review; but I suppose you are not the author of *every* article. If you were, I should be inclined to chide with you a little on the subject of the account given of my Uncle's Sermons †. That paragraph, I see, has been penned by one who holds *Trinitarian* sentiments. With this I have no quarrel. God grant us all charity and mutual love. Nor do I blame the Writer for 'not entering into the dispute.' But might he not have said whether the book was well or ill executed, on *its* principles? and might he not have

† "Discourses on the Divine Unity: or, A Scriptural Proof and Demonstration of the one Supreme Deity of the God and Father of All, and of the subordinate Character and inferior Nature of our Lord Jesus Christ; with a Confutation of the Doctrine of a Co-equal and Con-substantial Trinity in Unity; and a full Reply to the Objections of Trinitarians. By William Christie, Junior, Merchant in Montrose." The *Review* of it, which is brief and laconic, was written by Mr. Gough.

spared

After passing several months in London, he returned to Montrose, still undetermined between the choice of Medicine and Merchandize. In the Winters, however, of 1785 * and 1786 he closely attended the medical classes at Edinburgh †, and in the

spared the reflection on the type, when the Author has made an apology for it in the Preface? The Review gives no account of the book at all, but in a blunt dry way, which will produce an unfavourable impression. My Uncle, however, has received Letters from various persons in England, thanking him for his work; and the copies are all sold off. Excuse these remarks. It is a subject on which I may have indulged a little partiality. I hope my Query about Thomas Heath will appear in the Magazine *. The inclosed Letter †, addressed to Dr. Campbell, which lately came into my hands, deserves a place in your Miscellany, which is the repository of every thing curious. I do not think it has been printed before, and I have reason to deem it authentic. Perhaps it has come abroad without the knowledge of the possessor; but I was laid under no restrictions by the gentleman from whom I received it. I condole with you on the death of Johnson, the ornament of letters, and the friend of Sylvanus Urban. If Sylvanus goes on as he has begun, new friends will spring up. With best wishes, I remain,

"Your Friend, THOMAS CHRISTIE."

* In June 1785 he communicated the Resolutions of the Subscribers to a Library instituted that year at Montrose, of which he was the Secretary. "I send you," he says, "an account of an institution which is just established here. I hope it will be acceptable to several of your readers; and I heartily wish that our example may induce others to institute similar societies in the towns where they reside. People in small places labour under many disadvantages; but they may do much to remedy them by unanimity. If a plan of this kind be properly conducted, nothing can tend more to diffuse knowledge, and promote liberality of sentiment among mankind. Yours, &c. T. CHRISTIE."

† "DEAR SIR, *Edinburgh, Aug.* 20, 1786.

"I dare say you will be surprized at not having heard of me for so long a time. Indeed I have frequently blamed myself, for not writing to you; but, trust me, I have proposed it more than a dozen of times, and some cross thing always interfered. My occupations and avocations here are past description. *You* will be at no loss to conceive this; and it is comfortable for me, to have to offer this apology to one, whose own experience of that scene of hurry and labour, into which an active mind is necessarily led in a great town, will make him fully sensible of the force of the excuse, and readily disposed to receive it as valid.

* See this Query answered in Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 976.

† From David Hume, esq. See it hereafter, p. 391.

Summer of 1787 travelled, in search of general

"You will recollect the printed papers you gave me, relative to the Town of Perth, which were found among Dr. Ducarel's books, and which I said I should send to the Rev. Mr. Scott with your compliments. I was just thinking of doing it on my arrival here, when I received a letter from Mr. Scott, informing me that, at a meeting of the Society, it had been resolved to appoint me one of their Correspondent Members, and requesting my acceptance, sending me at the same time a copy of their regulations, &c. I was a little puzzled, as my studies have not run much in that line; and I dislike to be a buckram member in any society; however, as their plan takes in Natural History, and the business of a Correspondent Member is chiefly to procure for them information, when they request it, I thought it might be in my power perhaps to do something in these lines, and therefore accepted. I continue to take a peep of the Magazine still, when time permits. The *Index Indicatorius* is a noble thing. I see further particulars occurring relative to Hogarth and his Works. I presume you will keep sight of these, to be inserted at a future period in a new Edition of Mr. Hogarth's Life.

"Our friend Mr. Badcock wrote to me a few days ago, from Sanford House, near Crediton, Devonshire, the seat of Sir John Chichester. I am very happy to find that he has got a good deal better, though Mr. Griffiths does not speak to me so favourably as I could wish of his situation. Several gentlemen wished him to write the 'History of Devonshire,' but this he has declined. Professor White was with him lately. He is engaged in a great work—a complete History of Egypt, but Mr. Badcock is afraid he is too indolent to execute it.

"Dr. Gilbert Stewart is just dead at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh. He was a man of genius. If his heart had been equal to his head, how much he might have shone! but he disgraced his talents by the most shocking profligacy. With a constitution that might have stood the shock of ages, he has fallen, premature, a martyr to Intemperance. I fear he will not be regretted by many good men.

"We are going on in the literary way here, with our usual industry. Dr. Adam Smith is writing the History of Moral Philosophy; Dr. Macgill will soon publish his Essay on the Death of Jesus Christ, 8vo; and his colleague Dr. Dalrymple, of Ayr, will print The Gospel History, in a new form, with notes, for the use of pious and unlearned Christians. Dr. Robertson will publish a new Edition of his History of Scotland, into which he will insert remarks in vindication of his opinions, especially relative to Queen Mary, in opposition to the attacks of Stewart and others. In winter Mr. Elliot will publish (if they can agree about the bargain) a new system of the Materia Medica, by our venerable Preceptor Dr. Cullen. And he will certainly print a History of the Church of Scotland,' 4 vols. 8vo, by the late

Rev.

knowledge, to almost every considerable town in

Rev. Lauchlan Shaw, Minister of Elgin; and 'The History and Philosophy of Judaism, tending to vindicate the Jewish System, and to evince the propriety of it in the place it held amidst the dispensations of God to Mankind,' by the Rev. Duncan Shaw (son of the former), Minister of Aberdeen. Both these will be valuable works. Lord Monboddo is printing a fourth volume, 8vo, to his Origin and Progress of Language, which will relate to Poetry, &c.; and he has made some advances in his fourth quarto of Antient Metaphysics. Having shewn what man was, and is, he comes next to investigate what he shall be. In this volume he will carry his speculations into the dim regions of futurity; and from his fine fancy and great learning, we may expect something, which, if not very useful, will be at least very amusing.—The Royal Society of Edinburgh will publish a quarto volume of Memoirs, some of which will be exceedingly valuable.

"Since I came here, I have been closely engaged in the *study* of Botany and Chemistry, and in the practice of Midwifery. These, with occasional pursuits of the medical kind, have kept me incessantly occupied. Chemistry is a most noble and important science, exhibiting new and interesting views of Nature, and furnishing scope for the researches of the most enlarged and inquisitive mind. I shall certainly pay attention to it, not only for the few years I am a Student, but to the end of life. I think there is room for making discoveries in it, which may change the face of human affairs.

"As an Accoucheur, I am become a veteran comparatively, having paid unceasing attention to that line, since I commenced the study of Physic. I have got myself introduced to four or five of the *Sages Femmes* here, who are very glad to have any discreet person, in whom they can put confidence, to assist them in their difficult cases. Of all the branches of the profession, however, I am convinced, this is the most painful and fatiguing. Several gentlemen who began here with me, and set out with great ardour, have either relinquished it entirely, or at least have quite lost all their original enthusiasm. And though I own, from night-watching and other circumstances, I have suffered a little myself in the service, yet still I am encouraged to go on, because I perceive, that in no line whatever is it in the power of an intelligent Practitioner to do more real good than in this. '*Ars nostra*,' says Celsus of Physic, '*conjecturalis est*.' But the enlightened Professors of the Obstetric Art, Roederer of Gottingen, Plenck of Vienna, Baudelocque of Paris, Osborne and Denman of London, have reduced this art almost to mathematical certainty. Whether I shall practise in this way, I am yet undetermined; but I am resolved, at least, to make myself master of it. One of our most eminent Professors here told me lately, when I spent an evening with him alone, that he had not only never officiated in this way, but had never even seen a delivery, a thing which surprized

the kingdom, where his letters of recommendation, his insatiable thirst for information, and, above

me not a little. Yet such gentlemen, in more than one instance, have given their authority to keep up the prejudice against Accoucheurs, which once prevailed in London, and still is too general here, and in the Northern parts of this Island. The fact is, Physicians who have not practised as Accoucheurs, must be perfectly unqualified to decide on this question, and their opinion is not entitled to the least regard. Old Dr. Gregory, who was so respectable for his medical knowledge, and who will be long venerated for his book on the Offices and Duties of a Physician, and his Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man, with those of the Animal World, was a perfect novice in this branch of the profession, although, like others, he has ventured an opinion on it.

"Our friend Dr. Simmons has favoured me with a long epistle, full of advice and directions, which I consider as a very peculiar effort of friendly regard. Amongst other topics he touches on this: 'I think you will do wrong to devote too much of your time to Midwifery unless you are determined to practise it, which I would hardly advise, as I consider it as too troublesome a branch of the Profession. It deprives the Practitioner of many of the comforts of society; and necessarily engages him in many scenes which must be disagreeable to a man of sensibility and taste, &c."

"There is, no doubt, weight in what the Doctor says; but I cannot determine on the point at present, and shall defer until I come to London next year, when I shall be better qualified to judge. On this, and some other matters, you must favour me with your best advice when we meet.

"Mr. Lindsey writes to me, that Dr. Blackburne, Mrs. Lindsey's brother, son to the Archdeacon, is come to London, to practise in the Medical line. He means, I suppose, to succeed John Jebb. I am lately informed too, that Dr. D. Monro has resigned his place of Physician to St. George's Hospital; and that there were several candidates; Mr. Bailie, Ford, Pearson, &c. Mr. Bailie is an able and ingenious man; but Mr. Ford, jun. has succeeded. Dr. Cullen tells me, he was in Edinburgh a few years ago, and at his examinations here, shewed himself to be 'a great dunce. But his father is a man of great interest, and this world was made for Cæsar. When you see Dr. Calder, offer my kind respects to him. How does Mr. Bonnycastle do? Is he keeping clear of his afflicting stomach complaints? I hope he is not now, or at least will not be long in that state, in which it is said, that *it is not good for man to be—alone* I mean. The day before I left London, I dined at Mr. Johnson's; and who should come in, about tea-time, but a certain lady, whom I was glad to have seen, and whom I am disposed to think very highly of. If I have any skill in physiognomy, I should pronounce her

all, his pleasing manners, and, interesting juvenile figure, procured him admission to all who were

her possessed of a great share of good sense, and of good temper. Am I right*?

"There is a young man, a school-fellow of mine, who has received a good education, and lived for some time in a gentleman's family here as tutor to some young children, who will now be soon out of place, and, from the number of people in his way, may have considerable difficulty in finding another. He wishes much to come up to London, if he could find out any kind of decent line there. If there were any station in your extensive business where you could place him, I will venture to assure you, he would be an acquisition to you. He is a modest sensible young man, possesses a good deal of knowledge, and a great deal of industry. He is honest and good-natured; might be trusted with any thing; and, if he were not a proficient at any business you might put under his care, he would not be long, however, in making himself so. As I have known him for many years, I can speak fully to his character; and if you could think of any place for him, either with yourself, or any of your friends, I should regard it as doing me a favour, and I am sure the person who employed Mr. Scott† would thank me afterwards.

"I lately met with a Mr. Gleig‡ of Pettenweem at a friend's house here. He attracted my notice by talking to somebody in company *about you.* He has been paying a visit at Canterbury to the Vice-Dean Berkeley, whom I saw when he resided at St. Andrew's. The Vice-Dean could wish, as well as some others, that, in the Magazine, the proportion of Local Antiquities, Genealogy, &c. were diminished. I am aware that your idea is not destitute of force, that there are a certain class of readers to whom this is agreeable; but as you have got the reputation of the most valuable Magazine that is published, query whether, by some little improvement in this respect, you might not gain a much greater number of readers than you would lose the other way? You are the best judge of the matter. I only mention to you whatever I hear passing, that you may make your own use of it.

"I have been much pleased with several of the Letters from your *Russian* Correspondent. But he seems to imagine that the Works of Pallas and Gmelin are utterly unknown to us. Whatever may be the case in London, we at this University make it

* He was in this instance perfectly correct, both in his ideas of Physiognomy; and in the good opinion he formed of Miss Bridget Newell, the daughter-in-law of my old and much esteemed Friend David Henry, esq.—She soon after became the wife of Mr. Bonnycastle.

† I had the satisfaction of attending to this recommendation; and Mr. Scott was for many years one of my Assistant Correctors of the Press.

‡ Now the Right Rev. George Gleig, LL. D. and F. R. S. Edinb. Bishop of the Sub-Episcopal Church of Brechin; well known and highly esteemed for his urbanity and his learning, long since evinced by many valuable publications.

a rule

distinguished for science; and by many of the most eminent literary characters he was welcomed and encouraged as a young man of extraordinary talents *.

a rule to inform ourselves of every thing that is doing in Medicine, or in any other branch of the knowledge of Nature, *throughout Europe*. And the name of Pallas is venerable amongst us. The man who returned from Tartary with youth, and yet grey hairs, from his labours in the cause of Science, must not be pillaged by an anonymous writer without observation or check.

"I need not say that I shall be happy to hear from you. You know it. And if you give me but two lines it will be acceptable. Many thanks for your multiplied civilities do I owe you. I can make no return but that of grateful acknowledgement. I hope the Supreme Governor of Events will spare my life, and second my honest endeavours, so far as to enable me to do justice to the friendship I have experienced—not from Relations—but from Strangers, from those on whom I had no claim; and whose generous kindness, when I think of it, still refreshes my soul, and strengthens every noble and virtuous feeling there.

"I hope Mrs. Nichols ranks me among the number of her friends; and when I come to London next year, I am going to apply to her to tell me all my faults. I believe that I have more to learn from a sensible woman than from certain Professors. If it should seem vain, I will, however, say that there are of the latter whom I would undertake to teach; but to the former I bow with that submissive reverence which becomes a Scholar and Pupil. Farewell, my dear Sir; and believe me

Your Friend, THOMAS CHRISTIE."

* Miss Seward, in a Letter to Mrs. Stokes, dated July 17, 1787, says, "A young Scotch gentleman, of the name of Christie, lately called upon me, introduced by a Letter, from Mr. Nichols, Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine. This interesting young stranger is in very intimate correspondence with the celebrated Dr. Beattie, from whom he shewed me a Letter that breathed high esteem and paternal affection. Mr. Christie's sprightly wit, scientific acquirements, ingenuous manners, and literary ardour, exceed any thing I have met of early excellence since I first knew Major André in his eighteenth year, which I guess to be about the age of this Literary Wanderer. He was on his road into the Peak of Derbyshire, which he purposed to explore with philosophic examination. I tremble for his health; appearing, as he does, to have outgrown his strength; for he is very tall, and thin almost to transparency.

"While smooth as Hebe's his unrazor'd lip."

In a subsequent Letter, addressed to Miss Helen Williams, Dec. 25, 1787, Miss Seward says, "Do you know Mr. Christie, from Edinburgh? A young Physician, and a rising light in the philosophic and classic spheres, or I am much mistaken."

It

It was his intention to have published a journal of this very interesting tour, in a series of Letters, the first * of which, dated July 24, 1787, was addressed to myself, the others to Dr. Simmons.

* "From the antient city of Lichfield, the birth place of great Johnson, Thomas Christie, Student of Medicine, unto his ever valued friend John Nichols, sendeth all health and prosperity.

"May peace and happiness ever follow thy steps; let success deserved crown thy useful labours; and may thy pages come forth pure as thy soul, and free from errata as is thy life from blame!

"Lest thou shouldst think that I am fallen into a bog, and will no more be heard of, or that the Lancashire Witches have carried me away, I thought it fit to inform thee, where I am, and what I am doing. I remember thou didst not reply to the last epistle I sent from the Metropolis of Scotland; but I know thine infinite occupations, and that thou often wishest well to thy friends, when thou hast not time to tell them of it.

"As it hath pleased Him who directeth all events to send me to live among the people of England, it seemed good unto me, to make myself better acquainted with the Men of the Country, and with their cities, and with their language, and with their manners, that, when I come to dwell among them, I may not seem as a stranger, and as one that cometh from a far country. Wherefore, I determined to travel by the Western road, and to visit all the chief cities in the way; and my friend Dr. Simmons, who, like thee, is a man of the true spirit, put me in mind that I should inspect all the Hospitals, Infirmaries, and Dispensaries on the road, that I might improve myself in the knowledge of human calamities, and in the ways of redressing them; and, to enable me to do this, he sent me many letters to Physicians, at different towns; and he charged me to collect all manner of States and Reports, and Rules of Medical Institutions, that could be got, that they might be brought to London, and deposited at the great centre of medical information in Air-street, Piccadilly.

"And I entered upon this work right gladly, both for my own sake, and for the sake of Dr. Simmons, whose friendship I may fully *feel*, but probably never can fully *repay*.

"Wherefore, leaving Edinburgh on horseback, and alone, for thus it seemed *necessary* to travel to accomplish the important ends of the journey, I passed the first night at the country seat of Dr. Cullen, first Physician in the planet called *Earth;* before whom are assembled annually, that they may hear his wisdom, many of all people, nations, tongues, and languages, from the rising of the Sun, even unto his going down, and, compared with whom, many of the great Doctors of London are but fortune-favoured Quacks.

"Thou, my excellent Friend, by the superior mode of conducting it, hast elevated a mechanical to a liberal profession, while

On his return to London, he again placed himself

while too many of them, reversing thy noble plan, have depraved a liberal profession into a mere trade. Thinkest thou that I speak too sharply of my brethren? Then hearken unto me, and I will shew thee what they say of themselves.

"Thus writeth Sir George Baker, unto illustrious Percival: 'Your paper I have received, and read it with much pleasure. I shall read it at the first meeting of the College. It is the only article I have yet got, to form materials for a fourth volume of the Transactions of the College. Indeed, if I had not exerted myself much, the last volume would never have seen the light. *Quærenda pecunia* is our grand maxim here; we leave to others the task of improving the Profession.'

"Onward then I journeyed to Glasgow, where many friends, old and new, kept me no less than eight days. Thanks to their kindness. Chiefly let me remember thee, acute Millar; and thee benevolent Reid, thou sage of antient mould, whom virtue, learning, and grey hairs, combine to render venerable; thou Sampson of the intellectual world; who wilt close the scene with a great effort, and who, near fourscore years of age, preparest a quarto volume 'on the active Powers of the Human Mind.'

"Next Paisley received me; and its manufactures, of silk, gauzes, and muslins, occupied my attention. Thence I journeyed to Kilmarnock and Ayr, stopping at each to visit my friends. Passed one day at Old Cumnock, with the Rev. Thomas Miller, a man profoundly learned; and continued my route to Dumfries, Carlisle, Penrith, and Kendal, of which each took up not less than a day.

"At Dumfries I was commended to Dr. Gilchrist, and Commissary Goldie; and, by our noble Friend the Earl of Buchan, unto Mr. James Wait, one deeply read in the Antiquities of the Roman People.

"At Carlisle the Rev. Mr. Carlyle, a learned son of Cambridge, made the day pass pleasantly. Excellent Paley, the Archdeacon, was obliged to go from home, and asked us next day; but I could not conveniently stay, and departed sorrowful that it had so happened. At Kendal, an old friend, the Rev. Mr. Rotheram, rejoiced to see me.

"The Lakes occupied seven days; and my pen would fail to describe to thee their beauties, even although my time permitted me to attempt it. I visited Coniston and Esthwaite, Great Windermere and Ulls-Water, sequestered Grassmere, Rydal, Leaths-Water and matchless Derwent, Bassenthwaite and Buttermere and Lowes-Water; mountains, Skiddaw and Helvellyn; and the awful vale of Borrowdale.

"Whitehaven took two days, where I was committed to the care of Henry Littledale, esq, and Samuel Martin, Agent in Tobacco for the Farmers General of France. Fatiguing but wonderful was the excursion into the vast colliery of Lord Lons-

under the protection of Dr. Simmons; but not with-

Lonsdale, 750 feet deep, a wondrous subterraneous city, whose streets extend two miles in length, and one in breadth, far beyond the bed of the great Ocean.

"Opulent Lancaster employed me two days; and to thee, matchless Liverpool, I gave seven. Ah, proud City! wert thou as innocent as thou art great! But Slavery hath extended thy magnificent docks; and still, as I passed through thy haughty palaces, the groans of oppressed Man seemed to resound in my ear. Yet sure divine vengeance shall not reach thy guilty towers, while they are sanctified by so many righteous men, while they own the virtues of the Merchant D.; while they are adorned by the excellent Physician C.; while the little angel Carver raiseth notes divine from her harpsichord; while they contain that excellent spirit that sang, 'the Wrongs of Africa;' and thou, sweet daughter of Innocence, who must be Heaven's peculiar care, fair Hannah L.

"At Ravenhead I stopt one day to examine the manufacture of plate-glass and mirrors, being commended unto the manager by a fair friend in the North. Warrington had another day. Next Chester occupied my attention, and my warmest thanks are due to the kindness of good Dr. Haygarth there. Travelling into Flintshire, I arrived at the Well of holy St. Winifred, and the great copper-works; and thence proceeded to Downing, the seat of the amiable Traveller Pennant, who was commended unto my father, when making his own pilgrimage, and hath been his friend and correspondent since. Here found I every book requisite for the Student of Nature—the Animals of Buffon; the Birds of Latham, Brisson, Edwards, and Willoughby; the Fishes of M. Bloch, &c.; the Insects of Barbut, and Miss Merian, &c.; the Planches Enluminées of Paris; the Tableaux Pittoresques of Switzerland; the Plants of Curtis, Jacquin, Pallas, Flora Malabarica, &c. &c. I remained here two days, and departed not without regret.

"Time did not permit me to go further into Wales; so I returned to Chester, and stopt one day at the house of a farmer, to see one of their great cheeses made. *Hic quoque sunt Dii.*

"The mines of rock-salt at Nantwich were next explored; and passing through Altringham, I reached the fair and flourishing city of Manchester, alike the seat of Science and of Commerce, whose beautiful manufactures, the work of the sons of freedom and ingenuity, furnish ornaments to every kingdom in Europe. Here illustrious Percival shewed me much kindness. And during seven days I resided here, I had many conversations with Mr. Henry, Mr. White, Mr. Bew, and the Rev. Dr. Barnes.

"At Halifax the elegant bindings of Edwards, the drawings of Bolton, and the matchless Cloth-hall, were objects of entertainment, additional to my intelligent friends, Bramley and Alexander.—I found many of my friends collected from different quarters

out an anxious wish to exchange the laborious

ters at the salutary springs of Harrogate. Thence I proceeded to Knaresborough, to collect specimens of the Incrustations formed by the Dropping-well; thence to romantic Ackfell, and magnificent Studley Park, seats of the late Squire Aislabie.

" ' Next came I to fam'd Fountain Abbey,
In fair Fountain Vale,
Where dwelt of old bold Robin Hood,
Little John, and Allan à Dale.'

" Leeds next received me, and my abode there was rendered pleasant by the attentions of Mr. Lucas, Surgeon, and the ingenious and Rev. Mr Sheepshanks. Memorable too be the day that made me acquainted with thee, illustrious Hey, thou great sage in all that concerneth the human frame! If thou knowest this man, thou must honour him; and, lest thou shouldst not know him, I will make him known unto thee. For behold he also is one of the true spirit, one who doth not consider Medicine merely as a trade, one who loves his profession, and practiseth it with that noble enthusiasm, wanting which no man ever excelled. And he is a son of the family of *Search*, one of thy brethren; and hath no connexion with the *Know-alls* or the *Care-for-noughts*.

" Now though the man is well stricken in years, yet thinketh he that he learneth much daily; and still doth he persist to search, and enquire, and investigate, and examine, if haply he may remove some antient error, or discover some new truth; neither is he satisfied with himself, or thinketh that he hath yet attained; but, leaving the things that are behind, he presseth forward unto higher excellence, and hopeth all things, and believeth that no one can tell what great things may yet be done, or what wonderful things may yet be discovered.

" And because he perceiveth the great dignity of rational nature, above that of the fishes of the sea, the birds of the air, or the beast of the field, and discerneth how much greater is a child than a plant or a butterfly; therefore leaveth he the latter to the care of others, whom such pursuits more interest; but of the former he taketh great account, and loveth little children, and studieth much how to guide them in their dangerous journey into this world, so as that no injury may hurt their tender frames, or her to whom they owe their existence.

" For he thinketh that all the Mathematicians of Cambridge could not calculate the value of a single rational being, or ascertain what the world may have lost, in the loss of one such as they, because in him mankind might have been deprived of another Archimedes, or a future Shakspeare, or at his death might have been crushed an infant Newton.

" Now because some rays of the same light have shined upon the mind of thy servant, therefore I loved the man, and delighted to converse with him; and I went with him to York, where he

was

though honourable profession in which he was

was called to perform an operation, and returned again; and he taught me many things which I knew not before, and shewed unto me much wisdom.

"And the name of Hey is great in Leeds, and in all the regions round about; moreover, he is a man of general knowledge, and of strict principle, one that hath the fear of the Most High before his eyes, who, in his office as Alderman of the city, hath done much to promote the observance of the Sabbath-day, and to check the progress of vice and immorality; and for the good of the people that dwell in Leeds, I trust that next year he will be elected Mayor. Therefore put him down in thy list of Worthies, and mark his name in thy Catalogue of Right-hearted Men.

"Thence proceeded I to Wakefield, where dwelleth the Rev. Mr. Turner, a man profoundly skilled in the Law, and in the Prophets, and in the Hebrew language, and in the History of the Antient people of God.

"But behold, I found him encompassed with gay youug friends, who had come there from different parts on a visit, and amongst whom the old man was to me quite lost. For instead of Philosophy and Theology, we talked of I can scarce tell thee what; and we spake of Matlock, and of Buxton, and of what smart ladies and of what dashing youths were there, and of the Lords and Dukes, and of their equipages, and of their horses, and of their lacquies, and of their dogs.

"Now, though I believe he spake rightly, who said *Dulce est desipere in loco*, yet thou wilt grant it was not here *in loco* to me. For I neither profited aught from the wisdom of the old man; neither saw I Mr. Amory, the Author of John Buncle, nor his son Dr. Amory, M. D. nor the Rev. Mr. Michel, Rector of Thornhill, whose name thou hast often seen in the Philosophical Transactions, and who maintained the curious opinion of Father Boscovich, of Rome, that matter consisted almost entirely of spheres of attraction and repulsion, &c. So I departed mourning.

"Next came I to Sheffield, where Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Tofield, and Mr. Greaves, shewed me much kindness, and I marvelled at the curious workmanship of the men, at their knives and their forks, their scissars, and their lancets, and their razors, and their snuffers, and their plated manufactures. And whatever more I desired to know was communicated unto me by Dr. Stewart, their chief Physician.

"Then travelled I to the Mansion-houses of the Dukes who dwell here; and, having letters unto the Chaplains and Stewards, and others in authority, I stopt all night at Worksop Manor, the Duke of Norfolk's; passed the forenoon at Welbeck, the Duke of Portland's: dined at Clumber Park, the Duke of Newcastle's; and passed the evening at Thoresby, the Duchess of Kingston's.—And the glory of the buildings astonished me, and the extent and beauty of the parks: but I marvelled that I found none of

the

engaged, for the pursuits of Literature, or the labours

the owners there, and that they rarely came, and soon went away again. And I learned that there were many reasons for this, but the chief one was the refractory nature of matter; for though a man have many houses, he can but be in one at once; wherefore, for the good of the buildings, and that the paper might not rot off the walls, nor the paintings of Titian and Guido serve to feed the moths and bugs, I prayed for the farther improvement of Air-balloons, that it might be easy for a man to breakfast in the North, and dine in the South, and drink tea in the East, and sup in the West.

"Thence I directed my steps to Nottingham, famous for its hosiery, where I was commended unto Mr. Buxton, and Mr. Sheldon, and Mr. Burnside. And thence to Wollaton-hall, the magnificent seat of Lord Middleton, built in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and esteemed a fine specimen of the architecture of that age. Afterwards to Derby, where I visited the silk-machine of Sir Thomas Lombe, which contains 26,586 wheels, and works 73,726 yards of organzine silk thread every time the water-wheel goes round; that is, thrice in a minute. Next the porcelain manufactory of blue and gold china attracted my admiration; and whatever else I desired to know, was told me by the learned and excellent Physician Dr. Erasmus Darwin.

"This man also much deserveth thy regard, seeing he is a genuine son of Science, of the seed of *Search;* and though I had no letter for him, because I purposed not to have been in his town, yet he shewed me much kindness, and deferred until another time business which he thought to do, that he might teach me the things I had need to know. The translation of the *Genera Plantarum* of Linnæus he hath got nearly finished by the Printer; and he shewed me many other books, which he purposeth some-time to publish. For he hath meditated upon universal Nature, and considered every living thing, that moveth upon the face of the Earth; and he hath written of herbs, and of trees, from the cedar that is in Lebanon, unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall. Moreover, he spake of the Waters of Matlock and Buxton; and proved unto me, that they were streams, arising through the fissures of the strata, from water boiling by subterraneous fire, variously impregnated and condensed by the cold ground near the surface of the earth; for the temperature of them varieth not with summer and winter, and the drought which affecteth other springs, altereth not them. And having instructed me how to travel through Derbyshire, he commended me unto his son at Shrewsbury, Dr. Robert Darwin, who is one that walketh in the footsteps of his father, and seeketh and intermeddleth with all knowledge.

"Thence to Lichfield, where I was commended unto thy friend Richard Greene, by Mr. Pennant; and he shewed me his curious Museum, and all its rare and valuable articles; that

Museum

of Trade. Most willingly would he have joined me

Museum which hath been the work of 45 years, and of which Johnson said, 'he should as soon have thought of building a first-rate man of war at his own hands.' Then we went to the Episcopal Palace, to do honour unto the Muse of Lichfield, and the aged Rector of Eyam We staid to drink tea, and, after visiting the curious garden of Mr. Saville, being kindly entreated, I returned to supper. And I received much kindness on account of him that dwelleth at No. 4 (Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street) and having only another lady with us, who soon retired, I was left alone with thy friend Anna. So we read Poems; and discoursed of Johnson, and of Boswell, and of Mrs. Piozzi, and of our friend Pennant, and amiable Beattie, and Hayley, and unhappy Cowper, and Wolcot, that wicked Pindar of our age, and of the Poet of Monsall Dale, and of Robert Burns, and of Sir John Hawkins, and of many more. Now behold, a problem which Vince and Milner would fail to solve; but thou, who knowest the heart of Anna Seward, wilt be able to form an estimate of the value of this evening.

"Much yet remaineth to be done. It behoveth me to go to Keddleston, the seat of Lord Scarsdale; to Ashbourne, to visit the aged Prebendary of Westminster, whom thou knowest as the school-follow and bosom friend of Johnson; to Okeover, to contemplate the work of the divine pencil of Raphael, and view that 'Holy Family' for which fifteen hundred guineas was refused, as totally inadequate; to Ilam, to see the gardens of Mr. Port, and the two rivers which rise suddenly out of the earth; to romantic Dovedale and the Copper-mine of Ecton; to Matlock; to the cotton-mills of Cromford, where I am commended to Sir Richard Arkwright; to Chatsworth, the Duke of Devonshire's; to Bakewell, where I shall see the Vicar, Mr. Chapman, and Mr. White Watson, an ingenious Mineralogist: to Eyam, to visit Mr. Longsden, and Mr. Cunningham; to Castleton, to see the wonders of the Peak; to Buxton, where I am commended to Dr. Joseph Denman, by his brother, my friend Dr. Thomas Denman, of London. Next to Newcastle, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Coalbrook-dale. Thence to Birmingham, where I have promised to stop some days with illustrious Priestley. Thence to Coventry, Worcester, Cheltenham, where I am commended to various persons; to Gloucester, where I shall wait upon Mr. Cheston, and Mr. Raikes, the inventor of Sunday-Schools; to Bristol and Bath, where I am commended to Physicians; to Oxford, where I must stop to inspect the Colleges and Libraries, and to wait upon Dr. Randolph, Canon of Christ Church, Rev. Mr. Jenner, Dr. Thompson, Lecturer on Anatomy, Mr. Beddoes, on Chemistry, Mr. Price, the Public Librarian, and others; to Uxbridge, to visit Mr. Lightfoot; to Hampstead, to pay my respects to Mrs. Barbauld (Miss Aikin), another Muse of thy country; and then—to London.

"Thus

in the profession of a Printer, had it then suited my convenience to have adopted him as a partner; but, after seriously revolving a variety of future

"Thus have I given thee an abstract of my travels. I hope to see thee and all my good friends in four or five weeks more. Meantime I salute thee all kindly. If thou seest Mr. Johnson, or Mr. G. Nicol, tell them where I am. Remember me unto Dr. Calder, and to Mr. and Mrs. Bonnycastle, if they are with you, and to Dr. Woide, now, alas! my only friend in the British Museum, and to all other of our friends. My kind respects to Mrs. and Miss Nichols, and all thy good family. Miss Seward sendeth her love to thee. Lord Heathcote (General Elliot) is expected here to thank her for the Ode on his return to Britain.

"Now the rest of my transactions, and how I travelled, and what I saw, and whom I fell in with, and what happened unto me, are they not written in the book of the memorandums, which I made on my journey? And whatsoever thou desirest more to know, I will tell thee when I come.

"For I long to be with thee; and my horse saith unto me, that he would rather see Mr. Smith's livery stables in Coventry-street than all the glories of England. Neither mayest thou wonder at it, seeing he is well advanced upon the second thousand miles of his journey.—Wherefore, Farewell!"

"Dear Sir, *Gerrard-street, Saturday* [1787].

"Inclosed is my last Letter on the subject of my journey, now completed; which please peruse, and return to me by Monday.

"I need say no more to you on the subject I mentioned the other evening; but only to assure you, that when any occasion offers, I shall trust you will have me in your eye, and I flatter myself you will not find me a disagreeable or an useless associate. You and I, I imagine, would *draw together* in any business where we were mutually concerned. I will tell you honestly, that I like Physic as a *study* better than Physic as a *profession*. The reasons of this you will probably guess; and I shall, at any time, give you a full state of them. And though I certainly shall exert myself in my profession, and take my chance with others, yet I shall not be sorry to make myself a little *independent* of it. I shall not be sorry to put myself out of the reach of anxiety, and too great fears, and to free myself from the necessity or the temptation of having recourse to such mean arts, or quackery, as I know some have recourse to. Do you blame me?

"I am already not altogether dependant on Medicine. But it occurs to me, that I might with advantage be still less so. I can command a little money; have *some* knowledge, and a *good stock* of diligence and application; and these, with the aid of my friends, would do something.

"As I mean to settle in a literary profession here, it is certainly most natural, that any concerns I form of this kind should be

in

plans of life, he submitted to his original destination of a Medical Practitioner *.

in a literary line. And it is the one I can do most justice to. I place much confidence in your advice and assistance, and I assure you, in any exertion you make for me, you will not find me ungrateful. Of my *abilities* you will judge for yourself; my *heart*, I assure you, is *true*.

"Farewell, and believe me always yours, while TH. CHRISTIE."

* "MY DEAR SIR, *Gerrard-street, Saturday evening.*

"I send you with this my Antiquarian Essay; and, if you can save an hour to peruse it to-morrow, or Monday, I shall take it kind. I have some things to talk with you about, on which I wish your advice and opinion, as I have a confidence equally in your judgment and friendship. Can you keep yourself for me on Wednesday or Thursday evening? and will you be kind enough to eat your oysters once more in Gerard-street, where we shall be less liable to interruptions? If occupied in the evenings, will you eat a beef-stake with me on Wednesday at three? After that, I shall be at your service, at any time, in Red Lion Passage; being always your obliged Friend, THOMAS CHRISTIE."

"MY DEAR FRIEND, *Gerrard-street, Saturday.*

"After making a number of enquiries, not finding any rational inducement to change my situation, I resign myself to Providence, and return with cheerful satisfaction to the object of my earliest choice, and continued affection. Henceforth, therefore, my progress will be steady, unshaken, and resolute. I have for some time past been deeply engaged in practical observation, and always take charge of thirty patients in the Westminster Dispensary under Dr. Symmons. It is *this* that has prevented my seeing you of late. My mornings and evenings are almost wholly engrossed. But, if you let me know, some Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, when you are to be at home, I will take chance with you. And, that you may be convinced I never do, nor will forget an old Friend, I send you the inclosed, which I shall be glad to see in next Magazine. — *Vale!* A few copies of the sheet containing this paper would be acceptable when printed. T. CHRISTIE."

"MY DEAR FRIEND, *Gerrard-street, March 6, 1788.*

"I was just reflecting with myself, that you had promised me a few hours of your company without performing it, when an evening paper announced to me the melancholy news of the loss you have sustained. Be assured, my dear Sir, I sympathize most sincerely with you, on this occasion, and I would have expressed this sympathy earlier, had I not feared to give you pain, by repeating the name of a person, so justly dear to you, and whom you know also stood so high in my esteem. Permit me to say, that I too consider myself as having met with a loss. I do most sincerely deplore the loss of our amiable friend, who had gained much upon my heart, and to whom I flattered myself I

was

Early in 1788 he re-commenced his correspondence with Mr. Urban *; which was, however, soon

was not altogether indifferent. Great is the fragility of human life! how much does it behove us to be always prepared!

"Amongst your numerous friends, I doubt not many efforts have been made, to dispel the gloom which must unavoidably cloud your mind on this trying occasion. Might I also presume to contribute my mite, I would fain shew my willingness at least, and if my friend would devote an hour or two, I would do my utmost to make him happy. Will you be kind enough to name your own evening, when I can hope to see you in Gerrard-street; and till then believe me, my dear Friend, yours in sincerity, T. C."

* "DEAR SIR, *Gerrard-street, Jan.* 3, 1788.

"A long journey which I was obliged to make, and an accumulation of business since, have deprived me of my usual pleasure of attending you in your intellectual tour of observation through the world. However, I have at length found leisure to retrace your steps, at least *slightly;* and shall make such remarks as the shortness of my time will permit.

"I have received much satisfaction from perusing occasionally the descriptions and histories of Trees, by different correspondents, particularly T. H. W.* and J. A.† I hope these gentlemen will continue their useful labours; and, when their plan is completed, I would recommend the re-publication of the whole, apart, in a small volume. I think the publick would receive it favourably.—There is another work much wanted in this way; an abridgement of the last Edition of Evelyn's Silva, which is now increased to a price that few can afford, and to an extent which still fewer have time enough to go through. Yet there is a vast deal of valuable knowledge in it; and a judicious summary, in 8vo or 12mo, would be read with pleasure. While it is right and proper that large collections should be formed of all that is known on any subject, for the use of persons who have much leisure, or a peculiar taste for the cultivation of such subjects; it is also proper that some regard should be paid to the ease of men engaged in active life and professional business, to whom every 'great book is a great evil;' and who, though they may have an ardent love of knowledge, and might be extremely useful in diffusing it, and promoting the benefits derived from it, are, however, too much involved in the necessary duties of their stations, to find leisure to peruse volumes in quarto and folio. When he had such Literary Journalists as John le Clerc, Michael

* Thomas White, esq. brother to the Rev. Gilbert White, the elegant Historian of Selborne, and to Benjamin White, esq. the famous Bookseller. He was for many years a wholesale Ironmonger; but had declined business for several years. He was well versed in Natural History; was elected F. R. S. in 1777; and died Feb. 12, 1797, æt. 73.—The name of his son, Thomas-Holt White, esq. is enrolled among the Commentators on Shakspeare; and he has distinguished himself by other publicaitons.

† The very learned and accomplished Dr. John Aikin.

de.

after interrupted by a literary avocation which de-

de la Roche, and old Dr. Maty, there was less room for my complaints, because they gave Abstracts of Books; but, as we have no Review now conducted on this plan, it must be done in separate publications, or not at all.

"Your correspondent J. Naseby, LVII. p. 117, has stated a case of a man who was bitten by an alligator in swimming across a river, and did not feel any painful sensation till he came out of the water. Before any argument can be founded on this case, I think we must know more of the particulars of it. If it was a very slight wound, as I should be inclined to suppose; then the attention of the man's mind being occupied by the exertion necessary in swimming to get to the other side of the river, is, I think, sufficient to account for his not feeling any pain, without supposing that the water had any effect in the case. A man does not feel the blows given him in fighting while his attention is wholly engaged in the desire of mastering his antagonist. I can hardly conceive that immersion in water should diminish pain. The idea of performing surgical operations in this way has, I believe, occurred to medical men. A surgeon of my acquaintance proposed, in order to prevent the bad effects of admitting cold air into the cavity of the belly, that the operation of dividing the *symphysis pubis*, in women who have narrow *pelves*, should be performed while the patient was half immersed in luke-warm water. But he certainly did not recollect, nor has it occurred to your correspondent, that the first cut given by the knife would produce a gush of blood, which would foul the water, and put it out of the surgeon's power to proceed, because he could not see what he was doing. I am afraid, therefore, no advantage could be derived from what Mr. Naseby proposes; but we are certainly obliged to him, and to every other person, who, from motives of humanity, offers any observation, or states any fact, for our consideration.

"Amidst the variety of matter, Mr. Urban, that you discuss, we have, every now and then, controverted points. If these interest me, I read what passes on both sides, for a *certain time;* but, if the dispute be not terminated, and I have bestowed on it as much time as it is worth, or as I can afford, I am obliged to give it up; by which means I lose my preceding labour, and do not see the issue of the controversy. Many of your Readers, I am convinced, are in the same situation. It is much, therefore, to be desired, that when any subject has been argued about for a long time, backwards and forwards, some one of the parties should *sum* up the evidence, and let us know how it stands at the last. This would add much to the usefulness of your Miscellany; and I think it so important, that, if none of your Correspondents will do it, I think you yourself, good Sir, should occasionally employ some steady hand to do us this piece of service. You will excuse my taking the liberty of recommending this: I am sure

manded the whole of the attention which he could spare from business.

you know I do it from the best motives; and I have some little title to request it, because, in the only matter of controversy I ever was engaged in in your Magazine, which was relative to English names of animals corresponding to the Scotch, after several letters from different people had passed, containing various opinions about the "Fumart," I gave exactly such a summary of the evidence as I here request of you. At present, I recollect three articles of which a summary would be desireable: the dispute about the orthography of Shakspeare's name — about the origin of calling the Nine of diamonds the *Curse of Scotland* —and about the changes produced by ingrafting Trees. If any of your Readers think my plan would occupy room in the Magazine which had better be devoted to *original* matter, I would remind such, that it is better to know a few things to purpose, than many things superficially and confusedly.

"We are much obliged to M. A. N. for his admirable essay on retirement from business, p. 388; the hand of a master is visible in it. Most men wander heedless through life, 'having eyes, but seing not:' M. A. N. is an Observer.

"Your correspondent M. Skinner mentions a little brook at Hastings, in Sussex, which the inhabitants call *the Bourne**. I only mean to guard him against supposing this to be an appellation peculiar to that rivulet. In antient times *all* little brooks were called *bournes* or *burns;* and this use of the term is still retained in Scotland; and in the North of England. *The bourne* is, therefore, no more than *the rivulet.*

"I must beg leave to dissent from somebody who has written very unfavourably of smoking Tobacco, as bad for the lungs, &c. If he mean to say, that the *frequent* practice of smoking, and such a *habit* of doing it as that a man cannot be happy without it, is a prejudicial thing, I agree with him. Tobacco-smoke is a *stimulant;* and, therefore, the frequent and immoderate use of it must tend to weaken the constitution in the same way, though in a much smaller degree, that *dram-drinking*, or any thing else that excites the nervous system, does. But against the moderate and occasional use of it there exists no rational objection. It is a valuable article in medicine. I have known much good from it in various cases; and have myself been recovered by it, at times, from a languor which neither company nor wine was able to dissipate. Although, therefore, I shall not decide on the justness of the etymology, I must clearly assent to the truth of the fact, asserted by that Critic, who found its name to be derived from three Hebrew words, which, if I recollect right, were TOB *bonus,* ACH *fumus,* A *ejus.* 'Good is the smoke thereof.'

* "In the neighbourhood of Barham, in East Kent, there are a groupe of villages, *viz. Bourne, Bekesbourne, Bishopsbourne, Patricksbourne,* and *Littlebourne,* which are watered by a stream called the *Nailbourne,* which empties itself into the Stour. F." Gent. Mag. vol. LVIII. p. 111.

"From

Mr. Christie possessed an uncommon fund of general knowledge, evidently accumulated in a long course of reading; and knew literary history as well as most veterans*.

"From Tobacco, I pass naturally to Opium, a medicine never to be mentioned without a pause, expressive of *veneration*. It is a pity that the use of things should so often be confounded with the abuse of them. If this were not the case, a late Correspondent of yours would not have expressed so many fears and objections to the use of this drug. As to invalids 'keeping it in their closets,' and privately using it there, I will join in condemning such a practice, as I should condemn private dram-drinking; and yet it does not follow that Brandy or Opium are not most excellent articles. Opium is undoubtedly, in spite of some people's prejudices, one of the best articles of the *materia medica*. I query whether, in alleviating pain, &c. it has not done as much good to mankind as all the rest put together. In the hands of a judicious Practitioner, it never can be dangerous; and, if people will trust to ignorant Quacks, they must take their chance. To speak of never prescribing opium without trembling, is ridiculous. Your Correspondent mistakes when he thinks that the present use of Opium is one of the new *fashions* in Physic. This medicine was known in antient times, and has been as highly extolled by the antient physicians as it ever was since, or will be again. It was the prevalence of *fashions*, the chemical remedies, and the inert practices introduced by the theory of Stahl, which withdrew the attention of physicians from it; but they have returned to it again, as to 'a fountain of living water,' after 'hewing out to themselves broken cisterns that could hold no water;' and I will venture to predict, that if *new fashions* should withdraw them ten times more, they would return to it as oft again, because its excellence is manifest and incontrovertible. I must inform your correspondent, that most of the great and superior Practitioners have been distinguished by their attachment to Opium. Sydenham was called *Opiophilos*; and, whatever prejudices may have been entertained by some Physicians, as there have been many, I will most heartily join with Adrian Van Royen in his beautiful apostrophe to this excellent gift of God, in his elegant poem, *De Amoribus et Connubiis Plantarum*:

Vivat Apollineis nimium suspecta ministris,
Vivat in innumeris sola medela malis.

Which, for the sake of English Readers, I shall try to translate:

For ever flourish! though the Healing Tribe,
Falsely suspicious, view thy matchless power:
For ever flourish, balm of human kind!
In ills innumerous the only cure."

* In January 1789, he communicated some excellent memoirs of Dr. Andrew Boorde. See Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. p. 7.

The materials he had collected for his Thesis, when intending to take a medical degree, intituled, "Observations on Pemphigus," (with a Plate,) were published in the "London Medical Journal, 1789," in a letter to Dr. Simmons *.

Never neglecting his medical pursuits, and to all appearance having nothing else in view; his mind constantly ran on topics of classical, theological, and philosophical Literature. He had carefully perused the best of the Foreign Literary Journals, and could refer with ease to their contents; and he loved the society in which subjects of literary history and criticism were discussed. More than one of his intimate friends, some of them much senior in years, and not wholly inattentive to such pursuits, had often occasion to be surprized at the extent of his acquirements. It was this accumulation of knowledge which suggested to Mr. Christie the first outline of a Review of Books upon the *analytical* plan; and finding in the late Mr. Johnson of St. Paul's Churchyard, a corresponding spirit of liberality and enterprise, the "Analytical Review" was begun in May 1788; and the Preface, it is believed, was from Mr. Christie's pen. But his most valuable publication, although much less known than it deserves, was a first volume of "Miscellanies, philosophical, medical, and moral, 1789," a thick crown 8vo, containing, 1. "Observations on the Literature of the Primitive Christian Writers; being an Attempt to

* "DEAR SIR, *Sept.* 1, 1789.

"The following Essay was originally designed to be published as a Thesis; but a variety of circumstances having combined to disappoint my wishes in prosecuting medical studies, I believe I should not have published it at all, if the partiality of your friendship had not pledged me to the Publick by announcing it in the London Medical Journal. I must therefore request that you will accept of it, and give it a place in that useful publication, as a small testimony of my esteem and gratitude to the Editor. The external events of life it is often out of our power to regulate or controul; but whatever changes may take place in my future condition, I shall always retain a partial attachment to Medical Science, and a sincere respect for its worthy Professors. T. C."

vindicate

vindicate them from an Imputation of Rousseau and Gibbon, that they were Enemies to Philosophy and Human Learning; originally read to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland." At the time when he wrote this, his mind was much occupied by theological enquiries. 2. "Reflections suggested by the Character of Pamphilus of Cæsarea." 3. "Hints respecting the State and Education of the People." 4. "Thoughts on the Origin of Human Knowledge, and on the Antiquity of the World." 5. "Remarks on Professor Meiners's History of antient Opinions respecting the Deity." 6. "Account of Dr. Ellis's Work on the Origin of Sacred Knowledge." Most, if not all these were prepared for the press before he had reached his 25th year, and afford such an instance of extensive reading and thinking as rarely occurs at that age.

In 1790 he thought proper to visit the Continent; and, while he was at Paris, some advantageous offers from a highly respectable mercantile house in London induced him to resume his original pursuit, and to become a partner in that house. This journey to Paris, however, produced another effect, not quite so favourable to his future happiness. Becoming acquainted with many of the Literati of France, and among them with many of the Founders of the French Revolution, he espoused their principles, was an enthusiast in their cause, and seemed to devote more attention, more stretch of mind, to the study and support of the Revolutionary measures adopted in that country, than was consistent with the sober pursuits of Commerce. This enthusiasm, in which it must be confessed he was at that time not singular, produced, in 1790, "A Sketch of the new Constitution of France," in two folio sheets; and in 1791, being then a Recruit, he enlisted himself among the Answerers of Mr. Burke's celebrated "Reflections;" in "Letters on the Revolution of France, and the new Constitution

tion established by the National Assembly," a large 8vo volume, which was to have been followed by a second; but the destruction of that Constitution, the anarchy which followed, and the disappointment of his, and the hopes of all friends of Liberty, probably prevented his prosecuting the subject *.

In 1792, having dissolved partnership with the mercantile-house above alluded to, he married a grand-daughter of the late Mr. Moore, of Finsbury-square; and in consequence became co-partner in an extensive Carpet-manufactory, under the firm of "Moore and Co.;" but, in 1796, some necessary arrangements of trade induced him to take a voyage to Surinam, where he died, in the prime of life, in October that year.

* During his visit to France, I received from him the following Letter:.

"DEAR SIR, *Rochford, Nov.* 16, 1791.

"With your agreeable and facetious correspondent, who subscribes himself *A Wanderer* *, I have great reason to believe, that, in August last, I had the pleasure of being half an hour in company at the Hotel de Bretagne, Boulogne. From some particular incidents, as well as a similarity of language in the Diary, and some other letters, the production of a celebrated late Governor of a Fort in Suffolk, I am induced to suppose that gentleman and the Wanderer equally claim a right to that well-known character Philip Thicknesse. During a short conversation, he mentioned his intention of publishing a Letter to the Queen. If my memory deceives me not, your Magazine was to be the channel through which he intended to introduce it to the world. Not having yet seen it there, I suppose it is either in some other periodical production, or not yet published. I presume you will be able to acquaint me where it is to be had. His native Isle has acted the part of a stepmother to him; and a continued series of ingratitude and neglect, experienced from some of its leading characters, has brought him to a resolution of totally abandoning it. Though he intends no more to visit England *in propriâ personâ*, yet many of your Readers are happy to see he has not so totally forgot it as to deprive us of his entertaining pen. Your Magazine will at all times evince to mankind that (when he chose) he could shew himself the Gentleman, the Philosopher, and the Man of Letters; and for eccentricity of genius few stand superior to him: as a Traveller he will be remembered by many in Spain as one of *monkey-driving* memory. T. CHRISTIE."

* See before, p. 282.

Letters

Letters of Rev. W. Cole to Mr. Joseph Bentham *.

"Dear Sir, *Litchfield, Sat. Night, Oct.* 4, 1755.

"I am glad to inform you that, after two or three days traveling without any inconveniency, I just now arrived at this City, in the finest weather and best spirits imaginable. I propose staying here to-morrow, and getting home by Wednesday by slow stages. As you made me a promise of seeing me soon after I got there, I assure you, I shall not forget it; and if Mrs. Bentham would accompany you, she need not be told that she should be welcome. Cheshire is the very worst, and Staffordshire the finest County I ever saw; and the last, was it not Northward, I should prefer to any I yet saw. The Cathedral here is very beautiful, but not large, and owes much of its present grandeur to Bishop Hacket. I am not clear whether I shall not on Monday pass through Birmingham instead of Coventry. The only reason against it is, that I should be tempted to lay out more money than at present I can spare; or, may be, a prudent fit may come across me to-morrow, and send me home the other way. It may be proper to tell you, that you may not be surprized when you see me, that although I am very well, and my leg is well joined together, yet it is very crooked: but the fault is my own; for the Surgeon would have remedied it, had I been consenting, after it had been set a fortnight; but I considered that it was very little significant, whether a person who generally wears pettycoats, and is no dancer at assemblies, had a strait or crooked leg, so it served the purpose of conveying him from place to place; so as it would have put me to some pain, to which I was always a great enemy, I rather chose to have it as it is. Be so good to make my compliments to all my good Friends; and, hoping to have the pleasure of hearing from you soon, I am, with the utmost sincerity, your assured friend and obliged servant, W. Cole."

"Dear Sir, *Blecheley, Oct.* 19, 1755.

"I could not let John Mynot pass through Cambridge without acknowledging the favour he brought me; I am much obliged to you for your good intentions to visit me at your greater leisure; and indeed shall have more satisfaction in it myself, when you can stay a few days, than to hurry here and back again, before one can well tell whether you are here or not. I purpose to dine to-morrow at Dunstable, in hopes of meeting, at least, one of my sisters; and shall be heartily glad to see Mrs. Bentham to spend part of this winter with me, as it will be a work of mercy and charity to visit the sick and wounded. I thank you for the care of the covers †; if you had not undertaken for me, I should not have had the opportunities of pestering my Friends with my impertinencies; a good specimen of which I had in that inclosed one you sent me last; where a man may easily discover the im-

* Many years Printer to the University of Cambridge, and an active and respectable Alderman of the Town. See some account of him, vol. VIII. p. 451.

† Franks were at that time given away by wholesale.

portance

portance of a man to his own self by the abundance of Egotisms discoverable in it. Indeed I was under a kind of necessity of talking of dear self, when it was in danger; and the kindness of my Friend's enquiries gratified the ascendant; but now to harp on the same string will be outrageous, after having had so full a scope for so long a time. I shall therefore say nothing of myself, but leave the messenger to do that office, who came here for some cloths which came in my hamper from Torporley. The ducks you are desirous of prove the finest that ever I saw; I had a couple last week, which were almost as big as small geese; but I have had a very bad accident with my Chinese boar, who was ignorantly sent for in my absence in Cheshire by a lady for her sow, and in the driving was hurried to death. I heard of you last week by our Archdeacon, whose Visitation I attended. I have sent you four or five sorts of seeds which I brought with me from Torporley. The Parsie, or yellow and purple violet, is so different from the common ones to be seen in every old woman's garden, that I know you will be pleased with it; as also with the May snowdrop and the painted Lady Campion. You may easily imagine that I would have sent you more of the seed of the Campion and Violet if it had been in my power. The two sorts of Marigolds, with the double China Astre, were beautiful, and should be more dried. Mr. Allen says the Poppy is very fine.

"Be so kind to send me the sheet which is reprinted for Dr. Richardson's Edition of Godwin's De Præsulibus Angliæ.

"My service to all Friends, and am glad to hear Mr. Stanley is mending, and as sorry for Mrs. Gatward's declining.

"I am your very sincere friend, W. Cole."

"Dear Mr. Bentham, *Blecheley, Apr. 29, 1756.*

"I wrote so lately to you, that you can't expect that I can have much to say; yet I was unwilling to send to Cambridge and not enquire after your and your family's health. I hope by this time Mrs. Bentham is better in respect to her health than by your last account; I assure you it concerns me that you give no better tidings of her; for, if that is the constant tale, I am in no great prospect of seeing her here. My man begged leave, the last time you saw him, to go to Cambridge, and as I knew he had a mistress there, I readily consented; but knew not till he came back, that he had entered into the holy state of Matrimony

"I shall be glad to know how Alderman Yorke does, and also the state of the rest of my Friends at Cambridge. I go next week to London, if I hold this week through in the same mind; but what Mr. Ri*te * used to banter me about, I greatly value myself for. I have no notion of your dull heavy fellows, who, because they have once said they will do such a thing, persist obstinately to do it, though ever so absurd. I do not at all see why we may not make use of one's liberty of altering one's mind every hour of the day, if it is agreeable to do so.

"My compliments to all who are interested in the welfare of, dear Sir, your assured Friend, W. Cole."

* Of whom see vol. VIII. p. 451.

"Dear

"DEAR MR. BENTHAM, *Blecheley, May* 16, 1756.

"After a ten days visit to London, I got safe down again to this place last night, when I found your Letter. I am glad to hear Mrs. Bentham is better, and no complaint from yourself. If it had been convenient, I should gladly have made Cambridge a visit before I got home; for the difficulty with me is to set out. It gives me great pleasure to hear Alderman Yorke is so mended; may he do so every day! Poor Mr. Stanley, sure his health is not so firm as when I lived among you! Tell him to change air, and come and see me; such a jaunt would be of service to him. I saw your Brother Riste in town; I have less hopes of his friendship than ever; for, as men grow higher in power, they are observed to be less solicitous about that virtue. I have only one chance for it; that as I have nothing to ask, so one's fears are apt to be less: if he comes to see me as he promised, I hope to change my opinion of him. I was heartily tired of town, and glad to get to my own retirement: so much moving about, as is necessary there, does not at all square with my notions and idle habits.

"My man brought me a most melancholy account from the Fens: I expected a good round sum just now, and am afraid may expect it a long while from that quarter, before I have it.

"You was very obliging to me, in your generous contribution, with Mrs. Bentham, to send me a dozen covers when they were so scarce; if I thought you would not be recruited soon, I would immediately send you some; as I am now well provided: but I guess Mr. Riste will not be long without them; if you want any, in your next intimate it, and I will send some.

"Is the widow Stevenson alive or dead? You never mention any thing about her to me; tell her, if she would submit to ask an old fusty bachelor the question, he has too much sheepishness to say no, though in his own mind, he might think otherwise. I tell her my foible, that she may make what use of it she pleases. If Mrs. Bentham will not come and see me, I shall worry you to death in talking about it. Since I wrote this, I have determined to send my man to Cambridge, as I have a little business for him to do, and as it will be pleasant probably to himself. My compliments to all friends; and I am, dear Sir, yours very affectionately, W. COLE."

"DEAR SIR, *Blecheley, May* 7, 1759.

"Although I wrote a very long Letter to you about three weeks ago; yet, upon your new dignity, it would be uncivil, when I sent to Cambridge, not to congratulate you upon it; which I do most sincerely, and wish you may meet with nothing in the course of your *Aldermanship* that may disturb the usual composure of your serene disposition.

"I have nothing further to say, having exhausted myself in my former Letter; the contents of which may probably be disagreeable to you to comply with. I go to-morrow to dine at Ampthill; but, as I shall be at the very last house in the town, and disabled from walking, it is probable I shall not see Dr. Grey. I expect Mr. and Mrs. Lyne here about the end of this month, when his

his waiting is over. My compliments to all Friends, and especially to your good wife. W. Cole."

"Since I wrote the former part, a neighbour Clergyman of mine called upon me, who, hearing of Mr. Stanley's intention of selling the Advowson of Boxworth, would be glad to treat with him about it, supposing it can be parted with in a legal manner. The reason the gentleman is desirous of having it is, that he has a prospect of a living within distance, and has already wrote to your Brother Mott about it; for which reason he would be willing to give the full value for it; as also, that he should rather choose to reside at so pleasant a spot as Boxworth, rather than at the other in a worse country.—If you can see Mr. Stanley soon, the gentleman would be glad to know his intentions; and shall be glad if you would give me a line as soon as you can in relation to it.

"Mem. The gentleman knows the case, and is well content that an old incumbent may be presented. W. C."

"*Waterbeche, Saturday, Feb.* 20, 1768.

"Mr. Cole presents his compliments to Mr. Mayor of Cambridge and his Lady, and hopes they are well. This is to inform them, that Mr. Cole's Tonquin sow was happily delivered of eight pigs this day week. She is of a particular small sort, and so was her husband; both true Tonquins; consequently their offspring of the most diminutive size. If, therefore, the pig which Mr. Cole designs for the Chief Magistrate of the Town of Cambridge his table is sent before this day fortnight, it will be scarce bigger than a large squirrel; however, it is at Mr. and Mrs. Bentham's service whenever they will please to send for it; and if they do not, Mr. Cole will send it on this day fortnight. Please to tell Tom where he can get two or three College Loaves. W. Cole."

"*Wednesday Morning, March* 16, 1768.

"Mr. Cole presents his compliments to Mr. and Mrs. Bentham, and is much disappointed that he does not see them to-day, as he fully expected; for, being engaged to dine at Fulbourn, with Mr. Greaves, where Dr. Gooch was to convey him from Cambridge, he designed to have set out early, and called on them by breakfast; but a sore throat and a feverish complaint coming over me yesterday morn, I dispatched a messenger to Ditton, to make my excuses. Whether I shall be in a disposition to venture out on Friday, at present is more than I can say. One of Mr. Hall's sons fell down yesterday at the very next house to where I am, with the small pox; so that I am rather alarmed for my family, and determined to have the boy inoculated. Could you put me in a way to have it done directly? I see no inconvenience why he might not be cut at Cambridge, and physicked, and then go to the house where Mr. Hall's son is already down. I should be glad to know the terms for inoculation at Royston, or Newmarket, for servant boys: could it not be found out at Cambridge? I am sorry Madam Bentham did not declare her mind more fully at first, concerning the sex of the pig designed for her; if I had known it was to have been kept as a breeder, she should have had the best of the litter; as it is, I am afraid it will be but a poor one."

"Dear

"DEAR SIR, . . . *Feb.* 10, 1770.

"I wish I had been at Milton yesterday when you was there, as I want greatly to see you, in order to get you to speak to Mr. Jones, or Mr. Gotobed, when you go to Ely; for I am determined to sell my estate to the best bidder, and not ruin myself by paying interest. The weather has been terrible since I saw you, and no possibility of stirring out to amuse my gloomy thoughts, since the untoward affair at Caius. I could have been easy, and well pleased, if they had let me alone; but to go, and only find fault, was what I little expected, after such flattering appearances as I had deluded myself with. It has been as great a shock as I desire to meet with; and I wish it has not put me off a bargain I was on the point of concluding with one or other of the gentlemen aforementioned. In short, no one can be more desirous to part and get rid of an estate than I am. I want a Friend, to advise me to do it in the best manner. An annuity is what I have set my heart on, and what I must have. I suppose my trees came yesterday, and I have sent Tom and the cart for them to-day. I have sent you by Tom my Articles of Agreement, which I would have you peruse, about my house at Milton, which I now wish I never had thought of. Please to send by Tom the books I have at your house.—I have a piece of roast beef on Sunday, and shall be glad if you and Mrs. Bentham will partake of it. What think you of writing to Mr. Stanley about my estate? I wish he would help me out of my difficulties. I am, &c. W. COLE."

"DEAR SIR, *Seymour-place, Monday morning, Apr.* 30, 1770.

"I ordered Jem to call on you on Friday; but you was just set out, about seven o'clock, for your evening's airing, or he would have caught you. I will beg you to convey the two inclosed notes as directed. Perhaps Mr. Corey may be able to inform you how the Landbeche one may go safely. I have left them both open, that you may see them, and will get you to seal them.

"I am glad to see Mr. Betham's peevishness and unaccountable passion subside so regularly; I have given him a hint of it, and hope he will not be the worse for it. At our time of life, for old Friends to quarrel, is still more ridiculous, than when one's blood runs warmer. The note to Mr. Masters is not of my wording: else should have altered, or suppressed, *old cottage;* but I choose to hazard that contemptuous expression, rather than alter what was indited for me by a Friend of his own. I wrote to Tom to send you a pig, and another for Alderman Gifford. I know they are now in their best state, and therefore call and take it; or, if you prefer to have it kept longer, do as you please.

"My Lord talks of returning to Horseth on Thursday. I hope it will not be later; how much sooner I don't regard. The country and gardens now begin to wear their best livery: and I long to see the works of our own hands in a thriving way. I should be glad to do you any service in Town; but it will be too late to attempt it; and so, bidding you and your helpmate good-bye,

"I am, dear Sir, your assured friend and servant, W. COLE."

Letters

Letters of Mr. JAMES* and Mr. THOMAS† BENTHAM.

"HONOURED MOTHER, *Trinity College, May* 1, 1728.

"Having promised to send you an account how his Majesty was entertained by our University, I shall give you it as short as the thing will bear.—His Majesty having signified his pleasure of favouring our University with his Royal presence; on Wednesday the 24th of April, his Majesty being at Newmarket, the Heads of our University waited upon him, to thank him for his intended favour, and to invite him; which his Majesty received very graciously. On the next day he came, attended by about 12 Peers, other Noblemen and Gentlemen; and was met at some distance from the Town by the Mayor and Aldermen on horseback, dressed in their proper habits, where Mr. Recorder made a loyal speech to him, as did also the Mayor, and then delivered up his mace, which was immediately returned him. Afterwards he was met by all the University in their order; first by the Undergraduates, then by the Bachelors, &c. who made one rank, from beyond Emanuel College to the Regent-walk; where the Heads of the University, and all the Doctors, in scarlet, met him; and first the Duke of Somerset, our Chancellor, made a speech to him, with thanks for his Royal favour of a visit; afterwards the Vice-Chancellor; and after him the Public Orator. After that, his Majesty went to the Regent-House, where he created seven and twenty Doctors; of other Degrees a far greater number. From thence he proceeded to King's Chapel, to hear an anthem composed for that day; from whence he walked on foot to our College. Our Master having made another speech to him, he proceeded to the Hall, where was a Throne built, with an ascent of six steps, covered with blue cloth, on which was a large oval-table for him, and a velvet chair, over which was a canopy of purple, laced with gold-lace. On each side of the Hall were scaffolds for the Ladies of the County; and in the middle were two tables, from one end to the other, for the Nobles and Gentlemen that attended his Majesty, and for the Doctors. His Majesty being placed on his Throne, there was a most splendid entertainment, consisting of about eight hundred dishes. Whilst they were at dinner, there were drums and trumpets playing on a scaffold erected on the opposite end to his Majesty. Whilst he was at dinner, Dr. Bentley stood on his right hand, and discoursed with him very freely; after having staid there about two hours, his Majesty took leave of the University and so departed. The dinner, which cost some hundred of pounds, was made a prey of by the Gentlemen and Ladies, as is usual at such great entertainments.

"Twelve Gentlemen Commoners, in their proper habits, waited upon the King; and Forty Scholars of the College, and Pensioners, upon the Noblemen. JAMES BENTHAM."

"DEAR MOTHER, *Aberford,* [*Yorkshire,*] *Nov.* 6, 1745.

"As it is now five weeks since I wrote to you, I imagine you have been some time in expectation of a Letter from me: the

* See vol. III. p. 448; vol. VIII. p. 448. † See vol. VIII. p. 452.

truth

truth is, I have waited this fortnight for a frank, but in vain; and am now forced to write without one, being unwilling to defer any longer the telling you how it goes with us in these parts. For myself I am very well, and so are the rest of the family. —My clerk was married on Sunday sen'night to Nanny Preistman (whom my sisters know); and, what is strange news to me, 'Folk say, Parson will not be long ere he get wed too.' Whether or no, they have found him out a wife too I cannot say; but I can assure you, if I know him, he is in no hurry, being very nice in that point; and unless he change very much in his opinion of the other sex, or they change their manners, it will be some time before he meet with one that he should care to take *for better for worse.* I hear no talk of a removal, but design shortly to make a motion tending that way myself. So much for home affairs.

"Our Archbishop has indeed bestirred himself on occasion of the present state of affairs with a zeal becoming a Protestant Bishop, which has drawn upon him the resentment of the Pretender, from whom he has received two Letters, one with orders to disperse his Declaration contained therein, among his Clergy, &c.; the other commanding him not to attend the Parliament of the Elector of Hanover (for so the King is styled), but to stay and promote his interest in his Diocese — this you may depend upon as fact. He does indeed stay here himself (though his family is gone to town) awhile longer; but that, I am told, is by order of the King and Council, to promote his Majesty's interest in these parts; in which indeed we all seem to be unanimous, as is plain from the association made at first, and the subscriptions which are still carried on and raised with great cheerfulness in every Town in the County; and, to the credit of Yorkshire be it spoken, it was they that routed people from that strange unbelief, and as strange security, which prevailed at first, till they so nobly exerted themselves in the defence, and for the security of their King and Country. The King's Army, I mean the Foot (for the Horse, not being able to encamp these cold nights, were ordered to go off in small bodies, and disperse themselves, so as to get convenient quarters, and join the main body at Newcastle) but the Foot marched through this place about a fortnight ago, in number about 9000, say some; but I hardly think there were above 7000, English, Dutch, and Swiss, which made a fine appearance; as did the Train of Artillery, on upwards of one hundred carriages, all drawn by the King's own horses: they encamped that night on Clifford Moor, near Cottingham (where my sister has been); whither we followed them, to see the encampment; but, as it was quite dark before half the tents were pitched, we were balked of that sight. I never before knew how to pity these poor people under the fatigue of long and dirty marches, and (what must often happen) hard fare by day, and a cold lodging and little sleep by night.

"Our paper of this day tells us the whole Army (which, with

ose

those at Berwick, it is said, are 20,000 strong) were to move Northward on Sunday last; so that it is to be hoped they will be able in a little time, with God's assistance, to give a good account of the Rebels, which, all accounts agree, do not exceed 10,000, some say 8,000, and of which many, it is thought, will not fight, being seduced or forced into the Rebellion by their superiors. And it is to be hoped the Declaration which General Wade has published in his Majesty's name, with a promise of pardon to all that shall lay down their arms on or before the 12th of this month, will greatly lessen their numbers, especially if our Fleet at sea can prevent the French from landing any number of men to divert the Army in the North from exerting their whole force against the Rebels. Admiral Byng, we hear, has orders to demand all the vessels in every part in Scotland; which, if refused, he is to burn, to prevent the Pretender, &c. from getting off by sea; as Lord Loudon, with the well-affected clans he is raising, is to endeavour to cut off their retreat by land—if so, the battle, whenever it is fought, is likely to be a very bloody one; as on the one side they fight in a desperate cause; and, on the other, for our Religion and Liberties, and every thing that is dear to Englishmen.

"The French ship lately landed at Montrose brought, it is said, 140 chests of small arms, 50 barrels of powder, some shot, and five small chests said to be gold; but, as that place is at least 50 miles from Edinburgh, it is to be hoped, the Enemy will not easily find means to get it thither; and I am told by a gentleman who had it from his brother at Newcastle, that Lord Loudon had intercepted twenty-seven waggons of the cargo, and taken the escort, about 50 Highlanders, prisoners; but, as the papers take no notice of this, I fear it is not true. He has, however, released the prisoners at Drummond Castle, and was at Stirling last week with six thousand Highlanders he had raised; from whence, it is supposed, he will move forward to attack the rebels in the rear, while the main Army is engaging them in front. God give success to their arms, that we may soon see an end of these troublesome times! And I trust, the same good Providence which visibly interposed in our behalf, by preventing the Rebels from marching Southward immediately after the defeat of our forces, when there was nothing to oppose their march, and the whole country was in the utmost consternation, every day expecting the enemy at their doors, will be still our defender, and give us the victory over all the disturbers of our peace.

"Our Popish neighbours are very alert on this occasion, if we may judge of the upper sort of them by the lower, who are some of them pretty free of their tongue, but the others are wise enough to say nothing; and, for the rest, we think them beneath our notice, and hope we shall soon see them all crest-fallen.

"You ask if we have not drained our cellar? The truth is, we were but poorly laid in when the Army came by; but, had we been ever so well stocked, it would have been in vain to think of giving to them all—so we called in none, but gave to every one that asked, which indeed were not many.

"What

"What says your Bishop * to things? I think I have not yet met with any Charge, or Circular Letter to his Clergy, on this occasion, who used to be foremost in the rank of the King's friends. I hope his zeal is not abated, now it is so much wanted.

"I have already preached once to my people on the present circumstances of the times (on Psalm cxxvii. 1. new translation); and intend to give them another lecture on Sunday (on Gal. v. 1.); after which I shall see what little Aberford will contribute on this occasion, though I do not expect a great deal, as Mr. Ingham subscribed at York. But it is time to end this long Letter; so I conclude with my best wishes for your health and happiness, and for poor sister's recovery; and remain, honoured mother,

"Your dutiful son, T. BENTHAM."

Rev. JAMES BENTHAM to Dr. DUCAREL.

"SIR, *Ely, Oct.* 17, 1758.

"I received the favour of yours of the 12th instant, with the Drawing of Bp. Grey's Monument inclosed. It happens that the person who has made most of the Drawings for me, was here about a fortnight ago, but is returned to Cambridge, where he now lives; however I expect he will be here again about Christmas, or before, and will then take care to have the drawing completed according to your order, and send it. I have just now received a proof of a Monument in our Church, of Dr. Henry Cæsar, Dean of Ely, and Brother of Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls. As there are several of the same family now living, and among the rest one of the Proctors in Doctors Commons, probably one of the descendants of Sir Julius; I would beg the favour of you, if you think proper, to make my compliments to him, with an offer of inscribing the Plate to him; the expence of which will be Four Guineas and a Half. Be pleased to make my compliments to Mr. Grey. I am, Sir, with great respect, your most obliged humble servant, JAMES BENTHAM."

"SIR, *Bedford-street, near Bedford-row, April* 1, 1765.

"As my Book is now in the Press, I take the liberty of sending for your inspection a specimen of it, *viz.* the five sheets that are worked off, and part of the sixth sheet, which is now in hand. These sheets contain only the Introduction, which will be followed by the Life of St. Etheldreda, Foundress of our Church at Ely, &c. I thought proper also to send you impressions of the Plates, as many as I had by me bound up, several of which are since finished, and the rest in hand. I would have waited on you with them myself, could I have known when it would be convenient to you. I shall call for them some time to-morrow or on Wednesday, as you shall be pleased to appoint; when, if you have a quarter of an hour to spare, I may give a further account of myself and Book. Be pleased, therefore, to inform me by the bearer, what time of either of those days you will be most at leisure. I am, Sir, with great respect, your obliged, &c. JAMES BENTHAM."

* Dr. Robert Butts was Bishop of Ely in 1745.

Two

Two Letters of David Hume, Esq.

"Dear Sir, *Edinburgh, Jan. 7, 1762.*

"It has so seldom happened that controversies in Philosophy, much more in Theology, have been carried on without producing a personal quarrel between the parties, that I must regard my present situation as somewhat extraordinary, who have reason to give you thanks, for the civil and obliging manner in which you have conducted the dispute against me, on so interesting a subject as that of Miracles. Any little symptoms of vehemence, of which I formerly used the freedom to complain, when you favoured me with a sight of the manuscript, are either removed or explained away, or atoned for by civilities which are far beyond what I have any title to pretend to. It will be natural for you to imagine that I will fall upon some shift to evade the force of your arguments, and to retain my former opinion in the point controverted between us; but it is impossible for me not to see the ingenuity of your performance, and the great learning which you have displayed against me.

"I consider myself as very much honoured in being thought worthy of an answer by a person of so much merit; and as I find that the publick does you justice with regard to the ingenuity and good composition of your piece, I hope you will have no reason to repent engaging with an antagonist, whom perhaps in strictness you might have ventured to neglect. I own to you that I never felt so violent an inclination to defend myself as at present, when I am thus fairly challenged by you, and I think I could find something specious at least to urge in my defence; but, as I had fixed a resolution, in the beginning of my life, always to leave the publick to judge between my adversaries and me, without making any reply, I must adhere inviolably to this resolution; otherways my silence on any future occasion would be construed an inability to answer, and would be matter of triumph against me. It may perhaps amuse you to learn the first hint which suggested to me that argument which you have so strenuously attacked. I was walking in the cloisters of the Jesuits College of La-Flecke, a town in which I passed two years of my youth, and engaged in a conversation with a Jesuit of some parts and learning, who was relating to me, and urging, some nonsensical miracle performed in their convent; when I was tempted to dispute against him: and as my head was full of the topicks of my Treatise of Human Nature, which I was at this time composing, this argument immediately occurred to me, and I thought it very much gravelled my companion; but at last he observed to me, that it was impossible for that argument to have any solidity, because it operated equally against the Gospel as the Catholic miracles, which observation I thought proper to admit as a sufficient answer. I believe you will allow that the freedom at least of this reasoning makes it somewhat extraordinary to have been the produce of a convent of Jesuits, though perhaps you may think thesophistry of it savours plainly of the place of its birth. D. Hume."

2. To

2. To Sir John Pringle.

"Dear Sir, *St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, Feb.* 10, 1773.

"That the present Pretender was in London in the year 1753, I know with the greatest certainty, because I had it from Lord Marechal, who said it consisted with his certain knowledge. Two or three days after his Lordship gave me this information, he told me, that, the evening before, he had learned several curious particulars from a Lady (who I imagined to be Lady Primrose), though my Lord refused to name her. The Pretender came to her house in the evening, without giving her any preparatory information; and entered the room when she had a pretty large company with her, and was herself playing at cards. He was announced by the servant under another name; she thought the cards would have dropped from her hands on seeing him; but she had presence enough of mind to call him by the name he assumed, to ask him when he came to England, and how long he intended to stay there. After he and all the company went away, the servants remarked how wonderfully like the strange gentleman was to the Prince's picture which hung on the chimney-piece in the very room in which he entered. My Lord added (I think from the authority of the same Lady), that he used so little precaution, that he went abroad openly in day-light in his own dress, only laying aside his blue ribband and star; walked once through St. James's, and took a turn in the Mall. About five years ago, I told this story to Lord Holdernesse, who was Secretary of State in the year 1753; and I added, that I supposed this piece of intelligence had at the time escaped his Lordship. 'By no means,' said he; 'and who do you think first told it me? It was the King himself; who subjoined, 'And what do you think, my Lord, I should do with him?' Lord Holdernesse owned that he was puzzled how to reply; for, if he declared his real sentiments, they might savour of indifference to the Royal Family. The King perceived his embarrassment, and extricated him from it by adding, 'My Lord, I shall just do nothing at all; and when he is tired of England, he will go abroad again.' I think this story, for the honour of the late King, ought to be more generally known. But, what will surprize you more, Lord Marechal, a few days after the coronation of the present King, told me that he believed the young Pretender was at that time in London, or at least had been so very lately, and had come over to see the show of the Coronation, and had actually seen it. I asked my Lord the reason for this strange fact. Why, says he, a gentleman told me so that saw him there, and that he even spoke to him, and whispered in his ears these words: 'Your Royal Highness is the last of all mortals whom I should expect to see here.' 'It was curiosity that led me,' said the other; 'but I assure you,' added he, 'that the person who is the object of all this pomp and magnificence, is the man I envy the least.' You see this story is so near traced from the fountain-head, as to wear a great face of probability. Query, what if the Pretender had taken up Dy-

mock's gauntlet? I find that the Pretender's visit in England, in the year 1753, was known to all the Jacobites; and some of them have assured me, that he took the opportunity of formally renouncing the Roman Catholic religion, under his own name of Charles Stuart, in the New Church in the Strand; and that this is the reason of the bad treatment he met with at the Court of Rome. I own that I am a sceptic with regard to the last particulars. Lord Marechal had a very bad opinion of this unfortunate Prince, and thought there was no vice so mean or atrocious of which he was not capable; of which he gave me several instances. My Lord, though a man of great honour, may be thought a discontented Courtier; but what quite confirmed me in that idea of that Prince, was a conversation I had with Helvetius at Paris, which I believe I have told you. In case I have not, I shall mention a few particulars. That gentleman told me 'that he had no acquaintance with the Pretender; but some time after that Prince was chased out of France, a letter,' said he, 'was brought me from him, in which he told me, that the necessity of his affairs obliged him to be at Paris; and as he knew me by character to be a man of the greatest probity and honour in France, he would trust himself to me, if I would promise to conceal and protect him. I own,' added Helvetius to me, 'although I knew the danger to be greater of harbouring him at Paris than at London; and although I thought the Family of Hanover not only the lawful Sovereigns in England, but the only lawful Sovereigns in Europe, as having the free consent of the people; yet was I such a dupe to his flattery, that I invited him to my house, concealed him there going and coming near two years, had all his correspondence pass through my hands, met with his partizans upon Pont Neuf, and found at last that I had incurred all this danger and trouble for the most unworthy of all mortals; insomuch that I have been assured, when he went down to Nantz to embark on his expedition to Scotland, he took fright, and refused to go on board; and his attendants, thinking the matter gone too far, and that they would be affronted for his cowardice, carried him in the night-time into the ship, *pieds et mains liés*.' I asked him, if he meant literally. 'Yes,' said he, literally: 'they tied him, and carried him by main force.' What think you now of this hero and conqueror?—Both Lord Marechal and Helvetius agree, that, with all this strange character, he was no bigot, but rather had learned, from the Philosophers of Paris, to affect a contempt of all Religion. You must know that both these persons thought they were ascribing to him an excellent quality. Indeed both of them used to laugh at me for my narrow way of thinking in these particulars. However, my dear Sir John, I hope you will do me the justice to acquit me. I doubt not but these circumstances will appear curious to Lord Hardwicke, to whom you will please to present my respects. I suppose his Lordship will think this unaccountable mixture of temerity and timidity in the same character not a little singular. I am yours very sincerely, DAVID HUME."

ADDI-

ADDITIONAL LETTERS of Governor THICKNESSE *

"Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Feb. 5, 1788.*

"You have given (LVIII. 112) two instances of the sagacity, confidence (or, what shall I call it?), of Birds. Let me, therefore, give you one instance of the tenderness, I was about to say *humanity*, of a Raven. He lives, or did live three years since, at the Red Lion at Hungerford; his name, I think, is Rafe. You must know then, that, coming into that inn, my chaise ran over, or bruised, the leg of my *Newfoundland* dog; and, while we were examining the injury done to the dog's foot, *Rafe was evidently a concerned spectator*; for, the minute the dog was tied up under the manger with my horses, *Rafe* not only visited, but fetched him bones, and attended upon him with particular and repeated marks of kindness. The bird's notice of the dog was so *marked*, that I observed it to the hostler, for I had not heard a word *before* of the history of this benevolent creature. *John* then told me, that he had been bred from his pin-feather in intimacy with a dog; that the affection between them was mutual; and that all the neighbourhood had often been witnesses of the innumerable acts of kindness they had conferred upon each other. Rafe's poor dog, after a while, unfortunately broke his leg; and during the long time he was confined, *Rafe* waited upon him constantly, carried him his provisions daily, and never scarce left him alone! One night, by accident, the hostler had shut the stable door, and *Rafe* was deprived of the company of his friend the whole night; but the hostler found in the morning the bottom of the door so pecked away, that, had it not been opened, *Rafe* would, in another hour, have made his own entrance-port. I then enquired of my landlady (a sensible woman), and heard what I have related confirmed by her, with several other singular traits of the kindnesses this bird shews to all dogs in general, but particularly to *maimed* or wounded ones. I hope and believe, the bird is still living; and the traveller will find I have not over-rated this wonderful bird's merit. P. THICKNESSE."

"Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Sept. 7, 1788.*

"So much has been said relative to the petrifaction of human bones; I ask, whether, if the bones of an animal will completely petrify, can there be any doubt that human bones will petrify also? Now I have before me one joint of the back bone of some large animal, which *is not crusted over* with stony matter, but which is throughout as perfect stone as can possibly be found, and as solid; and near as heavy, as a flint stone. It was found among the stones and rocks dug up on Lansdown Hill, where the new Crescent was then building, and where may be seen thousands of petrifactions of once living animals, both marine and terrestrial. The petrifaction, in my possession, is an inch and three quarters wide, and seven inches in circumference. P. THICKNESSE."

* See before, pp. 251—282.

"Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 26, 1788.

"I agree with your Correspondent [p. 403], about the imperfectness of petrifactions hitherto discovered in human bones. No doubt, human bones will petrify as readily as animal bones; but both remain, even in earth disposed to petrify substances which accident has thrown into it, a great number of years. One instance of which I can give. Near Bawdsey Ferry, on the Suffolk coast, stood the remains of a Roman castle, situated upon the top of a very high cliff, the walls of which were of an immense thickness; and being built with *liquid mortar*, and here and there a layer of Roman brick between, they were become as one solid mass, and would have endured as long as the earth, had not the sea made incroachment upon the coast, and, in the course of 20 years, almost under my eye, caved it down, and drew it even into the Ocean: parts of it, however, are still, I believe, visible. As it was my daily amusement, 20 years ago, to visit that spot, and to search among the rubbish for urns, medals, &c. (and I never searched in vain), I found a substance of about 7 pounds weight, which, though in some measure petrified, plainly appeared to be the tooth of some animal. I had never seen the back grinder of an elephant, but I conceived it to be the tooth of some such animal; and therefore I presented it to Dr. Heberden, who said, he would lay it before the Royal Society, supposing it to be a tooth of the elephant which, Dio Cassius says, Claudius brought to Britain, that being the first, I believe, introduced into this country. Whether the ingenious Doctor did lay it before that learned body, I cannot say; but I conclude it is in his possession, with a curious Roman vessel taken from the same spot. About 50 years ago, a violent gale of wind upon that coast swept the sands off under the cliff, on which that castle stood, six feet deep; and then the Parson of Walton, a village near it, was oftener upon his knees among those salt sands on week-days, than he was on Sundays at church, for he and his parishioners collected a great number of gold, silver, and copper coins there, and some of great value, which I have often seen. Now, supposing (which is a very natural supposition) that the elephant's tooth, mentioned above, was the tooth of an animal brought so many ages since into Britain, it shews what a great number of years bones must lie in the earth before they become perfectly a complete petrifaction; for this tooth, if I recollect right, was only *beginning* to petrify. The nearest village to the castle is called *Felixstow*; and it was said that Bishop Felix first preached Christianity to the Britons upon that spot. It certainly was, formerly, a place of much importance; and the roads leading to it are, at this day, of an uncommon width. But, perhaps, the town took its name from the *happy* situation of it *; for, on the margin of it stands a bit of ground, at the corner of a lane, which Mr. Thicknesse, when Lieutenant-governor of Land-guard Fort, bought for 55*l.* of a

* For some account of Felixstow Cottage, see before, p. 260.

poor

poor fisherman; on which, I believe, the fisherman's hut still stands, and which has been since sold for 2000*l.* and let for 100*l.* a year!

"I am, Mr. Urban, an admirer of your Magazine, and

A PIECE OF AN ANTIQUARY." [P. THICKNESSE.]

"Mr. URBAN, *March* 20, 1790.

"The within Letter from the Bishop of London (I mean 1749 Bishop) to my brother Dr. Grey, is at your service. I have several papers and letters of both those able men; and, as I look them over, shall send them to you, if they should prove suitable to your plan; and some other valuable tracts of other great men's writings, which, I think, should not be lost.

"Yours, &c. PHILIP THICKNESSE."

"SIR, *Temple, Feb.* 11, 1748-9.

"I am obliged to you for communicating your papers to me relating to the Prophecy of Daniel, and that on the Psalms. You have done justice to the thoughts I suggested to you, and I have no objection to the publication of them; but I ought to let you know how far I had gone in this matter. Soon after the publication of my *Intent of Prophecy* Mr. Collins wrote a book, and took notice of what I had said of the History of the Fall. I drew up an answer at that time; but did not publish it then, intending to add a Dissertation to some new edition of my book. I have not yet done it, and may, perhaps, have no time to do it; but I have sent you a copy of what I have said upon this Prophecy, with no intention to prevent your publishing your piece, which I am very willing you shall do. Your view is, to explain the Prophecy in general; mine, you see, is to shew how the Prophecy at the Fall was understood. I should say something to the Prophecy in the Psalms, but writing is uneasy to me. If you publish your piece, you shall be welcome to use, and you will do me great honour to use, any observations of mine. I am, Sir, with sincere regard and respect for you, your very affectionate brother and humble servant, THO. LONDON."

"MY LORD, *Feb.* 15, 1748-9.

"I return your Lordship my humble thanks for your thoughts on the Prophecy of Daniel, and for the very kind manner in which you tell me, that, if I publish what I mentioned in my last, I shall be welcome to use any observations of your Lordship's; a favour which I shall most thankfully accept of, *if you have laid aside* the thoughts of *your intended Dissertation upon that subject*; otherwise, I would by no means anticipate, or in any respect interfere with, so proper and valuable an addition to *a work of your own.* Nor should I have once thought of publishing any thing of this kind, though with your Lordship's leave, if I had perfectly understood your intention, or known how far you had gone in it: for though, as you observe, we have different views in considering this Prophecy, yet it is very fit that your Lordship, if you have the least inclination to it, should be the *first* that gives the publick *your own observations*

upon

upon it, which, I am persuaded, must meet with universal approbation, and be thought as *right* as they are new and uncommon. I am, with the most grateful sense of my obligations to your Lordship, and with the utmost duty and reverence, my Lord, &c.

R. GREY."

"Mr. URBAN, *Farthinghoe, May* 25, 1790.

"I send you another of the Bishop of London's Letters to Dr. Grey; whose answer to it, as you will perceive, is on the back of the Letter; but, being written in Dr. Grey's *own* shorthand, wants such a genius as Mr. Blencowe's to render it intelligible; though, were it *material*, I believe, from some knowledge I have of Dr. Grey's alphabet, it might be decyphered. P. T."

"Dr. GREY, *Temple, June* 27, 1749.

"I came this morning out of the country, and am here only for two or three days, in my way to Tunbridge. I have published a new Edition of the book of Prophecy, and have added the new Dissertation I mentioned to you. I will order my Bookseller to send you a complete copy. As to the particular texts of Genesis and the Psalms, I had rather have seen them under your name than my own; but you will judge how necessary a part they are of the new Dissertation, which I had promised, and was expected. I have borrowed from you a reference to Boerhaave, which you will find at the bottom of one of the pages. Before August is quite spent, I hope to be at Fulham; and nobody will be more welcome there than yourself. I find there is a very old, bad house; I must repair a great deal of it, and, I am afraid, rebuild some part. It is late for me to be so employed, but somebody will be the better for it. I write with difficulty; I wish you can read. I am, Sir, your very affectionate brother, and humble servant, THO. LONDON."

"Mr. URBAN, *Bath, July* 30, 1792.

"The following singular transaction occurred here. As Mr. Smith, a gentleman well known and highly esteemed by all who know him, and I believe all true lovers of harmony know *Handel* Smith *, was taking his daily walk before afternoon-tea on the Royal Crescent, he was accosted by a decently-dressed man in boots, who had the appearance of a *Country Justice of Peace*, who expressed his astonishment on the wonderful increase of buildings during his absence of eleven years, the period since he last visited Bath. Mr. Smith observed, in return, that probably he would not be less surprized were he to visit it eleven years hence; and thus a *parlé* was formed sufficient for a turn or two on the *pavé*. *The Justice*, for so I must call him, said, he came to town on *pecuniary* business with Mr. L—; who being Mr. Smith's banker, strengthened their temporary correspondence till a second man approached them, bearing the externals of a Clerk, or upper-servant.—'Well, *Frank*,' said *the Justice*, 'have you seen Mr. L—?' 'Yes, Sir, he will meet you at York-house in less than a quarter of an hour." And on their way thither, it being Mr.

* Memoirs of Mr. Smith were published by Archdeacon Coxe, 1799.

Smith's

Smith's way also to his house in Brock-street, a young man came running up to them, much out of breath, and in manners, actions, and language, as idiotical; 'Have you, Gentlemen, seen a young girl go by with an officer? I gave her fifty pounds last night; and have her I will, for I am over head and ears in love with her. My aunt has left me twelve hundred pounds; and —— me, they have paid me part in gold and part in paper [taking out a handful of *gold* and *bank-notes* together]; but —— the paper, I do not understand that; not I; but for the girl, I will marry her; that's what I will." *The Justice* observed to Mr. Smith, that he was obliged to leave Bath the minute he had settled with Mr. L—; but he wished they could prevail upon that crazy-headed young man to go with them to York house, and prevail upon him to place his money in Mr. L—'s hands, lest he should fall into *bad company*; and urged Mr. Smith to accompany them also. Humanity as well as harmony was always one of Mr. Smith's *accompanyments*; and, having ten minutes to spare, he was induced to go. A bowl of negus was called for; for, it seems, Mr. L— had, as *one* of them said, been there, and would be back in three minutes. During which time *the Fool* began to make marks with a bit of chalk upon the table (for Garrick could not have played the Fool better). The *Justice* then asked him, whether he could write? "Yes, write and read too." He then made A, B, C, and offered to bet five pounds that he would go out of the room, and tell those within which of the three letters they put a hat over. *The Fool's* A, B, C, taught Mr. Smith to *read too*. The Clerk followed the Fool; and Mr. Smith and the *Justice* being left alone, Mr. Smith observed to his Worship, that he suspected he was got into very bad company; and desired to know what they were at. 'Your purse,' said the Magistrate; 'so [shewing him a pistol] give it me directly,' said he, 'make no noise, and promise me to stay here ten minutes after I am gone; otherwise this pistol is for you, and this [shewing a second] is to secure my retreat.' Mr. Smith, 81 years of age, prudently complied with the terms, and gave his purse, containing eight guineas and an half. But even the swindlers were bilked; for, had not a sham begging Parson got half a guinea of him the day before, the swindlers would have had nine pounds nine.—The fool had such a set of uncommon white teeth, that I suspect they were artificial, and placed over his natural teeth, not only as a disguise, but to add to his simplicity. Perhaps too he was the Begging Parson the day before, who *bit* Mr. Smith with his natural teeth; if so, they tipt *all nine*.—I find, Mr. Urban, being almost as old as Mr. Smith, that, like the *Fool*, I cannot tell this tale as I wished; and therefore, I must soon drop my correspondence with the Gentleman's Magazine*, and confine my pen to the initials of P. T."

* This expression proved *prophetic*, I never heard from him afterwards. See an account of his death, p. 286.

ORIGINAL

Original Letters of the Rev. Dr. Stukeley.

"For Mr. Edward Wilson, at the Excise Office, Old Jewry, London. [For Mr. Samuel Gale.]

"Dear Sir, *Derventione*, 8 *Calend. Aug.* 1725.

"Because I did not see you at St. Alban's, as you and Dr. Degge gave me hopes, I enjoyed you both in a visionary scene this day at the Doctor's old City, *Derventio**. I was busy in tracing the passage of the *Rigning Street Way* by Derby, and so over the River Dervent, by the side of the City. I followed it to the top of the hill that overlooks the place, and hanging over the banks of the River; where I sat me down to take a prospect of it. Surveying the place once shining with Roman Arms and Arts, now the habitation of rustic hinds and graziers, put me into a sort of profound rapture, and made me think what exclamations you would fall into upon the same occasion. The River here is broad, brim full, and deep, and I could see the windings for a good way. Fired with the genius of the place, I descended to that part where the old Roman Bridge was; and, uncovered, paid my *devoirs* to the Water-Nymphs there residing, especially the Goddess Derventio. I dipped my hat into the smooth element, and drank to the pious memory of the founders, to your healths, and poured out the remainder as a libation to the Great Author of springs and rivers.

"This day we passed by Tutbury Castle, a noble situation, on a huge steep hill still elevated by great works of earth and masonry. It belongs to his Grace of Devonshire, and it is reported that the late Duke repented he did not build his seat here instead of Chatsworth. The Duke of Lancaster once lived in it, and certainly it was a most august place.—It stands upon the fruitful River Dove. Underneath are wide meadows, where the famous Bull-running is annually kept, two counties striving with no mean fury who should get possession of him, and sometimes broken heads and murder conclude the sport. Near it is Hilton, whose Lord holds the Manor of the Honour of Tutbury by the service of coming into the castle on the day after Christmas, and letting three , making three puffs with his mouth, &c. whilst Jack of Hilton was blowing the fire. Thus our ancestors used to make themselves merry, instead of politicks, coffee-house conversation, and the like melancholic impertinent amusement. Who that Jack of Hilton was, Dr. Plot informs us, and gives a cut of it, being a brass image, hollow †, and filled with water, which, exposed to the fire, vented its contents, and rarified vapour through a very small hole with great force, as an Eolipile. Mr. Gale says, he was originally a Saxon idol, called Puster, and used to do this trick to surprize the ignorant vulgar; no doubt, he was a true son of Æolus, and could raise storms and the like, which occasioned a traffick for safeguards against those calamities, and brought in money.

* Little Chester, by Derby. See Stukeley's Itinerary, vol. I. p. 54.

† In his "Natural History of Staffordshire."

"They

"They have built at Derby a very large and magnificent new Church, besides another erected a few years ago. Pray remember my duty to my Lords President * and Vice-president, and the Members. I doubt not of your care of the Minutes †. I suppose you will see Mr. Sheeles, pray desire him for me to ask Mr. Riddington for me about my gold snuff-box. I hear you keep a brave house, and the goose legs are drawn forth upon that occasion. I hope you take care to make them swim once more, though in a better element. I am, dear Sir, &c. W. STUKELEY."

"To the Worshipful Dr. Ducarel, at the Commons, London.

"DEAR SIR, *Stamford, Sep.* 17, 1746.

"I am much obliged to you, for remembering me, and for your account of Lord Turketyl‡. I have set up his head in a niche in my garden, with an inscription. I have now finished printing my answer to Parkin, about the cell at Royston. It is printed here, and neatly enough; containing 16 sheets in 4to. I have knocked off his trifling objections and conjectures, and much strengthened my own. I have lately found a new parcel of my Prints, some whereof, perhaps, you have none. I have therefore sent you a whole set of them, to complete what you want. They will come by our carrier.—My late Friend Mr. Brudenell, Member of Parliament, owed me 300*l.* on a judgment. He made no will, nor do any of his family administer. I have entered a caveat at your Commons. Another gentleman (for a bond debt of 100*l.*) has entered another caveat. We are to have a hearing about it. I wish you could attend at that time, and, by the bye, induce that party to pay my debt, and take an assignment of my judgment. It would save me trouble, and you would well merit a fee, as well as my hearty thanks. I have spoke somewhat about Lord Turketyl, in my book; and likewise some other curious matters of Antiquity. We publish when the Parliament meets. W. STUKELEY."

"To Dr. Patrick Kennedy, at Mr. Watson's, a China-shop, by Buckingham-street, Strand, London.

"DEAR SIR, *Stamford, June* 15, 1747.

"Your letter gave me great pleasure, in the hope of a complete account of the Coins of Carausius, from your accurate hand. I have wrote many loose sheets of paper about his History, and flatter myself I could have made an elegant and entertaining account of his seven years reign in Britain. But, having not skill enough to manage the Booksellers, so as to get any reward for one's labours §, I have long left off thoughts of it. I had prepared great materials for it. In one book,—*Carausii Imp. Britanniæ Monarchæ nummi omnis metalli quotquot innotuerunt.* Here I have described all the Coins in my own possession, or that are printed, or that I could have a sight of; with indexes of names and mottos, obverse and reverse; and observations on them. I have settled the years *urbis conditæ* for the Chrono-

* Algernon Seymour Earl of Hertford, afterwards Duke of Somerset.

† Dr. Stukeley was Secretary, and Mr. S. Gale Treasurer.

‡ Of whom see the History of Croyland, Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XI. p. 16.

§ This is at present not an uncommon complaint of disappointed Authors.

logy

logy of his Empire, connected with *Anno Domini*. In another book I have drawn out all the coins of him I have ever seen, in a good method. In another book, I have in part deduced a regular series of his History. But all this was no other than a beginning of a preparation, nor can it be of use to any one, unless I was with them; and as now, by the direction of Providence, I am arrived at my rest, in a country retirement, I cannot engage myself in a serious fit of study. But, to show you how willing I am to help you, I send you a bit of my Proem, you may use it as you like it.

"The Life of Carausius is a work of as great use, as curiosity; for he lived in a point of time whereof we have but slender accounts in Historians, for they are mostly lost. It was a point of time, of great importance to History; both sacred and secular, and more particularly, to our own country of Britain. A succinct account of it, therefore, and that established from Coins, those real monuments, must be highly acceptable to the Learned. Providence, that destined the invention of the Art of Printing, to the times of the Reformation, that it might be useful toward the revival of Learning, and a free inquiry into Religion, gave the Antients an Art, nearly equivalent to it; the striking of Medals. This has produced us that harvest of these curious monuments which the present age so deservedly cultivates, for illustrating Antient History; and, if we consider the thing carefully, it will appear a designation worthy of Providence; and a testimony to the truth of Religion, where even the evidence of History is questioned by unreasonable Free-thinkers.

"The Roman Power that excercised this Art of Coining to its greatest extent, was raised above all, for the service of Religion; for cultivating, civilizing, and subduing the habitable world; to favour the propagation of Christianity; and this point of time, wherein Carausius lived, was big with the great event, of the last and greatest persecution under Diocletian, which terminated in the union of Church and State, and which union took its rise from our Island of Britain.

"Carausius was the first Monarch of Great Britain, as far as we know; and, it must be owned, he carried her arms and her glory to a very great height: so as to be a match for the whole Roman Empire. He was a man of great valour, wisdom, and experience. He taught us to know the true and natural strength of the Island. He established its antient right to the Dominion of the Ocean, which we have long maintained. His Fleets rode supreme in the Baltic, over all the coasts of Germany, Gaul, Spain, Africa, and the Mediteranean Sea. His coins shew he was a graceful personage, a provident, prudent, and magnanimous Prince. His name was Marcus Aurelius Valerius Carausius, as appears by his Coins. It seems to me, that he took these surnames upon making peace with Maximian; and that, by a fine stroke of politicks, thereby to please the Emperor, under the appearance of being his adopted son. This was effectually to make himself a Co-Emperor with Diocletian and Maximian; flattering them with the notion, that his glory would secondarily

rily redound to them; thereby he hoped to be more quiet and secure in the possession of his great power; due to his own personal merit.

"By birth he was of Ireland. I know no reason to deny that honour to the other Britannic Isle. The extraordinary fondness the Britons had for him, seems to evince it: the inscription of that Coin 'EXPECTATE VENI,' the like. The excellent Mr. Camden observes, that Aurelius Victor calls him a Citizen of Menapia, and that the City Menapia is in Ireland, not in the Low Countries of Germany. Dr. Genebrier is of the same opinion.

W. STUKELEY."

"To Mrs. Stukeley, Stamford.

"MY DEAR LOVE, *London, Mar.* 10, 1747-8.

"The goods came safe to-day: thanks to you for your care and trouble. I received yours last post. Mr. Henson's hare I sent to Lord Chancellor: I dined there on Saturday. Your pig's face I gave to the Duchess of Montagu. I dined there on Tuesday. On Monday last I dined with Mrs. Girdler. I shewed Fanny's Letter to the Duke and Duchess of Montagu, to Mrs. Wade, cousin Stukeley, and many more; all commend it extremely. Mr. Revely comes to our coffee-house in Ormond-street at six in the evening, where we have a very fine meeting of the neighbourhood; all very complaisant to me. Sam * is not pleased at my coming to Town; but old bachelors are always unaccountable. He spends most of his time at Hampstead. Dolly mends, and I keep her. Mrs. Rogers is a poor creature: you must speak to Mrs. Curtis, to help her. She is much injured: she comes down in the waggon. Dr. Milward has visited Dolly; we hope to cure her. You must get Leeming to take the Goose out of the summer-house window for the Doctor, and put in a piece of other glass. Take down the shelves in my new study window, before Noel comes. He pulls all that down. Kitchen towels you forgot: those set down in your catalogue. Mrs. Wade is very ill; a fever fallen into her leg. I am satisfied with what Fanny has done. I would have her please herself; but let no other reason be given for it, than that she was resolved not to marry yet. The weather here has been very bad. I am, my Dearest, your faithful, W. STUKELEY."

"To the most renowned CHYNDONAX DRUID †.

"*Paradise, Nov.* 24. 1755.

"If a cold had not much hurt the visual rays of Urania's eyes, she had sooner returned you her best acknowledgments for your last elegant Epistle, and the beautiful Print it contained; likewise for the sight she obtained (by your express order) of a mysterious paragraph in a Letter to Mr. Stukeley. Be so gracious to answer the following *quere*. Is it not your amiable Daughter that is instituted into our Society? If so, I rejoice greatly, and again intreat a repetition of her mystic name, which has escaped my memory. I likewise beg your opinion of the late terrible agitations of the Waters in Kent, Ireland, and other places. Though I am a Friend, and Sister, to the lovely and most ex-

* His brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel Gale. † See vol. VI. p. 506.

cellent

cellent Miriam, I cannot obtain a line in answer to a Letter I sent with the Books: however, my love waits on her and respects to my Brother Chyndonax' whole Family. URANIA DRUIDESS."

"*Eden, Nov.* 8, 1756.

"I can no longer forbear giving you the trouble of a Letter, Sir, to enquire whether you received one I dispatched to you this three weeks, with a full account of the business you commanded me to transact, and my best acknowledgments for the honour of having any trust reposed in me by the great Chyndonax. If you will favour me with a line, you will relieve the impatience of your much obliged Sister, URANIA DRUIDESS."

"*Oct.* 25, 1762. Mr. Smith and Mr. Duke, of Lake, near Stonehenge, visited me. Mr. Duke's father dug up one of the many barrows in Lake Field, near the Temple. They found the skeleton of an old British hero, buried near the surface, as I sometime found them. He had on an iron helmet, with a broad verge, like a barber's bason, the spear-head of iron lay on his left side, a dagger on his right. I have drawn out the helmet and spear in their true dimensions, and the comparative scale of the Oriental cubit and English foot. The dagger Mr. Duke imprudently parted with, and never could recover. The Hero had a son, who was heir to his sword, according to the old British custom, as seen in Fingal; therefore not buried with him; as was in the case of the Chateris Hero, in my possession. The helmet is like those we meet with in old sculptures of Ulysses and Diomedes. Its verge is exactly a digit in breadth, or a third part of a palm. The diameter is two palms, its depth one palm. The spear-head is 8 digits in length, half allowed to the shank, half to the pointed part. If we add to this account what I exhibited to the Society, that of our Chateris Hero, whose remains I have by me, we see the whole armoury of our Britons 3000 years ago. He of Chateris, besides his spear, had a sword and shield, the boss of iron remaining. Here was his sepulchral furniture, the urn of his wife, at his head, and a most curious glass urn of an uncommon make. This, I apprehend, contained the heart of his beloved daughter or mistress. These particulars, I likewise shewed to be consonant to the measures of the Druid cubit.

"Mr. Smith and Mr. Duke likewise informed me this year, 1763, a large *tumulus* in Lake Field was cut through diametrically in making a new road from Devizes to Salisbury. In the center at bottom upon the original surface were the remains of a burnt body, bones, ashes; charcoal, beads of glass. The like remains I often found formerly when digging into these barrows. This particular, I further collect, from the above account: their spear-heads of iron, as well as their swords, daggers, helmets, and shields. Now we often find among our Druid instruments called Celts, what we call from their shape and shank part, spear-heads; but, being in brass, as well as the Celts, and found with them, I hold them all to be sacrificing knives. WM. STUKELEY.

ORIGINAL

Original Letters of Mr. Thomas Martin.

"To the Reverend John Tanner *, Lowestoft.

"Rev. Sir, *Palgrave, July 27, 1743.*

"This serves to acknowledge the favour of both your last very kind Letters; and to assure you the former had been much sooner answered, but that, through a multiplicity of hurrying business occasioned by my late Brother's death, I am obliged (for some time to come at least) to lay beside the beloved Study of Antiquity, and drudge hard at my *Noverint Universi*, &c. However, that no stop might be put to so laborious and useful a work as the *Notitia*, I forthwith shewed Mr. Blomefield your first Letter, and desired he would search for all Arms of Monasteries, &c. and transmit them to you; verily believing that your learned and Rev. Brother (the late worthy Bishop of St. Asaph, and my most esteemed Friend) had in his life-time seen whatever Collections, relating to Abbeys, &c. were either in the late Mr. Le Neve's (Norroy's) hands, or my own; and I do not recollect to have lately met with any Arms belonging to Religious houses, though I have several of Abbots and Priors; but those, I think, are foreign to your purpose.—As to yours of the 16th instant, the former part is answered above. But concerning the Trinity in Heraldry, I am as much at a loss to define what Mr. Reyce meant by it, as you can be. The Emblem of the Trinity is frequently depicted upon Church windows, and carved upon the Porches, &c. as you have described it; but upon Seals it is oftener expressed by a representation of God the Father (the Antient of Days) holding our Saviour on the Cross, with the Dove descending, as in Cardinal Wolsey's Great Seal, lately engraved by our Society, and in many other places. In my Study are all the Editions of Guillim, Coate's Dictionary, Kent's Grammar, and many other Treatises of Heraldry; but in none of them can I see a Trinity mentioned. In looking into my Ipswich Collections, I find a venerable old (round) Seal of white wax or paste, affixed to a deed indented, and dated 'die Jovis prox' post festum Purific' b'te Marie, anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi quartodecimo, apud Gippewic,' &c. beginning thus: 'Noverint Universi per presentes, quod cum inter religiosos viros Priorem et Conventum Eccl'ie S'c'e Trinitatis de Gippewic, ex p'te unâ; et D'num Rob'tum de Reydon, Militem, ex alterâ, erat dissencio racione cujusdam annui redditus duorum solidorum et octo denariorum,' &c. In the middle of the Seal sits our Saviour, giving the Benediction with the two fore fingers of his right hand (as formerly was the usage), hold-

* Indorsed by Mr. Ives, "My Worthy and Honoured Friend Mr. Martin's Letter to the Reverend John Tanner, A. M. Vicar of Lowestoft, and Commissary of the Diocese of Norwich, upon his publishing Dr. Thomas Tanner Bishop of St. Asaph's Notitia Monastica."

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ing a book on his left knee. On each side of him are three tapers (I think) and a star above them; and on the sides the types of the Evangelists, *viz.* an Eagle, an Angel, a Lion, and a Bull winged; the Circumscription is thus: '+ SIGILLUM ECCL'E X'PI GIPWICENSIS.' I have no time to draw the Seal; my time of writing this Letter being stolen from my Assize affairs. So which way to fix your Arms, *Sub Judice Lis est.*

"The reasons above, besides a family of ten children (all at present chiefly maintained by my pen and ink), will in some measure, I hope, excuse my neglect of corresponding (as I could wish) with my very good Friends, yourself, Mr. Willis, Mr. West, and the rest of the Antiquarian Society. I have not the honour of your Nephew's acquaintance; but am sensible, if ever he once commenced Antiquary, he can never quit so agreeable and laudable a study, in which his family in general, and his Father in particular, have been so eminent and such shining ornaments. Pray my service to him. It grieves me, when I think Providence having fixed both of us in the pleasant County of Suffolk, yet that it should be in the opposite parts of it: but what must be must be.—I have often wished we could found a Cell of Antiquaries, to meet monthly or quarterly at Norwich; and by that means probably I might have the satisfaction of kissing your hand once or twice in a twelvemonth. As for my part (was it not for my family) I could be content to live almost on bread and water the remainder of my days, so I might have leisure to publish only some *Fragmenta Antiquitatis*, which I have amassed together, and an Appendix to Mr. Blomefield's History of Thetford, &c.

"My longing is great to see the *Notitia* re-published, and should take it a greater honour to be any ways a furtherer of so commendable a performance, than to be dubbed a Knight in reality, as you say I am by mistake of the Printer, which I much wonder at, because he knows me very well. However, I must desire and insist that that error may be set right before the book comes forth; and hope you will not debar the world of the late Bishop's original Preface. I am, worthy Sir, with the greatest esteem, your most obliged humble Servant, THO. MARTIN.

"P. S.—SIR, In case the copy of the *Notitia* should be delayed at the press, and will admit of any Addenda, &c. I will (by God's blessing) look into my study, and point out what Abbey-books, Charters, &c. are not mentioned by the Bishop (if you will please to let me know what he already has quoted to have seen here); for I believe, since his leaving these parts, there are come to my hands a large Chartulary in folio of St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark, seven folios, being Receivers' Accounts of Mettyngham College, besides the Foundation Charter, and many others relating to that House, exclusive of a fine Chartulary of that College, which I believe he had seen, as well as Eye Register, and Flixton Foundation and other Charters. Abbey Deeds, Seals, &c. here are almost an innumerable number. I could write for ever, but must leave off.

"No doubt, Sir, but you have taken notice of Thetford Priory

Arms

Arms (*viz.* the Arms of Bigot the Founder) as mentioned in Mr. Blomefield's History, folio 448. And the Arms of the Canons there, in his quarto Edition of Thetford, in the Addenda. page 6. (being Earl Warren's coat). In a note of Mr. Le Neve's I find this: 'Fountains (Yorkshire) Abbey Arms. MS. Hare, vol. II. fo. 29. *Saphire, 3 Fers de Cheval Topaz.*' I have Mr. Le Neve's old *Notitia*, with his observations throughout it, which I presume, your Brother had the perusal of, in Mr. Le Neve's life-time."

"To Mr. Thomas Martin, at the Bell Inn in Holborn.

"DEAR SIR,' *Doctors Commons, July* 15, 1751.

"I am very sorry we had not the pleasure of seeing you last Friday at the Queen's Head, where Mr. Gale, Mr. Vertue, another Gentleman, and myself, spent a very agreeable Antiquarian evening. Mr. Vertue having since wrote to me, and acquainted me with your desire of meeting of us, whenever such another shall happen, I take the liberty of troubling you with this to acquaint you, that I will endeavour very soon to fix such another evening, with the same company, of which you shall have due notice. In the mean time I shall take it as a particular favour if you would do me the pleasure to call upon me at my house at Doctors' Commons, where you will be sure to find me, being always at home. I am, Sir, your most humble servant, A. DUCAREL."

"DEAR DOCTOR DUCAREL, *Pulgrave, July* 19, 1754.

"The reception of your last, gave extraordinary comfort to me, a solitary Member of that Society, for whose flourishing condition no one can have sincerer good wishes; and for the advancement whereof no one shall contribute more freely than I will, to the utmost of my abilities. Mr. Vertue's bad state of health is unwelcome news. He is a very useful Brother, and will be greatly wanted. I wish I could hear our worthy President was much bettered in his constitution, yet we who are hearty may go before them. Therefore let us be assiduous in promoting our laudable undertakings, considering, *debemur morti, nos, nostruque*, and that there is no working in the grave, &c.

"When I shall have the pleasure of making one amongst you is at present uncertain; but expect it will be before, or at longest at our Anniversary Meeting. I owe Dr. Rawlinson, Mr. Mores, Mr. Booth, Mr. Ames, and others of our Fraternity, Letters of thanks for favours received. Pray, as opportunity serves, be so good as to distribute my best respects for the present, and, as soon as may be, I 'll endeavour to be out of debt.

"I am glad to hear of Doncaster Cross, and Sandal Castle being published; and hope, 'ere long, to find our Head Members will propose, and encourage, some curiosities worthy themselves, and the intent and purport of our Charter. Pray are the Arms or Device yet fixed upon for our Seal? I think Stonehenge should be the principal thing expressed; and, if a Crest, the British Oak, &c; and if Supporters, a Pict and a Druid, &c.

"I am daily going over to the late Sir Andrew Fountaine's, and then shall be more able to answer that part of your Letter which

which relates to his curiosities. I believe Mr. Vertue has only the Canterbury Seal belonging to Sir Andrew's Executor; that of Bury St. Edmund's being my own. They are both as well worth engraving as any we have yet done.

"Dr. Schomberg, not long since, desired me to reccommend Dr. Bernard of Amsterdam to be an Honorary Member of our Society. I had thoughts then of being in London in December, and proposing him. I intreat, Sir, that you or Mr. Ames would inform me whether he is upon our List or not.

"My service, pray, to Mr. Mores, and tell him any thing directed for me by the Suffolk carrier from the Saracen's Head on Snow-hill, who sets out every Monday morning about eleven o'clock, will come very safe, and quite agreeably received, and the favour returned by the first opportunity. Good Doctor, excuse this tedious Epistle from your most obedient servant, to command, THO. MARTIN."

"MY GOOD DEAR DOCTOR, *Palgrave, Feb.* 16, 1757.

"Long have I counted of the pleasure of kissing your hand, but cannot yet bring my matters to bear for a London journey, though I will strive hard to be up on St. George's Day. I have many paragraphs to answer in your last Letters, but must omit some, being in much haste to give this to my very good Friend and neighbour, Mr. Thomas Gooch, who is coming to town; and should he happen to wait on you in person, be so good as to give him a sight of your Paintings, for he takes delight in viewing such curiosities, and has a young Lady to his daughter, who has a surprizing genius at the pencil, and is likely to turn out the wonder of her age.

"I have at last got all the Papers off the Parson's bog-house, but they are in such a mangled nasty condition, that it grieves me to see them. However, they shall all (with many others in Antiquity, Physic, &c. of the late Dr. Johnston's * Collections,) be brought or sent up in April, for the use of the worthy Mr. Frank †, to whom I beg a tender of my very humble service. I will leave no stone unturned to recover whatever I am able, let the expence and trouble be what it will.

"I am not unmindful of what you mentioned about Mr. Blomefield's Books and Papers, &c. and will reserve them for you; but the winter has been so very inclement, that I have scarce stirred from home near these three months; and the small pox has kept me a long while from Norwich.

"You have my hearty thanks for what you mention about the transcript of Domesday Book for Suffolk, in Mr. Warburton's hands. That Gentleman and I, many years ago, were very conversant; and, if I live to come to town, shall gladly wait upon him, and renew my acquaintance. I have a copy of the whole County of Suffolk in a paper folio containing 187 pages, but not so accurately written as I could wish. I will bring it up with me.

* Dr. Nathanael Johnston; see vol. V. p. 328.

† Richard Frank, Esq. F. S. A.; see vol. V. pp. 328. 698.

For

For Norfolk County I have a noble transcript on vellum, being a fac-simile copy, and almost as fair as the original. I wish heartily Mr. Webb, by his painful endeavours, may bring it about to have the whole published. Would our great and rich Members contribute proportionably, it might easily be accomplished. Could we manage to have it engraved, it would be the beauty, nay glory, of the Nation; and then every one might be at liberty to conjecture and comment as he pleased. I want to know how much a true exact copy of both the Domesdays would cost the transcribing.

"I am sorry for the loss of my much-esteemed Friend Mr. Booth. If I live to come up, I shall miss him very much. He lived near my lodgings, and pleasured me with any books I wanted whilst in town; and generally we travelled to some neighbouring village on the Saturday, and returned on Mondays, which was quite agreeable. I want to know how his books are to be disposed of. Our friend Mr. Gardiner has purchased Oliver's dyes, so hope to bring up your silver laminæ with me. Pray let me hear from you by the return of my friend, who stays in town (at Seagoe's Coffee-house in Holborn) about a fortnight; and if you happen of any duplicates of papers, and which you do not value, pray favour me with them; for, living quite out of the way of any literary correspondent, every trifle in the way of Antiquity is quite agreeable. I have this day wrote also to my Friend Mr. Ames, and sent general compliments. Pray inform me how the late Mr. Folkes's Coins go forward. Perhaps Dr. Gifford can let me have some spare Plates of Coins, &c. Pray my hearty humble service to him. I am willing to make any recompence, &c.

"Glad should I be to see you, or any of my good Friends, at Palgrave. Mr. Ames just looked upon me the other day, but could not stay, which vexed me. You was pleased to tell me, Sir, you would make some sufficient memorandums for me out of the Lambeth MSS. When suitable, I should be extremely thankful for any thing of that nature.—I cannot now lay my hand upon your note for the Yorkshire writings; but, if you will please to pay the seven guineas you have in hand from Mr. Frank to my Friend Mr. Gooch (if he calls on you), I hereby agree his receipt for the same shall be as valid as my own, and I will send or bring up the note very soon. I could write for ever; but must conclude, with acknowledging myself, dear Sir, your most obedient and obliged humble servant, THO. MARTIN."

"How often I wish myself with the Society, or at least with my more intimate acquaintance, Mr. Umfrevile, Mr. Locker, Mr. Blew, Dr. Gifford, &c. &c. &c. Pray distribute my heartiest compliments to them all when opportunity serves. *Vale.*

"I never yet laid my eyes upon Dr. Willis's History of Bucks. Pray is it completed, or does it come out in numbers? I would willingly purchase it, outright, or by subscription, could I see the Proposals. *Iterum valeto.*"

"MY WORTHY FRIEND, *Palgrave, May* 12, 1757.

"I could not contrive my affairs so, as to do myself the pleasure of attending the Society on St. George's-day; but my heart was amongst you and extremely glad am I to hear that we unite and flourish. My well-wishes for its prosperity increase with my years. Pray distribute my heartiest compliments amongst them. I hope the account you mention of Exeter Domesday will be published; but, oh! how I long, and wish, to hear that the Conqueror's Survey was ever likely to see the light in a proper manner! I have got all the papers of the late Dr. Johnston's from off the walls, whereon they were not only pasted, but even fixed to the plastering itself when it was fresh and moist. I have also retrieved several others of the Doctor's Books and Papers, relating to Antiquities, Physick, &c. which shall all be sent to you if I do not bring them myself very shortly; for I am in daily expectation of a call to town, and hope to kiss your hand before the month expires. Pray my hearty service to Mr. Frank. I have amongst my own Collections several deeds, &c. relating to the County of York (as I have for all other Counties); and will contrive a short schedule for Mr. Frank as soon as I can, in case he chooses copies of any of them. I return you many thanks for the paper of Wakefield Curiosities; for, at the great distance I live from the converse of curious gentlemen, every thing of that nature is very agreeable. Pray lay by for me any thing of that kind; and you will greatly oblige, &c. THO. MARTIN.

"Why won't you and some others of our Fraternity give a visit to these Northern parts, which are not quite destitute of some valuable remains? Glad should I be to see you at Palgrave, and I dare say my old trinkets would rejoice and sing. My friend Mr. Ames not long since just gave me a peep, and away. I hope, when the next Yarmouth Election brings him down, to have more of his company. Pray my best respects to Mr. Blew, and let him know I am almost daily using his old Lydgate; and, let me live or die, it shall be carefully restored."

"DEAR DOCTOR, *Bury St Edmund's, Nov.* 3, 1757.

"I can only tell you that on Saturday next you will receive a box of what other Papers, &c. I can come at of the late Dr. Johnston's. They are for our worthy Friend Mr. Frank; and you may or may not open them as you like. You shall soon either see or hear further from, good Doctor, in great haste, your most obedient servant, T. MARTIN."

"MY WORTHY FRIEND, *Palgrave, Dec.* 4, 1757.

"Believing now I shall not have the pleasure of kissing your hand till after the Holydays, you must pardon me for the trouble of this, to desire an information, how they proceed in our Society; what Prints are published, and what others are proposed, whether Mr. Folkes's Plates go forward, and when the last List was printed, &c. &c. If my subscription-money be wanted, pray be so good as to discharge it for me; and if there be any valuable Catalogues upon sale, I should take it as a favour to have them

sent

sent me down by the Suffolk Carrier, from the Saracen's Head, on Snow-hill, especially that of my late Friend Mr. Booth's *; or any other Pamphlets in the way of Antiquity, particularly your own Anglo-Gallic Coins. My numerous family and small income oblige me to be as frugal as possible; but wholly to abridge myself from buying some few books in the study I so much delight in, would be worse than imprisonment, or death itself. The last parcel of Papers which I sent up to our worthy Friend Mr Frank cost me no small pains, but much more vexation: for they were not pasted upon the wall the common way; if they had, by wetting, we might have taken them off without much damage; but the Parson had dabbed them on to the plaistering when it was moist, whereby they were mildewed, and almost rotted, &c. Oh shameful! — If Mr. Frank will allow me any thing for this last trouble, I shall be very thankful; and do hereby assure him, and you, that if hereafter any more shall come to my hands (and of such I do not despair, neither will I omit to make the strictest inquiry) he shall be heartily welcome to them, without fee or reward.

"I should be glad if the Canterbury Seal was done, that I might return it to Thomas Price, esq. who probably might oblige the Society with something more curious, from the late Sir Andrew Fountaine's valuable Collections. I am not unmindful, dear Sir, to procure you Bury Plan, the Suffolk Traveller, Oliver's Medals struck, and Blomefield's Books and Papers, which you desired, and will bring them after Christmas.—Be assured, good Doctor, I am much ashamed to be thus troublesome, but know not how to avoid it. I am ready and willing to pay all expences, and porterage, &c.; and did you but know how acceptable any trifles, even Tradesmen's Bills, are here in the Country, you would freely excuse me. I heartily wish success to the Society of Antiquaries, and beg a distribution of my heartiest services to all the Members, my humble duty first presented to our noble President. It is late on Sunday evening, and am fitter for bed than writing any more at present, than to subscribe myself, good Dr. Ducarel, your most obedient servant, THO. MARTIN.

P. S. Mr. Osborne always sends me down his Catalogues, so no notice need be taken about any from that quarter."

"WORTHY GOOD DOCTOR, *Palgrave, June* 9, 1760.

"I am very sorry my numerous Collections of Charters, &c. for the Counties of Surrey and Kent will not furnish me with any materials, in answer to your *postulata* relating to Warlingham, with the Chapel of Chelsham, and Goodneston. I find by the late Valor Beneficiorum, that the Priors of Bermundsey were formerly Patrons of the former; but that Goodneston is not certified in that work. Our late worthy friend Dr. Willis, however, in his 'Parochiale Anglicanum,' p. 2, says, 'Goodneston [Holy Cross] curacy, was formerly in the patronage of the Priory of Christ Church, Canterbury.' Upon this account one might hope

* Mr. John Booth, of Barnard's Inn, was elected F. S. A. 1746; died Jan. 10, 1763, æt. 63; and was buried in Islington Church-yard.

to trace something out in the Augmentation-office, under the title of those religious places before mentioned. Mr. Lewis, in his 'Dissertation upon Seals,' pp. 25, 26, has a small note of a piece of Antiquity in a window-case at Goodnestone; and if, in my researches, any thing should occur which would give light to your queries, you shall assuredly hear from me.

"The day after I waited upon you I had the great satisfaction of receiving the Plates of Coins from our reverend and industrious Secretary *, together with Mr. Webb's Dissertation upon the Antient Greek and Latin Inscription; and shall wait with patience till I receive Dr Pettingall's, together with your and Dr. Stukeley's Accounts of Dr. Willis and Roger Gale, Esq. My stay was so very short in town, that I must endeavour to come up once more, if it be only to pay my best respects to the worthy Members of our Society.

"It pleases me to hear our late honest Friend Mr. Ames's Books sold so well. I have a much larger and more curious Collection, and want to consult some friends, how to dispose of them in my life-time; for, although I have had four sons, not one of them takes any delight in Literature of any kind, which is hard. In hopes of soon kissing your hand, I forbear further troubling you; and am, with heartiest services to all friends in town, and sincere thanks for all favours, Sir, your most obedient servant in any thing to be commanded. THO. MARTIN.

"P. S. If the above Treatises should be published before I come up, be so good as to send them by the Suffolk Carrier, from the Saracen's Head on Snow Hill, who sets out every Monday morning about ten, and I will readily pay expence of porterage."

"WORTHY SIR, *Palgrave, April* 25, 1762.

"Upon the 15th instant I received yours with the greatest satisfaction, and endeavoured heartily to have made one at our Anniversary Feast yesterday, but could by no means accomplish that wished-for undertaking; neither can I pronounce when it will be likely for me to see London again, though I very much long to do it. The cares and afflictions of this life have for some time past borne hard upon me; and when I shall be able to surmount my difficulties God only knows; yet, thanks to Providence, amongst all my misfortunes, I enjoy the greatest blessings upon earth, viz. health of body and peace of mind. My eldest son has married very imprudently; that daughter (who has often been troublesome at Doctors Commons) now is, and for two years past has been, confined, through a high disorder in her senses, without any present symptoms of ever recovering. My second son (whom I had bound out to a Surgeon and Apothecary) enlisted for a common soldier. Others in my family, either afflicted with sickness, or not behaving with that dutifulness, as to be any comfort to me in my old age, &c. &c. And, to complete my calamities, Fortune has seemed for a long while past to frown upon me. Pardon me, my dear Friend, for troubling you with this ungrateful detail of my misfortunes; but, in short, they have

* The Rev. William Norris.

brought

brought me under a necessity of parting with my large and expensive Collection of Books, Deeds, Coins, and various other Curiosities, in my life-time. Nor do I repine at it, as I have no child who understands any thing about them. The great hardship is the present scarcity of money, and want of friends to advise and direct me in what method to dispose of them to the best advantage. Sometimes I am thinking of finding out some Nobleman or Gentleman who would purchase them all together; sometimes of offering the most choice of them to the British Museum; and at other times of exposing them to a public sale or auction in town. Dear Doctor, consult with our worthy President and such of the Society as you shall think proper, and favour me with their and your sentiments as to this weighty and difficult affair. I am very sensible that, in the first place, a proper Catalogue is to be drawn up of the most material articles in my Collections (for I apprehend it will be adviseable to vend the common and less curious Books, &c. in the Country, rather than be at the expence of carriage to London, especially as I am at about 25 miles distance from water-carriage)—and then to communicate it to some select friends for their opinion and advice.

"I have looked over your Proposal with pleasure, and shall gladly contribute such matters as may be found amongst my Collections, as soon as ever I can a little extricate myself from my present difficulties. Oh, that I was but near you! Pray let me know soon what our Society have been doing since I was amongst you, and whether it is likely for me to meet with any money (if I come to London) upon proper securities. I am glad to hear my dear Friend Mr. Blew is well. Pray distribute my best compliments to him, and such of my worthy acquaintance who shall inquire after me. Pray, dear Sir, excuse this tedious and grating epistle. I could write for ever; but must conclude, Sir, your most obedient humble servant to command, T. MARTIN.

"I should be glad to know if there be any Prints due to me, and when I know what they are, will send to the Secretary for them, and pay my dues to the Society, &c. The Suffolk Carrier lives now just by me. He sets out every Monday about 11 before noon, so that any parcels will come safe. I shall be glad of any Proposals, &c. nay even Tradesmen's Bills would be welcome to me who live at such a distance from matters of curiosity."

"WORTHY GOOD FRIEND, *Blithborough, May* 19, 1762.

"I am out upon a Tour of keeping Courts, and other business, which occasions my answering your two last kind Letters in some hurry, and void of that particularity I intended, had I been at home, and amongst my papers. In the first place I concur with you, and my much-esteemed Dr. Birch (to whom pray tender my heartiest respects) about the disposal of my Books and Manuscripts; and although I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Baker, yet, upon your recommendation, shall fix upon him as soon as Mr. Langford, or any other. My intention is to draw up a full Catalogue of them all, and then let him direct which he

thinks

thinks most proper to be sent to town (for I presume he has no thoughts of coming or sending any one to view them in Suffolk. And as to my Deeds, Charters, &c. they are already digested in several drawers, &c. according to their respective Counties. So the only thing, as to setting them forth, will be for me, as soon as convenience will permit, to draw up, and catalogue (by a short index) the heads of the chief of them, and to lump those of less esteem by tale or number. I presume it will be to no purpose to think of an auction till about Michaelmas Term. Neither can I prepare my intended Catalogues till the ensuing Long Vacation; though very probably I may take a trip to London before, or in Trinity Term, especially as the Phaëtonic conveyance of the Flying Machine passes daily to and from London to Norwich, through the pleasant little village of Palgrave, where I should be extremely glad to kiss the hands of dear Dr. Ducarel, or any others of my worthy friends from London: but, should I ever be indulged with that favour, must beg a little previous notice, lest I should be from home, &c.—And as to all other directions, &c. I entirely acquiesce in what you have proposed. What I chiefly want is, to extricate myself, if I can, from my present difficulties and misfortunes, for at present (although, blessed be God, I enjoy a perfect state of health,) my senses are somewhat stupid and confused. As near as I can remember, the last Prints I received were the lamps, bells, &c. the Canterbury seal, and chimney-piece; and this time two years, Mr. Secretary delivered me Mr. Folkes's Plates of Coins, but without any title, explanation, &c.; nor have I had a List of the Society (as I recollect) since 1759. So pray let me have what you can (when your leisure, or Mr. Secretary's, will admit. As to the particular affair of what relates to Canterbury Diocese, I have looked into my drawer of Kent, and find many curious Deeds, &c. both of Canterbury and Rochester Bishopricks (but the latter, I presume, are what you have no liking to.) I will, as soon as possible, draw up a list, and transmit to you, and will take care that no single thing shall be disposed of till his Grace of Canterbury has had the offer of them. I beg you would explain how far your Canterbury Diocese extends, and whether his Grace would see any printed books which relate to the Lives of any of his Predecessors (I mean old and scarce tracts); for I think some such I have; and probably some papers of Peculiars, extending into Suffolk and other Counties, exclusive of Kent. Pray excuse this epistle written in a hurry; but I thought it better to send it thus than not at all: probably I may trouble you again before the first of June, and am, dear Doctor, &c. &c. THO. MARTIN.

"P. S. The place I write from is recorded in history to have been honoured with the burial of Anna, King of the East Angles. I am in view of a fine Parochial Church, and the ruins of an Abbey. The once famous City of Dunwich (now in the bowels of the sea) except one Church and a few houses, ruins, &c. is just by me; but I have not time to re-visit it, which I could gladly do. I heartily

I heartily wish you and several of our Antiquarian Brethren with me; and if ever any of you should visit these parts, I would gladly conduct you to the most remarkable objects. Adieu."

"*Palgrave, March* 19, 1765, (being my birth day.) I was born 8th March,

"My worthy Friend, 1696-7, old style, so am now 67 years of age.

"I am favoured with yours of the 14th instant, and believe I shall be able to complete those numbers of Blomefield's History which are wanted for the Archbishop's Library. I am about collating the others, which Sir Joseph Ayloffe and you mentioned to me; and will take the earliest opportunity of having them conveyed to you at Doctors Commons.

"Agreeable to your request, I have examined the late Mr. Le Neve's Catalogue (printed in 1730-1) and find these Chartularies, Registers, &c. among the Manuscripts, *viz.* in pag. 83.

	£.	s.	d.
No. 138. Chartularium Abbatiæ Waltham in com. Essex, written on vellum, very fair	7	8	0
139. Liber Abbatiæ de Hida, juxta Winton, on paper	0	11	6
140. Pars Registri Abbatiæ Wardon, in com. Bedfordiæ ordinis Cisterciensis, upon vellum	1	10	0
141. Registrum Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Lichfield, upon vellum	3	13	6
142. Registrum Abbat. Lichf. Dioc.	2	6	0
143. Register of the Church of St. Buttolph's Aldgate, London, annis 1596 and 1597, a very fair hand, 144. Another Register belonging to that parish, in which are Memorandums of divers Wills and Legacies bequeathed to that parish, bought by Dr. Rawlinson at	1	5	0.

"All the rest (except No. 139, to whom sold I cannot say) were purchased by James West, esq.; but whether for himself, or Lord Oxford, I cannot tell; but rather think for the latter, because in the printed Catalogues of that Lord's MSS. No. 391. I find, "Registrum Abb. Waltham, bought at Mr. Norroy's sale;" and probably, upon search, the others may be found there also.

"I am contriving to be in town upon St. George's-day, and hope to bring up a Catalogue of my own Manuscripts with me, and, if possible, of my Deeds also. I shall be extremely glad to kiss Mr. Morant's hand, having never yet had the pleasure of seeing him."

"Good Dr. Ducarel, *April* 17, 1765.

"Having by some means or other mislaid the foregoing part of this Epistle, I now again re-assume my pen, to inform you, that I cannot possibly do myself the pleasure of attending my worthy Friends of the Society upon St. George's-day, as I intended, having particular business to transact upon the 29th instant; but hope to be in town upon (or about) the 4th of May.

"By the Saturday's Carrier, I expect you will receive safe, four sets of Blomefield's Norfolk in folio, four of Thetford, and three of Cambridge. His widow and her brother, a Clergyman, have assured me they are all perfect copies, and are packed up as such

by

by them in grey paper ready for carriage. You may give one set to your binder, and he will soon see if they be perfect or not. As to the third volume, it ends at page 678; so that is imperfect in course, that Author not living to print any further numbers, on which account I think you had better only half bind it; for probably Mr. Parkin or myself may, some time or other, complete it. As to complete the Archbishop's numbers, I cannot yet do it, but will at my return. The Books are six long miles from me, in very dirty roads; and I have had no little trouble in getting what I have. But more when we meet. I shall treat with some Bookseller, when I come to town, about purchasing the whole. I find Messrs. Whiston and White, in their last Catalogue, p. 25, have priced them at 3*l.* 10*s.*; but yours will come much cheaper; and if you have any other friends who want sets, I will endeavour to procure them at an easy rate.

"As for my own Collections for the County of Suffolk, they are so numerous, that even a Catalogue of them will amount to a considerable bulk, especially if my Deeds and Charters be included. Sir Joseph and I must have further talk about them when I come up. So long as I am living, no one can proceed in the Antiquities of that part with such vigour and pleasure as myself. I want some sinecure of a reasonable stipend; and would willingly resign all business, and stick wholly to that single work, and take care at my decease that Sir Joseph might have my complete apparatus. Sir Joseph must come hither the next Vacation; for seeing will be believing. My hearty respects to Sir Joseph and Mr. Astle. Could I but once get rid of my unlucky affairs in Chancery, I would set about digesting the History of Suffolk, tooth and nail.

"I am heartily sorry for the loss of our great Friend and Antiquary, Dr. Stukeley; and vexed at my heart, that, through hurry, I omitted waiting upon him when in town. It pleased God to prolong his life to a good old age. I want his 'Itinerarium Curiosum' much; but cannot afford to pay the great price it bears. I must have the Harleian Catalogues too (as I live at such a distance from the Museum), and will truck for books of equal value; for cash I cannot spare, as my family is so numerous. I heartily ask Sir Joseph's and your pardons for neglecting to answer your Letter sooner, but beg you would impute it to my treacherous memory. If any of your Gentlemen of the Society will undertake to write a panegyrick in memory of our late deceased friend Dr. Stukeley, you may meet with some hints relating to him, in my friend the Rev. Mr. Masters's 'History of Bene't College, Cambridge.' Upon the Doctor's death, I have the honour of being the oldest Member of the Society of Antiquaries. I was introduced 25 Nov. 1719, by Peter Le Neve, esq. Norroy King of Arms, and balloted into the Society Feb. 17 following, *viz.* 1719-20, the same day with my much-esteemed friend Martin Folkes, esq. deceased. We are all mortal; and no wonder,

"'Miramur perilisse homines, monumenta fatiscunt,' &c.

"May

"May health, wealth, and chearfulness, attend all my good and much-esteemed Friends at the ensuing Festival of St. George, and as long after as life shall be desirable. I am, dear Doctor Ducarel, your obliged THO. MARTIN.

"P. S. I beg my humble duty may be presented to our Right Reverend President*. He is a great honour to our Society. Edward Capel, esq. was so kind as to visit my poor House; and pleased me much, to hear what a worthy, learned, candid, good man the Bishop was, and how dearly he loved Antiquities. I hope, when I next have the pleasure of attending the Society, not only to crave his Lordship's blessing, but some share in his acquaintance, as a most obedient member and humble servant.

"I shall venture to put this under Sir Joseph's frank, and unsealed, which will save me writing the same thing twice over.

"The parcels you will receive by our Carrier will be four sets of Blomefield's Norfolk, in sheets, in folio; four of Thetford, and three of Cambridge, in quarto, stitched in blue packing, all trust up well in grey paper.

"If any defects appear in the books pray let me know it, by a line; otherwise no further notice need be taken till I come up.

"Pray keep my packing sack or cloth safe: it may do again for the same purpose. Pray excuse hurry."

"To honest TOM MARTIN, of Palgrave, by Diss.

Doctors Commons, July 6, 1765.

"This comes with the compliments of Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Mr. Tyndal, Mr. Astle, and Dr. Ducarel, to Mr. Martin, to enquire how he does, and to give him notice of the imperfections in the four copies of Blomefield's History of Norfolk. Mr. Martin is desired to supply those deficiencies, and to send them to Dr. Ducarel's House in Doctors Commons.

"Dr. Ducarel desires Mr. Martin would, by Letter, inform him, "to whom the Collections made by Dr. Parsons for the Ecclesiastical History of the Diocese of Gloucester, which belonged to Peter Le Neve, were sold;" having promised an answer on that head to Dr. Warburton, the present Bishop of Gloucester, and hopes shortly to hear by Letter from Mr. Martin."

"MY WORTHY FRIEND, *Palgrave, July* 10, 1765.

"It was with much regret I left town without having the pleasure once of Sir. Joseph Ayloffe's good company, or Mr. Astle's, and without an opportunity of even wishing Dr. Ducarel good-bye. My best compliments and sincerest good wishes herewith attend you all; by no means forgetting the jovial Mr. Tyndall, whom I equally congratulate, and heartily long once to see you all at Palgrave. I was obliged to leave London in some hurry, but then had a full intention of being up again on the 14th of last month, when a considerable estate in this neighbourhood was to have been put up to sale at Master Peachell's Chambers: but my Agent writing me word there was some defect in the Particular, the bidding was put off till next Term, when

* Dr. Charles Lyttelton, Bishop of Exeter.

I hope

I hope to have the pleasure of paying my personal *devoirs* at the Society, and of waiting upon all my esteemed Friends in the great Metropolis. I tried at several Booksellers, when in town, if I could dispose of the remaining copies of Blomefield's History of Norfolk, but to no effect, they being a set of monopolizing gentlemen, not to say any worse of them. There are 50 copies, or thereabouts, of the first and second volumes in hand, which were delivered to subscribers in twelve-penny numbers; and about 200, I presume, of the imperfect volume, which were also sold to subscribers in like manner (the numbers amounting to about 22 or 23, all which Mrs. Blomefield has condescended to sell at the low price of 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; also the 'Collectanea Cantabrigiensia, in quarto, (which her husband sold at 5*s.*) for 3*s.*; and his quarto History of Thetford at 5*s.* which her husband sold at 7*s.* 6*d.* (all unbound.) Of the 'Collectanea' there may be about 50 or 60 left, but of the Thetford quarto a very few. If our friend Mr. Crooke could put us in any way how to dispose of these remaining copies to the widow's advantage, I should think myself much obliged, and will satisfy him for his trouble and advice in any reasonable manner. I was thinking, if he could be allowed a spare part of an outward room at the Museum, it might be worth his while to be the purchaser. But as to that as he pleases. However, I should be glad to hear his opinion, as soon as conveniently he can spare time to favour me with an answer, and if he could spare time to see our Norfolk and Suffolk curiosities this Vacation, he should be heartily welcome to a bed and kind reception at Palgrave, and then might see the copies, and be better able to judge of their value. The Norwich and Yarmouth coaches both come through this village. I should be very glad of a line, to hear the sheets are come to your hands, because I send this Letter inclosed in them. I am, dear Doctor, your most obedient servant at command, THO. MARTIN.

"MY GOOD FRIEND, *Doctors Commons, Aug.* 24, 1765.

"I wrote to you some time since a long and a friendly Letter, of which you have not thought proper to take the least notice.—As I have always been ready to do you any service in my power, of which you have always seemed sensible, I cannot help acquainting you that I take your silence much amiss. The question I asked you was this—'Who was it bought, at Peter Le Neve's auction, Dr. Parsons's Ecclesiastical Collections for the History of the Diocese of Gloucester * ?'—Pray send me an answer to that question as soon as you can; and you will oblige, Sir, your humble servant, AND. COLTEE DUCAREL."

"GOOD DOCTOR, *Palgrave, Aug.* 26, 1765.

"Pray bridle your passion; it may possibly be of dangerous consequence to your health. *Irasci crede profanum*, is one of the first rules laid down in the good old book called, 'Regimen Sanitatis Salernitanum,' inscribed to one of our antient Kings of England.—But to the matter in hand.

"In

"In perusing the late Mr. Le Neve's Catalogue of MSS. p. 99. No. 335. I find, 'Gloucestershire described, and Epitaphs in Churches, &c. collected by Chancellor Parsons; a Parochial Visitation.' It sold for 3*l.* 16*s.* but to whom I cannot say, unless it was to Dr. Rawlinson, for his name is put down either to that or the following number, but to which I cannot tell. Old Mr. Wilcox in the Strand was our Auctioneer. If his son has his marked book by him, that may probably give a better light. I had one Burrough, a Check to the Auctioneer, whose book Mr. West had many years since from me; and I presume it is not easily to be found in his superabundant Collections; and, if it should, I question whether the Auctioneer, or my Check, took any further notice than to mark down the prices. The other remarks were what I took pleasure in, to set down to whom any book of value was sold. So as to this point I can go no further.

"Pray recommend me kindly to all my worthy acquaintance; and if Sir Joseph Ayloffe has any thoughts of visiting Suffolk this Vacation, I should be glad of some previous notice, that I might not be out of the way, &c.; and would willingly meet him on the road, if I could tell his rout. Or, if your Worship should pay your respects to Mr. Morant at Colchester, I would endeavour to wait upon my good Lord Maynard and his Reverence in the same journey, if my business will admit of it.

"I purposed being in town about six or seven weeks ago, upon the sale of an estate in these parts before a Master in Chancery, in which I have some considerable concern; but find there was some flaw in the Particular, &c. I am now in daily expectation of hearing it will soon be put up again, and then I hope to have the pleasure of kissing your hand, &c. Mr. Crook, I find, is gone down to Hereford, so shall say nothing about him or Blomefield's Books till I come up, unless you or he can help us off with some more setts, which will be of great service to the poor widow. I am, worthy Sir, your most obedient servant in haste, T. MARTIN."

"SIR, *St. John's, near Bungay*, Nov. 7,* 1765.

"I had the favour of yours about some Papers relating to Gellham Hall, in the town of Waxham, in Norfolk.

"I do remember going with you to the Bishop of Norwich (then Dr. Hayter), and exhibiting upon the table some detached pieces of paper about Waxham and Gellham; but they did not appear to be of any consequence in the affair the Bishop wanted information. What became of them I know not. After a short conference with the Bishop and his Secretary, Mr. Diches, you went into the garden with the Bishop, and staid there till dinner. I was not there with you. When you came back, you expressed to me great satisfaction in his Lordship's behaviour, which is all I can say about the affair. I am, Sir, &c. RICHARD CHASE†."

* Indorsed by Mr. Martin, "The Rev. Mr. Richard Chase's Letter concerning the Papers I lent to the late Bishop of Norwich (Dr. Hayter) about Gellham Hall, in Yaxham."

† Of Bene't College, Cambridge, B. A. 1736; M. A. 1740.

To

To Mr. THOMAS MARTIN, Palgrave, near Diss.

"SIR, *July* 6, 1767.

"Among Mr. Le Neve's Manuscripts sold by Mr. Wilcox, in the year 1731, were the following: Catal. p. 86. No. 212. 'Extract. Placitorum Parliamenti toto temp. Ed. I.'—P. 85. No. 206. 'Placita Parliamentaria Tempore Regis Ed. I. ad Annum 35 Regni sui; extracted from the Records of the Talley Court.'

"His Majesty, at the request of both Houses of Parliament, having directed the Rolls of Parliament during the reign of Edward the First, among others, to be printed; and as the above Manuscripts are thought to be useful for that purpose; I am directed to desire that you, who are one of Mr. Le Neve's Executors, will be so good to search among your Papers, and inform me who were the purchasers of those Manuscripts, to whom application will then be made for a perusal of them. If you have a marked Catalogue of the Sale, which I hope you have, in your custody, you will be able to give me this information, which will be of public service, and very much oblige all lovers of Antiquity, particularly, Sir, your very humble obedient servant,

PHILIP CARTERET WEBB.

"I shall be much obliged to you for your answer with all convenient speed, directed to me in Great Queen-street, near Lincoln's Inn Fields, London."

"To JOHN IVES, Esq: Yarmouth.

"DEAR SIR, *Palgrave, July* 17, 1770.

"It vexes me much that I did not sooner answer your first Letter with the two guineas inclosed, &c.; and when yesterday I received the other parcel, with my Lothingland Collections and Impressions of four Seals, I could not rest till I sent you this hurrying epistle, to shew you how much I am obliged to you for all favours, and what a value I have for your commendable undertaking to promote British Antiquities, and to assure you that to my poor assistance you shall be ever extremely welcome with the greatest cheerfulness. Ever since you was here I have been engaged in a particular business of consequence, which requires my own hand, and not that of an amanuensis: but I hope, when the Assizes are over, to get a little respite; and if you and my good friend Mrs. Barber will not oblige me with a visit, I will do myself the pleasure of paying my respects at Yarmouth; and herewith you will receive Mr. Blomefield's Book of Collections for Lothingland (which, you will observe, are chiefly transcribed from those I sent you); and at the return of it you shall have my copy of Domesday for Suffolk, and any thing else in my power.

"I should be very glad to have Mr. Swinden's Account of Yarmouth, as far as published; being desirous, before I leave the world, of seeing every thing of that kind which I can, for, in my decline of life, I may not probably live to see it finished.

"Exeter Window I have not received; am desirous of seeing it. As soon as leisure will admit, I will be looking up all I can relating to your intended History. Wishing you and my old friend

Mrs.

Mrs. Barber all imaginable health and happiness; I must conclude abruptly, contrary to my inclination, for I could fill sheets upon the subject in hand: with my sincere assurances that I am entirely devoted to you both and all lovers of venerable Antiquity; that you may both go on and prosper is my sincere wish; and with great sincerity I beg leave to subscribe myself hers and your most obedient servant, THO. MARTIN.

"I am sorry the art of taking seals in block tin is at present lost. Desire Mrs. Barber to excuse my not writing to her, and both of you my imperfections, for I do not recollect I ever wrote such a scrawl in my life, but you will be so good as to take the will for the deed. Pray let us see you both soon. My girls join in best compliments to Mrs. Barber and your Worship. *Vale, vale.* Pray do not *Esquire* me any more, I am not one of that sort."

"MY GOOD FRIEND, *Palgrave, Sept* 8; 1770.

"This waits on you to acknowledge the favour of yours received yesterday, and also to beg pardon for not answering your last sooner, nor sending Domesday, &c. nor paying my respects to Mrs. Barber and you as I intended, but much more of seeing my very agreeable and respected acquaintance Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Ives at Palgrave. But to the business in hand. I hope, by the return of Salter's coach next Thursday, to send you Domesday Book and such other papers relating to your present undertaking as have come to my hands since we were last together; and when any others occur, you may assuredly command a sight of them, no one in life taking a greater pleasure than myself in communicating things of this nature, especially to those who are likely to make so proper and public a use of them as Mr. Ives.

"Thus far I proceeded, but by some unforeseen accident could not then proceed in my design. I have again (6 Oct.) taken pen in hand, and hope what I send will come safe. A thousand things more I want to impart; but, fearing the coach should slip by before I am aware, I must conclude with my sincerest respects, and thanks, &c. Sir, your most obedient, &c. THO. MARTIN."

"HONEST FRIEND MARTIN, *St. John's, Dec.* 16, 1770.

"The number of Guthrie's History, in which is the account of the Duke of Norfolk's Funeral, accompanies this by the Yarmouth stage. I hope you will receive it very safe and clean; return it at your leisure. I hear you intend to dispose of some of your books. I am willing to be a purchaser. If you do not chuse to sell any of them at present, I am very ready to wait upon you, and assist you in methodising your Library, and preparing your Catalogue for the inspection of your friends. I am, &c. RICHARD CHASE."

The

The Rev. THOMAS MORRES, D. D.

was educated at Jesus College, Oxford; M. A. there 1735; afterward Fellow of Hertford College; B. D. June 28, 1751; and D. D. on the fifth of July following; about which time he was appointed Chaplain to the Princess Dowager of Wales. He was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster in 1752, to the Vicarage of Hinckley in Leicestershire, where he resided very constantly*,

* In the "History of Hinckley," Dr. Morres is thus described: "He was blessed with a liberal and manly disposition. He recommended, encouraged, and promoted peace, harmony, and good neighbourhood; and was an encourager of industry and frugality. He was naturally studious himself, and fond of promoting the same inclination in others. He was well acquainted with the learned languages and arts and sciences, to which he had most happily and successfully applied himself: for his diligence was great and indefatigable, and his memory very tenacious. Though he had a general knowledge of Literature, yet he was more particularly intimate with the Greek learning, and studiously examined both the ancient and modern systems of Philosophy: there was something in his very countenance expressive of the extent and keenness of his understanding. He had a critical knowledge of the classic authors; and in his compositions joined their ease and elegance with the more sublime parts of knowledge which appear in the sacred writings, to the study of which he more particularly applied himself; for he steadily attended the sacred duties of his calling. His public discourses were grave, clear, and elegant; on well-chosen subjects, and delivered in a manner peculiar to himself, which secured the attention of his hearers; his subtilty in distinguishing in difficult points was very extraordinary; and his judgment in making right decisions extremely sharp and accurate, and delivered with so much judgment and propriety of language, that they were fit for the most learned audience, and yet so intelligible as to be proper for the meanest capacity. With regard to his character as a Minister, he was faithful, pious, and truly worthy the name of a Christian. In private conversation, he was free from that reserve and austerity observable in studious and contemplative men, after the mind has been long intent on grave and important subjects, deep researches, or abstruse speculations; so that what rendered him still more to be admired was, he was extremely pleasant and agreeable in private conversation. It is a very false idea that piety arises from a gloomy temper; a chearful mind naturally produces good-will towards men, and gratitude to God; it inclines

and was greatly respected, for his learning, his uniform good conduct, and his remarkable pleasantry in conversation *; but, making an occasional visit to London in 1761, was suddenly snatched from life, March 16, 1761, at the age of 47; and was buried, near the font, in the South aile of Hinckley-church; where, in the chancel, a handsome tablet of white

inclines us to receive pleasure from all the objects which surround us, and to dwell upon what is most beautiful and most excellent; whence we are led to the contemplation of the Divine Being, who is the source of all perfection. In short, in him the Graces and the Sciences were happily blended and united; so that in whatever point of view we see him, whether as the grave Divine, the Scholar, or the Gentleman, or collectively united in one striking point, we behold an object worthy our most serious attention and imitation."—My very learned Friend Dr. Parr, in a Letter recently written, says, "I visited Hinckley in 1759, and I saw a good deal of Dr. Morres. We met first in the Church-yard; and I remember that, with great vivacity, he stated to me the difficulties of which Critics justly complain in the first stanza of Horace's First Ode. He often talked to me about the Books which I read at school, and so far as I, being a boy, could judge, I thought well of him; as a Classical Scholar. His manners were highly polished, and his conversation was animating. To me he appeared like a man of disappointed ambition, and I suspected that he felt himself at Hinckley banished from literary Society."

* The Rev. George Ashby observed to me, "I never was in company with Dr. Morres but once; and that was at the house of an artless, half-witted, good-natured man; who happening to say something about tulips or auriculas, the Doctor took up the discourse, and ran away with it to all our astonishments. Our host was so surprised, that he cried out, 'Good God! what a fine collection you must have, to speak so feelingly!' —I a collection? I never grew a cabbage in my life!"

One specimen of his Poetry shall be given, from an Epitaph on the Family of Mr. Hurst, one of his parishioners:

"Thrown from life's battlements, behold
How low in earth together lie
Captives of Death, both young and old,
Sad ruins of mortality.
Yet know, vain Conqueror! that the hour
Comes on apace, when these shall rise
Triumphant o'er thy dreaded power,
And claim their mansions in the skies:
Whilst Thou, the King of Terrors late,
Thy sad captivity shall mourn,
Sad without hope: Thy pomp and state,
Once flown, shall never know return."

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marble is thus inscribed by Dr. William Freind, Dean of Canterbury:

"H. S. E.
Thomas Morres, D. D.
Olim Collegii Hertfordiensis apud Oxonienses Socius,
Serenissimæ Augustæ Principissæ Walliæ Dotariæ
è Sacris Domesticis;
hujus Parochiæ cum Rectoriâ de Stoke conjunctæ Vicarius.
Ne quid amplius pro meritis attigerit
(si quid apud mortales meritis debetur)
morte inopinâ præreptus est.
Erat in illo ingenium liberale & prorsus virile,
ad studia aptissimum
vel sua prosequenda vel aliorum promovenda.
Erat, qui & in vultu quodammodo spirare visus est,
mirus animi vigor atque acies;
in secernenda distinguendo subtilitas penè singularis;
in meliora quæque seligendo judicium acre & subactum;
diligentia accurata & indefessa; memoria tenax.
Omnes itaque Doctrinæ fontes, præsertim Græcos, avidè hausit,
Philosophiæ veteris & novæ studiosus indagator.
Autorum etiam, qui Classici habentur,
ita gratiam illam & raram elegantiam
sacris, queis se dedidit, immiscuit literis,
ut mirandus idem se præstaret,
in colloquiis jucundissimum;
in concionibus gravem, lucidum, disertum;
Pastorem denique fidelem, pium, ac vere Christianum.
Decessit Mart. 16, 1761, natus annos 47,
magnum sui desiderium relinquens amicis, quos habuit plurimos,
uxorique præcipuè Annæ Morres, quæ mœrens hoc posuit M. S."

Another elegant mural tablet is thus inscribed:

"In a vault near the font in this church,
by the remains of her late husband,
are deposited those of Anne Morres,
widow of the Reverend Thomas Morres, D. D.
After his death she spent the residue of her life,
as to the practice of every Christian duty,
so especially to a most faithful and tender attention
to the welfare of her children;
who, in gratitude and reverence for so excellent a parent,
whose example is worthy of imitation,
have erected this monument to her memory.
She died the XI day of December,
in the year of our Lord MDCCLXXXV,
and in the LXIV of her age."

By Anne his wife, he had one son, Robert Morres*, baptized June 2, 1757; and one daughter, Elizabeth, baptized Feb. 13, 1756.

* Of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, M. A. 1780.

The

The Rev. THOMAS PYLE*,

son of the Rev. John Pyle†, Rector of Stodey in Norfolk, was born there in 1674: and is said by Mr. Masters to have been educated at Caius College, Cambridge; but his name does not occur in the printed List of Graduates. About 1698 he was examined for ordination at Norwich, by the truly conscientious Mr. William Whiston (at that time Chaplain to Bishop Moore); who has stated, in the interesting Memoirs of his own Life, that "Dr. Sydall and Mr. Pyle were the best scholars among the many candidates whom it was his office to examine." It is probable that he was ordained on the title of one of the Curacies of St. Margaret's parish in King's Lynn; as he married, in 1701, Mrs. Mary Rolfe, of an affluent and respectable family in that town, and in the same year was appointed by the Corporation to be Minister or Preacher of St. Nicholas' Chapel.

Between the years 1706 and 1718 he published six single Sermons‡; vindicating and enforcing the principles of the succession of the Brunswick Family to the Throne. He distinguished himself also by engaging in the Bangorian controversy§, so very

* This article is compiled from various sources; particularly from "The History of Lynn, by William Richards, M. A. 1812."

† Richard Pyle, a native of Norfolk, was entered at Bene't College, Cambridge, 1617; M. A. 1625.—Thomas Pyle, of New College, Oxford, was M. A. 1692.—Another Richard Pyle was of the same College, Oxford; M. A. 1709;—as was Francis Pyle; M. A. 1716.

‡ 1. "The great Charge and Difficulties of Supreme Government, with the Duties of Christian Subjects to make it prosperous and easy;" preached on the Anniversary of the Queen's Coronation, 1706; 2. "National Union, a National Blessing," on May-day, 1707; 3. "The heinous Sin and Danger of prevaricating with God and the Government, 1716;" 4. "The Wisdom of Government in distributing Punishment or Mercy to State Criminals, 1716;" 5. "The Protestant Rule of judging of the Way to Salvation, 1717;" 6. "The Scriptures the only Test of Truth, 1718."

§ "A Vindication of the Bishop of Bangor, in Answer to the Exceptions of Mr. Law, 1718," 8vo; and "A Second Vindication of the Bishop of Bangor, 1718," 8vo.

much to the satisfaction of Bishop Hoadly, that he obtained from that Prelate a Prebend of Salisbury, and a Residentiaryship in that Cathedral.

Mr. Pyle afterwards published his "Paraphrase on the Acts, and all the Epistles," in the manner of Dr. Clarke; a Work containing in a plain manner, and within a small compass, the substance of what had been written by preceding Commentators. The same may be said of his "Paraphrase on the Revelation of St. John," and on the "Historical Books of the Old Testament."

From the terms of particular friendship on which Mr. Pyle was known to live with Bp. Hoadly, we may be certain that there subsisted between them a frequent correspondence; and the two Letters‡ transcribed below are preserved by Mr. Richards.

‡ "My Lord, *Feb...*, 1752.

"You may remember that when, by your kind aid, the affair of Milksham* was concluded in my Son's favour, I presented my humble (and said it should be my last) petition to you, begging of you to be pleased to bestow on him a living that might consist with Milksham, and that you were so good as to promise to give him any living you had not then engaged to dispose of otherways.—An incident has lately arisen, of such a nature, as, I am sure, will excuse my repeating the above-named request to your Lordship, with the utmost earnestness.—My Lord, Mrs. Bullock, the Dean of Norwich's† wife, with her husband's good liking, and out of the esteem she has long had for me and mine, and especially for my son Philip, has been pleased to propose him as a husband for her niece, the only child of Mr. Arrowsmith. Such a proposal from one who can and will make a considerable addition to the very good fortune that the young lady's father can give her, is a great proof of her esteem for my son, who has been much with her from his childhood! And what she requires on my part is that I use my interest in your Lordship, and mention her as joining with me to beg of you to confer a handsome living on my Son. This will crown all the instances of your beneficence towards me.—I want words to express the joy with which a happy success in this affair would carry me through the small remainder of my life, and make me yield it up to its bounteous Author; or to describe the tearing anxiety that would accompany a disappointment from your refusing what I humbly ask.—Wherefore I beg of your Lordship to make me feel the beginning of that

* A Rectory in Wilts, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Sarum.

† Thomas Bullock, D. D. Dean of Norwich 1739. He died in 1760.

satis-

His writings are characterized by a perspicuity and manly sense, rather than by any elevation of style, or by a graceful negligence; and yet, in the delivery of his Sermons, so impressive was his elocution,

satisfaction I have already in view, by such a reply to this petition as may be pleasing to the excellent friends I am herein concerned with, and so highly obliged to, and to the heart of an old servant who has loved you all his life, and served you as well as he could (would to God it had been better), and will love you till death, and beyond it. I am, my Lord, &c. T. PYLE."

"DEAR SIR, *Feb. 6, 1752.*

"You cannot rejoice more sincerely at any good that falls on any part of your family than I do; though you may feel it more paternally. In answer to what you propose, I first say that I was 75 years old on the 14th of last November. What may happen God only knows. But, if it should be both physically and morally in my power to serve your Son, you may depend upon it, without the force of the strong expression you make use of; for my own inclination will in such case do it. And the regard I have for the Dean of Norwich (and his lady, though unknown, only by report) and for Mr. Arrowsmith, to whose faithful services and exemplary behaviour I was long ago a witness at Stretham, will not at all abate, but increase the inclination.

"I cannot suppose that by what you say you can mean such a living as would make void Milksham, which your son told me was worth 250*l. per annum*, for that would be to reject entirely a valuable living very hardly obtained — but one that would be an handsome addition to his income. And this must be one within the canonical distance. Nor do I suppose that the Chapter of Salisbury will ever enter into measures for an exchange of Milksham, &c. I wish you would tell me freely what you understand by an handsome living, assuring you of my sincere disposition to do any thing in my power agreeable to your own wishes. I have, without doubt, several good livings in my patronage, but you must remember that when you first mentioned your request for your son Philip, I told you of engagements; and I now tell you that, since that, I have not had one vacancy, as far as I can recollect, of a living in Wilts, of about 130*l. per annum*.

"I think myself obliged to speak plainly, that nothing may be expected from me that I cannot pretend to perform. I have, and have had for some years, two absolute engagements upon me for two of my best livings, or such of a secondary sort as will be accepted of till better fall. And I am very sure, you are not the man that would say a single word to me towards the immorality of falsehood or breach of promise; and I have the very same opinion of the goodness of heart of those worthy persons who have entered into this affair with you. As to actual vacancies, it is our duty not to wish for any by death; and they are

that, both in the Metropolis * and in the Country, he was one of the most admired Preachers of his time; and his name is still held in veneration by the few who recollect him in the pulpit. His sole aim was to amend or improve his auditors. For this purpose, he addressed himself, not to their passions, but to their understandings and consciences. He judiciously preferred a plainness, united with a force of expression, to all affectation of elegance or rhetorical sublimity; and he spoke his discourses with so just and animated a tone of voice, as never failed to gain universal attention.

What Mr. Pyle esteemed one principal advantage and happiness of his life was, that he lived not only in friendship, but in familiar correspondence, with several of the greatest and best men in the Church of England; such as Bp. Hoadly, Dr. Samuel Clarke, Dr. Sykes, Dr. Herring (afterwards Archbishop), and Mr. John Jackson of Leicester; and equally so with many eminent Dissenting Ministers, particularly Dr. Samuel Chandler, and Mr. John Ras-

very uncertain, and improbable to happen during the remainder of my life, though my health is surprizingly better than it was in my younger days. With all these considerations of my age, and the precarious condition of all human affairs, if you will take my word, you will find me, if alive, as sincere a Friend, as you yourself can wish to find your affectionate, &c. B. W.

"I find by the direction of one of your Correspondents, whose hand and head I guess at, how great a man a Canon of Salisbury must be, that his titles must follow him into all countries. The other, whose hand and head I pretty well know, has more sense than to adorn the outside of his Letters in that manner.—I remember a story of a Clergyman of great form in Surrey, who directed a post letter to Abp. Sancroft—"*To his Grace, my Lord, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan*"—which Letter a man famous for imitating hands happened to see brought to the post-office at Epsom, and, finding a little room left after the word *Metropolitan*, added the words *to boot*, which caused great wrath in old Sancroft, and a thorough reprimand to the poor man next time he appeared at Lambeth, who could not distinguish the addition from his own hand. B. W."

* Mr. Richards has preserved a Poem on his "Sermon preached at Lincoln's Inn, May 4, 1735, on Gen. iii. 19." (vol. II. p. 1014.)

trick

trick of Lynn. As Bp. Hoadly declared to the world, that he wished to be distinguished after death by no higher title than "The Friend of Dr. Clarke," we may surely ascribe it as no small honour to the late Mr. Pyle, that he was the friend of both those eminent men. With such talents, and with such connexions, it cannot easily be accounted for, that Mr. Pyle should remain during so long a life in a situation of comparative obscurity. Sir Robert Walpole was the Member for Lynn; and both the political and religious opinions of Mr. Pyle were calculated to recommend him to Queen Caroline, who then impartially dispensed the Dignities of the Church*. Perhaps the spirit of the man was not thought sufficiently accommodating for an introduction to a Court; or, from some deficiency of external polish, he might be deemed not producible. A passage in Abp. Herring's Correspondence with Mr. Duncombe seems to be decisive on this point: "Tom Pyle is a learned and worthy, as well as a lively and entertaining man. To be sure, his success has not been equal to his merit, which yet, perhaps, is in some measure owing to himself; for that very impetuosity of spirit which, under proper government, renders him the agreeable creature he is, has, in some circumstances of life, got the better of him, and hurt his views."

The friendship of Bishop Hoadly continued uninterrupted to the hour of Mr. Pyle's death †; and

* It must not be concealed, that his reputed heterodoxy, especially in regard to the Athanasian Creed, might also be among the causes, if it was not indeed the very chief cause, of his failure in the point of ecclesiastical preferment. This is illustrated by a whimsical Letter of his son Dr. Edmund Pyle; which may be seen in Richards's History, vol. II. p. 1015.

† The following Letters which passed between Mr. Pyle and Abp. Herring are characteristic and interesting:

"My Lord, *King's Lynn, Dec.... 1747.*

"In the universal acclamation of joy for your Grace's promotion to the Primacy of all England, may the feeble voice of an old man be heard, the short remainder of whose life will pass off with a pleasure that nothing could have given, but seeing at this

was extended to his three sons, who all participated in his Lordship's patronage.

Mr. Pyle continued to be the Preacher at St. Nicholas till, in 1732, he succeeded to the Vicarage of St. Margaret, which he held till 1755; when,

the head of the Church, a Prelate so affectionately attached to the interests of Truth, Virtue, and Liberty. I am, my Lord, your Grace's most dutiful Servant, THO. PYLE."

"DEAR SIR, *Kensington, Dec.* 17, 1747.

"Your kind wishes for me give me spirit, and make my heart glad; for, in good faith, I have been teazed and terrified with this exaltation; and thus much I will venture to say for myself, it sha'nt make me proud, it sha'nt make me covetous, it sha'nt make me ungrateful or unmindful of my Friends: but it frights me, and I fear has robbed me of the most precious thing in life, which is Liberty: but I will assert as much of it as I can, and not be for ever bound to the trammels of a long tail and ceremony, which my soul abhors. I saw Sam. Chandler the other day. I really affect and honour the man, and wish with all my soul that the Church of England had him; for his spirit and learning are certainly of the first class; and I regard him the more because he resembles you and your manner. You talk of age and all that; but, if I may judge from your Letter, your eyes are good, your hand is steady, and I am sure your heart is warm for your friends, and those good things you mention, Truth, and Virtue, and Liberty, but that sort of warmth will certainly go to the grave with you, and beyond it.

I am, dear Sir, your affectionate friend, THO. CANTUAR."

The correspondence between these two eminent men did not close here. It is certain that some Letters afterwards passed between them, as appears from the fragment of Mr. Pyle's answer in 1749 to one he had received from the Primate, and which reads thus: "I no sooner received the great favour of your Grace's kind and good Letter, than I wrote to the person intimated therein, and deferred my dutiful answer to it no longer than till I was enabled to acquaint you with his truly filial reply, that he should never find greater pleasure than that of complying with every desire of a father, and the honourable friends of that father.——Meantime I am sorry for the ill state of my friend C—st—l, which gives occasion to this affair. I loved the man; my Sons honoured him much. I thank your Grace for your very good remembrance of me and my Son. Age, my Lord, confines me at home, when yet good Providence blesses me with eyes and faculties, still enabling me to read, and even to preach once a day generally. I read every thing, and make use of the glorious prerogative of private judgment, the birthright of Protestants. I pass free sentiment upon Middleton, and on all his opponents,

being no longer capable of discharging the duties annexed to it, he gave in his resignation, both to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and also to the Mayor and Corporation of Lynn, early in the summer of that year. His Letter to Mr. Cary, then Mayor of Lynn, which is given below *, is supposed to have been dated from Swaffham, where, on account of its healthy situation, he resided the two last years of his life; and where he died on the last day of 1756, 58 years after the commencement of his Ministry; and was buried in the Church of Lynn All Saints, where a Latin epitaph is inscribed on the stone that covers the remains of him and his

nents, stronger or weaker. So I shall upon what he is going to say on the only piece of that great man Law, that ever gave me pleasure. I read "Disquisitions;" and, when I've done, fall to my prayers and wishes, that the good thing desired may be put into the hands of the able, knowing, and impartial, that no Church-*tinkers* may be suffered to mend some few holes and leave others open, at which some vital part of the noble Christian scheme may run out and be lost. But no wish of mine is so ardent as that your Grace may live with that excellent [mind] of Tillotson, which is in you, to preside in, and to direct this same good thing, and bring it to perfection." [Of the residue of this Letter we know nothing; this part of it sufficiently shews whereabout Mr. Pyle and the Primate stood as to the points afterwards agitated in the *Confessional*, &c. W. RICHARDS.]

* "SIR, *May* 28, 1755.

"A long decline of life, and absolute incapacity of attending on such a ministry as that of Lynn, calls upon me to resign it to some hands able in due manner to discharge it to the good-liking and satisfaction both of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and of the Mayor and Corporation of Lynn. But I cannot, nor ought to do this, without paying my just and most grateful acknowledgments to yourself, Sir, with the former Magistrates, and the rest of the Gentlemen of your Body, for the favours they have for a long tract of time conferred upon me, and in particular for their tender and generous indulgence towards me in these last years of my age and infirmities. I request, Sir, you will please to make your hand the conveyor of this only return left in my power of thankfulness to them, accompanied with the sincerest wishes of every kind of good that can finish the welfare and prosperity of an antient, generous, and loyal Society; wishes from the heart of your and their most affectionate humble servant, THO. PYLE."

wife.

wife. She died the 14th of March 1748, aged 66; and he died the 31st of December 1756, aged 82.

Many years after his death, "Sixty Sermons on plain and practical Subjects" were published by his youngest son, Philip, in two volumes, 8vo, 1773; as were "Four Sermons on the Good Samaritan, and the Nature of Christ's Kingdom," in 1777; and "Thirty-two Sermons on plain and practical Subjects," as a third Volume, 1783. But that he himself had no design of committing them to the press is somewhat probable, from the following remarkable circumstance, which proves them to be the genuine offspring of his own extraordinary genius; namely, that he composed them with the greatest facility and expedition, amidst the interruptions of a numerous surrounding family.

To be celebrated as a Preacher, was the natural consequence of his nervous language and spirited delivery. It may be added, that he was no less justly admired as a faithful friend, as an agreeable companion, as a man of the most liberal sentiments, and so free from all pride and conceit of his own abilities, that he was apt to pay a deference to the opinions of many persons much inferior to himself.

Mr. Pyle left three daughters, "all well spoken of;" and three sons, of whom

Edmund, the eldest, born at Lynn in 1702, was of Bene't College, Cambridge, B. A. 1723; M. A. 1727; D. D. (being then Fellow of Clare Hall) 1740. In 1732, he succeeded to his father's situation of Lecturer at St. Nicholas in Lynn*. He

* Mr. Richards, from a large collection of Dr. Pyle's Letters, has given one, very freely describing the remarkable contested election at Lynn in 1747. Of the rest, one of the most remarkable is dated 24 July 1756, at Chelsea, where the Bishop of Winchester, with whom he then resided as Chaplain, had a Palace. Who his Correspondent was does not appear; but he writes to him as follows: "Dear Sir, I returned to this place a few days ago from Winchester, after taking possession of a warm Stall in the Cathedral, and a very good house in the Close. My going thither was delayed a fortnight, by a feverish disorder, attended

obtained the Rectory of Gedney, and Vicarage of Tyd St. Mary in Lincolnshire, in 1743; and in 1751 was collated to the Archdeaconry of York.

attended with some very odd and disagreeable circumstances of inflammation, from which, I thank God, I am very well recovered. I find that, as my constitution is, I must, now and then, sacrifice something in point of health, to the plenty that flows in this noble house. However, I am not worse, upon the whole, than when I lived in Norfolk: in that respect and all others I am sure I am a *thousand times better*. Winchester and all the large Towns in that County were full of Hessian troops, whose appearance and sober behaviour was pleasing. I saw them in several different circumstances. First, In their military exercise, out of the City, in a spacious plain on the top of a hill, every fine morning. Secondly, At their devotions, on Sundays, in the body of the Cathedral; which was a most grave and edifying sight. Their service (both of such as are Lutherans, and of others of them that are Calvinists) is in the way of our Dissenters—first, a Psalm, very long, in which every Soldier bore his part; each having a book, and behaving in that, and the other parts of the service, with all possible decency and attention. I saw about 700 each time that I was present. They sing very well. The Psalm was set by a Serjeant of Grenadiers, a noble stately fellow, who had a vast pair of whiskers like birch-brooms. All their Grenadiers wear this distinction in their faces. When the Psalm was ended, a very solemn Divine (though he had no whiskers) in a black cloak gave us a Sermon in their language, after a prayer, which ended with the Lord's prayer; at which they all went down on their knees on the floor. The Preacher used no great action; but he had a very great voice, great earnestness, and was in a great sweat. Then followed another Psalm, much shorter than the first; and all was closed with a Prayer, shorter also than the former. There was a collection of money, but for what purpose I know not certainly. There were few of the common-people but gave something. It is said to be made for the Preacher's service, by some; others say it has relation to the Sacrament, which they receive monthly; but I saw not the administration of it. The Generals and Officers were all present, and behaved with all seriousness. The Officers are very genteel and frugal; yet generous enough to give the Ladies of the place a Ball once a week. Another circumstance I saw them in was at a Ball, in a garden, from 6 to 9 o'clock, which was by far the prettiest entertainment I ever was at. The Dean of Winchester* has a fine and large garden,

* Thomas Cheyney was of New College, Oxford; M. A. 1718; B. and D. D. 1732. He was afterwards a Fellow of Winchester College; a Prebendary of Chichester; Dean of Lincoln in 1744; and of Winchester in 1747. He was also Rector of Chilbolton, Hants; and died Jan. 27, 1760.

which

He was soon after appointed domestic Chaplain to Bishop Hoadly, who, in 1756 gave him a Prebend at Winchester; and in 1760 another at Salis-

which is a place of resort, on summer evenings, for all the persons of fashion (which are many) in the City. It consists of a large lawn, at the end of which (or rather through which) passes a quick river, that has a Chinese bridge over it; and is formed into two cascades as it runs along. There is also a large grove, fine walks of gravel, and two or three alcoves. Here the Officers desired leave to introduce the music, and give the ladies a Ball. The Dean consented, and all the gentry and quality in and about the place were put together there. And for the three hours I spake of, 25 couples danced on the lawn on one side of the river, the musicians standing on the other. There were 25 hands, and all good ones. They have learnt at home the tunes of our English dances, which are practised there in compliment to our Sovereign and Country. In the dancing, one could not but observe how true the Officers stepped both to the time and tune; whereas the dancing of the English Gentlemen, and most of the Ladies too, was what one may call *romps run mad*. The day before I came away, the Troops from all the towns were encamped about a mile and a half from the City, which afforded me a morning's amusement of the most agreeable sort. The Dean and Prebendaries, who have each of them a good income [and I 'll assure you, *most of 'em live up to it*, as Peg B— said of the "Week's Preparation"], have done these Foreigners honour at their tables with high gentility. They almost all come to the Cathedral; and one of them, who sat next me, by some broken English of his, and some bad Latin, both of his and mine, was made to understand all the ceremonies that were performed *by* and *upon* me in the Church, on the Sunday I took possession. He seemed better satisfied with all other things than with our surplices, scarves, and scarlet hoods; which he looked upon with somewhat of an evil eye; for, you know, from the days of good Queen Bess to these days, some of the Protestants abroad have objected to our ecclesiastical dresses as Popish — and some even of our Divines have boggled at them in her time. They have brought no women with them, but a few of the soldiers wives, who are very clean, large, and fleshy. They put on when they get abroad a straw bonnet, which shades and almost hides their faces, and a callico or printed linen cloak, very long and full. The persons at Winchester of the female sex [like those of another place that we know] are all, or would all pass for, fine gentlewomen. And I could not for my life help being diverted with a question ask'd by the simple Hessian women concerning them. 'Pray,' said they, 'have you none but ladies of quality in this place?' The answer was, 'that there was but one lady of quality [Lady Jerningham].

bury. He was also appointed one of the Chaplains to King George the Second.

After Bishop Hoadly's death, in 1761, Dr. Pyle resided, during the remainder of his life, at his

Jerningham] in the City.' 'Well,' said they, '*we thought they were all such*; for in *our country*, they who are *always dressed out*, and *going from home, are ladies of quality*; so we thought that ye were all quality.'—One of the superior Officers quartered at Southampton (where the resort of company to drink and bathe in the sea water has benefited the place, and spoilt the people), seeing all the gentlewomen of the town gadding abroad o'mornings, to the public rooms, or idle visits, bought up all the thimbles he could get; and one morning, when abundance of them were together in a public place, he presented each with a thimble, saying, 'it must needs be, that they wanted the requisites to employ them properly *at* home, or they would not be constantly *from* home. This pretty reproof has produced a great deal of mirth, but very little reformation, that I heard of, among the Southampton *Quality*.—The emoluments of Churchmen as well as others who live in Hampshire [at Winchester especially] ought to be good; for (put all articles together that belong to house-keeping, and things are dearer there, than with you, by 7 and 6 pence in the pound), there is very little difference between the rate of eatables, coals, &c. there and in London. Fowls of all sorts, pigs, rabbits, are very high priced; and fish is sixpence a mouthful, though Southampton is so near: for the fine folks that come down from London have in a very few years more than doubled the rate of that sort of food, even upon the place. But the worst circumstance belonging to both that City and County is, that there are many Roman Catholicks. One of that persuasion would have hired my Prebendal house, at a considerable rent, for the term of the Bishop's life, till the end of which I shall not fit it up for my own use. I sent such an answer that I shall never be applied to again by any body of that stamp: 'Any other person of fashion shall have it for half the money, and be thanked into the bargain.' In looking over what I have writ, I find I have filled a sheet; this surprizes me, for I did not intend to fill more than a side. If you have as much pastime as you used to have, may be you have read it all. You can't do a more acceptable thing than to write to me, at any time; and at this time it will be a sort of charity, I being greatly dejected in *spirit* at the state of public affairs. Our Common Prayer says, what is entirely true, 'There is none that fighteth for us but only God;' and I wish I could be sure we had him on our side. God bless us all. God bless you and yours, and all that you and I love, and that love us—But, as Falstaff says, 'a pox on all cowards.'—So says your most humble servant,

EDMUND PYLE."

Prebendal

Prebendal house at Winchester*. He died, in October 1776, aged 74; and was buried in the Cathedral, where a short inscription on a very plain mural tablet preserves his memory.

Thomas Pyle, the second son, born in 1713, was also of Bene't College; B. A. 1734; M. A. 1738; and, by the favour of Bishop Hoadly, obtained, in 1741, a Canon Residentiary's stall at Salisbury; and afterwards a Prebend at Winchester. He was also Vicar of Marlborough, and Rector of South Milton, and Huish, in Wiltshire; and Vicar of West Alvington and Yalmpton, in Devonshire; and died about 1806, at the age of more than 90.

Philip Pyle, the third son, born in 1724, was admitted of Bene't College in 1742; B. A. 1745; M. A. 1749; Rector of Milksham, Wilts, 174..; of Castle Rising, Norfolk, in 1755, and of North Lynn 1756. He published 120 Popular Sermons, in 4 vols. 8vo; among which are some of his father's; the profits designed for the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; and died July 12, 1799, æt. 76.

* "At Lynn Dr. Pyle was deemed proud and unsociable, which character he probably might deserve, for we have sufficient evidence that even the gentry of this town, for the most part at least, stood so very low in his estimation, as not to deserve his associating, or holding any communication with them but what was unavoidable; which, to be sure, was not altogether commendable, considering that he stood to those very people in the relation or character of *one of their Pastors*. But it is certain that he could at times divest himself entirely of every appearance of superciliousness and reservedness, and behave towards those whom he esteemed in a very free, familiar, engaging, and entertaining manner. Of this his Letters still extant are a very good proof, and the same is corroborated by the testimony of some of his contemporaries who long survived him."

Richards, History of Lynn, vol. II. p. 1024.

The

The Rev. OWEN MANNING

was the son of Mr. Owen Manning of Orlingbury in Northamptonshire*; and was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1740; M. A. 1744, B. D. 1753. Whilst a student there, he fell sick of the small pox, and was supposed to have died of it. The body was actually laid out for interment, when his father (and, if we mistake not, his fellow-student, Daniel Wray, Esq. who continued a member of that house to his death) came into the room, and looking steadfastly on his countenance, thought they perceived signs of life. Proper means for recovery were used with success; the young man was restored to animation, and survived at least 60 years.

Dr Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln, to whom he was Chaplain, gave him the Prebend of Milton Ecclesia, in the Church of Lincoln, consisting of the impropriation and advowson of the Church of Milton, in the County of Oxford. In 1763, he was presented by Dr. Green, Dean of Salisbury, to the Vicarage of Godalming in Surrey, and instituted Dec. 22; he preferring the situation to that of St. Nicholas in Guildford (though a better Living), which was offered to him by the same Patron. There he resided, highly respected, till the time of his death, beloved and respected by his Parishioners, and discharging his professional duty in the most punctual and conscientious manner. In 1769 he was presented to the Rectory of Peperharrow, an adjoining Parish, by the present Viscount Midleton, then a Minor, and instituted Dec. 12, in the same year. He was elected F. R. S. 1767: and F. S. A. 1770.

* A younger brother of Mr. Owen Manning possessed some landed property at Mears Ashby in that County; and his sister married the Rev. George Maule, rector of Castle Ashby, in the same County, and died in Sept. 1800, at the age of 80; leaving two sons, John, rector of Greenford, Middlesex, and another a surgeon at Edmonton.

To

To the sincere regret of his Parishioners, and of all who knew him, Mr. Manning died, Sept. 9, 1801, after a short attack of pleurisy, having entered his 81st year. By Catherine, his wife, daughter of Mr. Reade Peacock, a quaker, mercer of Huntingdon, he had three sons and five daughters, all of whom survived him, except George-Owen, his eldest son, B. A. of the same College, 1778, who died 17.. ; and one of the daughters, who died young just after he went to Godalming.

To the literary part of his own country, Mr. Manning performed a most acceptable task, in taking up, and by unwearied application completing, the Saxon Dictionary begun by his friend the Rev. Edward Lye*.

The Will of King Alfred, from the original in Mr. Astle's library, most happily illustrated by Mr. Manning, was conducted through the Oxford press by the Rev. Herbert Croft†, in 1788, 4to.

The only other publications of Mr. Manning were, 1. "Discretion in Matters pertaining to Religion, recommended, in a Sermon preached at the primary Visitation of the Hon. and Rev. Father in God, Brownlow [North] Lord Bishop of Winchester, May 9, 1788, and published by his Lordship's Request." 2. Two Sermons on the Scriptural Doctrines of Election and Justification, preached in one of the Parish Churches of a considerable Town, and published at the instance of many who heard them, in the hope of counteracting the effects of certain Doctrines of a very different tendency, which are making a rapid progress in this and other parts of these Kingdoms."—But, from his first settlement in *Surrey*, he had employed himself in collecting materials for a History and Antiquities of that County; and, by the support of men of the first talents in such departments, possessed himself of a mass of information which falls to the lot of few persons

* Of whom some account will be given hereafter. This Dictionary, the labour of 30 years, was published under the patronage of a handsome subscription, in two vols. folio, 1772.

† Now the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, Bart.

engaged

engaged in such pursuits. His comprehensive mind and exquisite penmanship brought them to a perfection which justly made all the lovers of our national antiquities deeply regret that his modesty could never be persuaded to think them sufficiently complete for publication:

Nil actum reputans si quid superesset agendum *.

* For several years before his death, he had more than once printed specimens of his intended Work; and had requested the assistance of his Friends, by the following circular Letter: "Mr. Manning being engaged in collecting Materials for an History of the Antiquities of Surrey, which he proposes, as his opportunities and leisure will admit, to render as complete as may be from the authorities of such antient Records as are extant; and being willing also to give as good an account of the present state of the county, as private information shall enable him; presents his compliments to ..... and, if he can furnish any particulars relating to his own estate at ..... or the Parish of ..... in general, which he thinks it not improper to communicate, would be glad to be favoured with them by the first convenient opportunity.

In 1803, Proposals were issued, in due form, for printing "The History and Antiquities of Surrey; the First Volume of which appeared in 1804, under the able superintendance of William Bray, Esq. the present worthy Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries; than whom the arduous task could not have devolved to a more assiduous or a more intelligent Friend; and his interesting Prefaces will illustrate the present brief Memoir.

"The late Reverend Owen Manning, part of whose Work is here presented to the Publick, was eminently qualified for such an Undertaking, by his critical skill in the *Saxon* language, by his general learning, by his social virtues, the great propriety of his deportment, and the steady discharge of his professional duties, which not only gained him the esteem but the confidence of all, and the communications of many, from whence he collected an abundant mass of information. He was for many years blessed with strong health which defied fatigue, and he bestowed the most unwearied attention on this History (except during the four years in which he was occupied in the publication of Mr. *Lye's Saxon* Dictionary), till the loss of sight put a period to his labours.—It is deeply to be regretted that he did not himself complete and publish the Work which his friends had so long expected and desired, before that calamity had deprived him of the power to comply with their wishes. He had formed a plan differing in one respect from that of any preceding Writer on such subjects. He began with the *Terra Regis* in Domesday (or that landed property possessed by the King); and, after illustrating it

A total loss of sight put it out of his power to second the warmest wishes of his friends, that he would print them under his own inspection. "*We* (says Mr. Gough in 1801) will not discourage the hope

it by a Commentary, he intended to deduce the History of those particular estates to modern times. He had himself drawn a Map of all the places in the County mentioned in that venerable Record, and he had caused to be engraved on copper a *fac-simile* of the whole of it which relates to this County; he had written an Introduction; he had drawn up and transcribed in his own clear and beautiful hand-writing nearly all this part.—For the other parts of the County he had made large collections; but these are left merely in the form of notes, with the exception of a very few parishes, which he had begun to digest. In this situation were his papers at the time of his death. It was wished that this Work should be published for the benefit of his Widow, as well as for the gratification and information of the Publick; and if one of Mr. Manning's friends (whose splendid and elaborate Work on Sepulchral Monuments, as well as his Topographical Publications; whose indefatigable application, and whose Collection of *English* Topography and History is superior to that of any private Collector, are so well known) could have been prevailed on to have undertaken the task, it would have insured the production of the Work in a manner in every respect worthy of its Author. Mr. Gough unfortunately declined it; but he did not decline the service of his Friend's family, as he took the laborious task of superintending the Press, and he opened his own inexhaustible stores for the use of it. Under these circumstances it has fallen to the lot of one who shrinks from every, the smallest, degree of comparison, to endeavour a completion of the Work. All he can say in excuse for the attempt is, that from an early part of his life he had attended to the History of his native soil, to which he is bound by so many ties; that he had had opportunities of giving considerable information to Mr. Manning, of the descent of Manors, &c. as well from his own Collections as from the British Museum; that he never lost sight of what he, in common with every one, most anxiously wished to have received from the pen of his Friend; that he has visited nearly all the Churches in the County; that, on venturing to intimate his present intentions, the Public Offices of Records have been opened to him in that very handsome and liberal manner which Mr. Manning had himself experienced; and that many Gentlemen of the County, and many of his professional brethren, have most readily given him their assistance. Amongst the latter, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Glover, and Mr. Bryant, stand foremost for the multiplicity of their communications. Mr. Bryant, who is preparing for the Press a History of the Town and Hundred of *Reygate* in this County, did at first intend to go beyond those limits, and had col-

that they may yet see the light. To those who were acquainted with his erudition and metaphysical knowledge, his mild and philanthropic disposition, his moral virtues, the great propriety of his deportment, the steady and long-continued discharge of his professional duties, and of all the social virtues which are of the highest import to the community, both

collected many materials for that purpose, and, in the course of his researches, had obtained much information as to other parts of the County, has liberally given to this Work all that does not relate to his own intended publication, together with some copper-plates which will appear in the Second Volume. By detailing these advantages, the Editor is aware that he renders his own inability to make sufficient use of them the more manifest; but to omit the mention would be unpardonable. He has but one more excuse to offer for his presumption, which, perhaps, should have taken place of all others; that is, a very ardent desire to serve, as far as his abilities allow, the Widow and Family of his much-esteemed Friend, for whose benefit this publication is made. If it please God to spare his life, and to continue his health, he means to give up all the leisure time which his numerous avocations will allow, to the prosecution of the undertaking, trespassing as little as may be on the indulgence of the Subscribers.—The Work is Mr. Manning's; the imperfections must be acknowledged by the Editor to be his own.—Mr. Manning is not answerable for any mistakes that may be found in the parts included in hooks marked with asterisks. WILLIAM BRAY."

In his Preface to the Second Volume, published in 1810, Mr. Bray observes, "The Editor of a County History undertakes a laborious task on a certainty that from the nature of his subject he can expect the applauses of few, if indeed he obtains those of any. He does not write a Novel to amuse the idle; his Work is not calculated to entertain the general reader. It does not admit of those graces of language, those well-turned periods, which flow from the pen of the Historian of a Kingdom or of some great event; he has no opportunity of displaying a profound judgment, if he happen to possess it, by tracing important effects to remote causes; he has little more to narrate than the changes of property, in technical language which admits of no great variation. His Work, though Historical, is rather an Historical Dictionary, but without having the advantage of being so frequently referred to as is that useful accompaniment of a Library, a Dictionary of Language. The qualifications required for a Work of this kind are, industry in searching for Records and Papers, patience in examining, and accuracy in extracting them. To the first the Editor thinks he may lay some claim. There is not a Parish described in this Volume which he has not visited; there are only two Churches the inside of which he has not seen,

in a private and public capacity, Mr. Manning, though gathered to his fathers ripe in the vale of years, will be a real loss."

and the Monuments in which he has not personally examined, once at least, but to many he has made repeated visits. If journeys were likely to procure a sight of authentic papers, he did not hesitate to make them. Of his accuracy those only can judge who shall compare his statements with the Records themselves. Yet, after all, whatever plan may be pursued, it may not be equally acceptable to all who may wish to possess his book. When the Author of such a respectable Work as that of the *History of Craven* condemns the introduction of Epitaphs, and that opinion is sanctioned by respectable authority, it may well cause one who is engaged in a County History, and who had adopted the insertion, to consider whether he ought to continue them. It might indeed be observed that Dr. Whitaker, having himself introduced many (though, as he says, not all) has in a considerable degree weakened his own objection. Epitaphs are not given on account of their elegant diction, or of any peculiar turn of thought; such a truly beautiful and pathetic one as that on a Lady who died of a consumption at Bristol Hot Wells*, or such a pointed one as Mr. Garrick inscribed at Bath for Mr. Quin, are very rarely found. If they are met with, they come unlooked for. But there is an important end to be answered by them; they lead a claimant to the proof of a family descent; or a possessor to the proof of what will defend his possession. They *have* done so in many instances. The example of Sir William Dugdale, himself a host, might be sufficient to justify the insertion; but the present Work being a continuation of what had been begun by Mr. Manning, who had adopted them, the Editor would not have thought himself justified in so great a deviation from the original design, as the omission would have been. Add to this the advice of Mr. Gough, a name never to be mentioned without the highest respect on all occasions, but particularly in what relates to the Topography of this Kingdom; one whose ample fortune enabled him to indulge in what had been the favourite pursuit of his life, and to give to posterity those splendid memorials of Monumental History, accompanied with learned elucidations, which a man of limited property or less leisure could not have done; whose loss is ever to be lamented by those who knew the virtues of his private life, as well as his literary character, and which is particularly felt by the present Editor, who can no longer benefit by his advice or assistance."

After handsomely noticing the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, the late Rev. John Price, and Craven Ord, Esq.; Mr. Bray adds, "To many Gentlemen of the County the Editor acknowledges his obligation for ready access to their muniments. From many of his professional brethren he has received the most prompt communications; but amongst these he cannot omit particular

* See vol. VII. p. 3.

mention

He expressly prohibited his family from erecting any Monument for him; but such was the esteem in which he was held by his Parishioners, that some of the principal ones amongst them placed a hand-

mention of Mr. Glover of Reygate, who himself had already collected much information, and afterwards largely assisted in the collection of much more.

"The Editor is sensible that the Subscribers have waited a long time for the publication of this Volume; as an excuse for it, he has to state, that only five of the parishes which are here brought forward had been in any degree drawn up by Mr. Manning; the rest of that Gentleman's very extensive collections consisted in notes, put down as they occurred: and a reference to the original Records was necessary in many instances; in many, a search after others was indispensable. Another cause of delay in the publication has arisen from the unfortunate fire at the Printer's; 330 pages of this Volume had been printed, the impression of which was lost, and was to be re-placed. In addition to his other labours, the whole task of revising the Press has fallen on the Editor, from the long illness, and at length death, of Mr. Gough. He has, however, to add with the strictest truth, that this labour has been rendered light, by the indefatigable attention and very great accuracy of Mr. John-Bowyer Nichols, who left him little to correct, except errors of his own."

In the third and concluding Volume Mr. Bray proceeds:

"The Editor of this Work undertook it in 1802. The first Volume was published in 1804; the second in 1809. The third Volume, containing the remainder of the County, appears in 1814. It was a bold undertaking at the age of 66; but it has pleased God to spare the Editor's life, and to continue his health and eye-sight so as to enable him to bring it to a conclusion.

"The reasons for his engaging in the Work have been given in the Preface to Volume I. In the Preface to Volume II. he had to state the loss which all Lovers of Topographical History had sustained by the death of Mr. Gough, but which was particularly felt by the Editor. He mentioned his want of materials for the Natural History of the County. In both the Prefaces he acknowledged the great liberality of *all* the Keepers of the Public Records, and the great politeness, kindness, and attention of *all* the Gentlemen in those Offices with whom he had more immediately to communicate. That liberality, kindness, and attention, have been uninterruptedly continued to the close of the Work.—That errors in a Work of this kind are unavoidable, and that omissions will be found, has been stated in the Preface to the Second Volume. If the Editor could have prepared the whole before any part was printed, he might have avoided repetitions and inaccuracies, which it is too likely will be found—but this, from various causes, was not in his power; he was obliged to supply the Press as it went on. Such as it is, he submits it to the candour of the Publick;

some marble tablet to his memory in the Church *; and some private friends put an Inscription on a head-stone in the Church-yard †, where he was buried.

not without hopes that, whatever its imperfections may be, some things will be found in it not altogether unworthy notice.

"The Index is so full and complete, that great thanks are due to the Gentleman who compiled so useful an Appendix to any Book, but particularly so large an one as the present, which has swelled to an uncommon size, from a determination to comprize in a third Volume all that remained to be described."

* "In memory of the Rev. Owen Manning, B.D. F.R.S.F.A.S. Canon of Lincoln, Rector of Pepperharrow, and Vicar of this Parish upwards of 37 years; who departed this life the 9th of September 1801, in the 81st year of his age, during which time (except the last five years, when he was deprived of his sight) he diligently discharged all his professional duties, and was happy in the mode of edifying his parishioners by clearly explaining and elucidating the Evangelical truths of the Holy Scriptures. In the domestic virtues, Christian deportments, and universal charity, his example verified the happy effects of the doctrines which he explained and enforced. His known abilities and literary talents were no less conspicuously eminent. With a modesty becoming his character, he directed his family to erect no Monument to his memory; but the Inhabitants of this Parish, grateful for his eminent services, have dedicated this, as a just tribute to his Piety and Virtues, in order that so much worth should not remain undistinguished in the grave."

† "This Stone is erected as a token of that respect and esteem
so justly due to the Memory of the distinguishedly
worthy Man whose Remains are deposited here.
The Rev. Owen Manning,
B. D. Canon of Lincoln, Rector of Pepperharrow,
Vicar of this Parish upwards of 37 years;
was also F. R. S. and F. A. S.
He departed this Life the 9th of September, 1801,
in the 81st year of his age.
All his Professional Duties were discharged with
great Punctuality and Efficacy, and his
Deportment through Life was an amiable Example
of that Rectitude of Conduct and universal Benevolence
so perfectly consistent with those Evangelical Truths
which he had so long, so rationally, and so forcibly
impressed upon his Auditors."

JOHN

JOHN WILKES, Esq. F. R. S.

was born, Oct. 17, 1727. His father, Israel Wilkes, lived in the true style of antient English hospitality; to which both he and his wife (Sarah, the daughter of John Heaton, esq.) were always remarkably attentive. Their coach was regularly drawn by six horses; and their house was much frequented, particularly by many characters of distinguished rank in the commercial and learned world. To this circumstance, and the unbounded indulgence of his parents, John Wilkes was indebted for that literary turn of mind by which he was very early distinguished.

Israel Wilkes had three sons; Israel *, John, and Heaton. He had also two daughters; the eldest of whom died in 1767, unmarried. The other, Mary, was first the wife of Samuel Storke, esq. a rich West India merchant, who died about 1753; afterwards of George Hayley ‡; and, thirdly, going to America, she was there married to Mr. Jeffery.

John, the second son, after having imbibed the first scholastic rudiments at Hertford, was placed under a private tutor, Mr. Leeson, a Dissenting Clergyman, who resided in the Vicarage-house at Aylesbury; and by whom he was afterwards attended to the University of Leyden. When he had completed his studies, he made a tour through the Dutch Provinces, the Austrian Netherlands, and part of Germany.

* Many years a Merchant in London. He married Miss Deponthieu, with a fortune of 10,000*l.*; a great sum at that time of day. He was elected F.R.S. in 1760; but afterwards settled at New York, where he died, Nov. 25, 1805, æt. 83.

† He was an eminent Malt-Distiller in St. John's-street, Clerkenwell; from which his premises extended backward to a handsome dwelling house in St. John's-square, adjoining to St. John's Church, where John Wilkes was born.—The father had a brother, Nathanael, a great Malt-Distiller also, who died very rich, and had one son, to whom his fortune descended.

‡ By Mr. Hayley (who was chosen Alderman of Cordwainers Ward in 1774, Sheriff in 1775, and died in 1781) she had one daughter, married to Sir Robert Baker, Bart. of Richmond. See a curious account of Mrs. Jeffery, who died at Bath, May 9, 1808, in Gent. Mag. LXVIII. 469, 555.

Mr.

Mr. Wilkes was elected F. R. S. in April 1749; and in October married —— Mead, heiress to the Meads of Buckinghamshire. By that lady he had an only daughter, Mary, born August 5, 1750; and soon after, from a total dissimilarity of sentiment, Mr. Wilkes and his wife agreed to live separately.

He was appointed High Sheriff for Buckinghamshire in February 1754. In that situation he made his first essay in municipal and provincial interests; and evinced his qualifications, acquired by study and attention to the duties of a Magistrate, as well as the politeness of a Gentleman.

In the same year, on the 14th of April, he unsuccessfully offered himself as a candidate to represent the Borough of Berwick *: but was elected for Aylesbury, July 6, 1757; and in that year, on the first raising of the Buckinghamshire Militia, he was appointed Lieutenant-colonel.

In 1761 he was again elected Member for Aylesbury; wrote several Political Essays in the St. James's Chronicle; made an unsuccessful application for the Embassy at Constantinople; and was also disappointed in not obtaining the office of Governor of Canada, the Treaty of Peace not then taking place.

March 9, 1762, he published "Observations on the Papers relative to the Rupture with Spain, laid before both Houses of Parliament on Friday, Jan. 29, 1762, by his Majesty's Command;" and in June, on the resignation of Sir Francis Dashwood, Mr. Wilkes succeeded him as Colonel. The "North Briton" was begun on the 2d of that month; and, Oct. 5, he fought a duel with Earl Talbot † at Bagshot, of which the particulars were given by himself, in a Letter to Earl Temple ‡.

In No. XXI. Oct. 13, appeared a Letter, with Mr. Wilkes's name, to Dr. Burton, Master of Winchester School, relative to a son of the Earl of Bute.

In March 1763, he prefixed to a new edition of

* His Speech on that occasion is in Gent. Mag. XXXVIII. 123.
† Gent. Mag. XXXII. 500; XXXIII. 244. ‡ XXXVII. 291.

Ben

Ben Jonson's Tragedy, "The Fall of Mortimer," an ironical Dedication to the Earl of Bute *; and published "A Peep into Futurity."

The North Briton, No. XLV. April 23, produced the General Warrant † by which Mr. Wilkes was committed to the Tower on the 30th ‡. May 4, he was dismissed from the Buckinghamshire Militia; and on the 6th he obtained an important verdict, which determined the illegality of General Warrants; and, erecting a printing-press immediately after in his own house §, he published the Proceedings of Administration, with all the original papers. The North Briton also again made its appearance ||.

On the 7th of July a verdict was obtained against the King's Messenger by Mr. Wilkes's Journeymen Printers, who had been illegally taken into custody.

Mr. Wilkes now retired to Paris; where in consequence of a challenge from Captain John Forbes, Aug. 15, he was put under arrest by the Marshals of France; but, as soon as he was at liberty, proceeded to wait for his Challenger at Menin ¶.

On his return to England, he published, Nov. 12, the North Briton, No. XLVI.; and on the 15th attended in his place as a Member of the House of Commons; when it was resolved, that the North Briton should be burnt by the common hangman **.

* Correctly printed in Almon's "Life of Wilkes," vol. I. p. 70.

† The Warrant, with all the proceedings on it; Mr. Wilkes's Speech, May 3, on being brought by Habeas Corpus before the Common Pleas; and his dismissal from the Buckinghamshire Militia; are printed in Gent. Mag. XXXIII. 239—243.

‡ The presence of mind by which he saved his friend Churchill from being apprehended under the same warrant is worth notice. Whilst the messengers and their assistants were in the room, Churchill entering, Mr. Wilkes accosted him, "Good morrow, Mr. Thomson; how does Mrs. Thomson do to-day? does she dine in the country?" Churchill thanked Mr. Wilkes, said, "she then waited for him;" and directly taking leave, secured all his papers, and retired into the country.

§ Where he printed an Edition of the North Briton in 2 vols. and a few copies of a third volume; which he never published.

|| Gent. Mag. XXXIII. 256. ¶ Ib. 424. 449.

** At the same time a prosecution was ordered against him in the House of Lords, for printing the "Essay on Woman."

On

On the following day, on account of what had passed in the House*, he fought a duel with Samuel Martin †, esq.; and received a dangerous wound from a pistol-bullet ‡.

Dec. 6, he obtained a verdict of 4000*l.* against Robert Wood, esq. one of the Under Secretaries of State §.

On the 16th, Dr. Heberden and Mr. Cæsar Hawkins were ordered to attend him, to observe the progress of his cure ||; but he declined their assistance: yet, in justification of the characters of Dr. Brocklesby and Mr. Graves, the Surgeon who extracted the ball, he sent for Dr. Duncan, one of his Majesty's Physicians in ordinary, and Mr. Middleton, one of the Serjeant-surgeons ¶; and went next week to Paris, whence, Jan. 14, 1764, he certified to the Speaker, that he was confined to his room, and could not risk a journey back **.

Jan. 19, he was expelled the House of Commons, for writing and printing the North Briton, No. XLV; on the 21st he was convicted in the Court of King's Bench, for re-publishing that obnoxious number with notes; and for printing the "Essay on Woman ††."

On the 5th of August, he was outlawed ‡‡; and, retiring to Paris, he printed "A Letter to the worthy Electors of Aylesbury, in the County of Bucks §§, Oct. 22, 1764;" and also "A Letter to a Member of the Club in St. Alban's Street, from

* See the Protest of seventeen Lords, Nov. 29, 1763, against the Resolution of both Houses respecting Privilege in the case of Mr. Wilkes, in Gent. Mag. XXXVI. 251.

† F. R. S. and M. P. for Camelford; of whom hereafter.

‡ Gent. Mag. XXXIII. 563. § Ibid. 606.

|| While confined by his wound to his own house in London, his life was attempted, Dec. 8, by Alexander Dunn, a supposed madman, who was, for want of sufficient sureties to keep the peace, committed to the King's Bench; whence attempting to escape, he was confined in the County-gaol.

¶ Gent. Mag. XXXIII. 616. ** Ib. XXXIV. 44.

†† Ib. XXXIV. 96.—I have purposely omitted the impious buffoonries of Mr Wilkes and his profligate companions at Medmenham Abbey, where this infamous production originated.

‡‡ Gent. Mag. XXXIV. 395, 543. §§ Ib. 580.

Mr.

Mr. Wilkes at Paris, 1764," 8vo.—On the first of November his outlawry was confirmed *; and at that period he was again in treaty for the Embassy at Constantinople; but was again disappointed.

From December 1764 till September 1765, he employed in visiting Lyons, Turin, Parma, Florence, Rome, Naples, Marseilles, and Geneva; and, on his return to England, addressed a Letter, Nov. 1, 1766, to the Duke of Grafton, then Prime Minister †; and a second, written from Parjs, Dec. 12, to the same Nobleman ‡.

"A complete Collection of the genuine Papers, Letters, &c. in the Case of John Wilkes, Esq. late Member for Aylesbury, in the County of Bucks; à Paris, chez J. W. Imprimeur, Rue du Colombier, Fauxburgh St. German, à l'Hotel de Saxe, avec Approbation et Privilege," appeared in 1767.

After having been in exile four years, Mr. Wilkes sent a submissive Letter to the King, March 4, 1768; which was delivered by his servant at the Queen's House §. About the same time he published "Animadversions on Sir John Cust's Speech, Feb. 8, to the Ten Oxford Gentlemen, for Bribery ‖;" and

*Gent.Mag.XXXIV.543. † Ib.XXXVI.586. ‡ Ib.XXXVII.246.

§ "SIRE,

"I beg thus to throw myself at your Majesty's feet, and supplicate the mercy and clemency which shone with such lustre among your Princely virtues. Some former Ministers, whom your Majesty, in condescension to the wishes of your people, thought proper to remove, employed every wicked and deceitful act to oppress your subject, and to avenge their own personal cause on him, whom they imagined to be the principal author of bringing to public view, their ignorance, insufficiency, and treachery to your Majesty and the Nation. I have been the innocent and unhappy victim of revenge. I was forced by their injustice and violence into exile, which I have never ceased to consider, for many years, as the most cruel oppression; because I could not longer be under the benign influence of your Majesty, in this Land of Liberty.

"With a heart full of zeal for the service of your Majesty and my Country, I implore, Sire, your clemency. My only hopes of pardon are founded in the great goodness and benevolence of your Majesty; and every day of freedom you may be graciously pleased to permit me the enjoyment of, in my dear native land, shall give proofs of my zeal and attachment to your service. JOHN WILKES."

‖ An admirable piece of irony, but unmercifully severe.

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announced "A History of England, from the Revolution to the Accession of the Brunswick Line, by John Wilkes; dedicated to the Freeholders of Middlesex *;" of which he published the "Introduction," but proceeded no farther.

On the 10th of March, he offered himself a Candidate to represent the City of London †; and was elected on the 16th by shew of hands ‡, with loud applause; but (there being seven Candidates) proved unsuccessful on the poll, though he had 1247 votes.

He wrote a short Letter to the Solicitor and De-

* In a Letter to Mr. Almon, May 25, 1767, he says, "My History of England has cost me much time and pains. I believe, with you, it will have a great sale; the period is interesting, and it is done with care. As to the copy, what you propose is very just; but I cannot give myself so much trouble. I will give you my ideas on this head. I shall sell the copy of the first volume, which contains the History of England from the Revolution to the accession of the House of Brunswick; a large quarto, almost finished. It is compiled from materials (besides the old ones) which no Historian has seen: the original Letters of Foreign Ministers to Louis the Fourteenth; and a journal to the death of James the Second, wrote by himself, which contains a variety of curious anecdotes. I will have 600*l.* for it; half now, and the other half on the delivery of the volume in January next."

On the 19th of July he signed the following agreement and bill of exchange; both engraved in fac-simile in Almon's "Life."

"I do hereby engage myself to Mr. J. Almon, Bookseller in Piccadilly, London, for the first volume of my History of England, from the Revolution to the Accession of the House of Brunswick, on the following conditions. Mr. Almon shall accept and pay my bill of this day's date, drawn in favour of Mr. Heaton Wilkes, due on the first day of next September. He shall likewise pay 100*l.* to my order on the first day of next October, and 300*l.* on the second day of January, 1768, likewise to my order. I engage to send to Mr. Almon a part of the MSS. on the first of next September, and the whole of the copy compleat by the second of January, 1768. I shall be entitled to copies of the first volume for the Subscribers to the Proceedings of the Administration against Mr. Wilkes at the bookseller's price. JOHN WILKES."

"200*l.* *Paris, July* 13, 1767.

"On the first day of September next, pay to Mr. Heaton Wilkes, or his order, the sum of two hundred pounds, and you will oblige your humble servant, JOHN WILKES."

"To Mr. J. Almon, Bookseller, opposite to Burlington House."

† See his Address to the Livery, Gent. Mag. XXXVIII. 124.

‡ Ib. 139.

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puty-solicitor of the Treasury, March 22; pledging his honour as a Gentleman, to appear in the Court of King's Bench the ensuing Term *; which he did on the 20th of April †, when Lord Mansfield and the rest of the Judges agreed that they had no power to commit him on his voluntary appearance; and he retired from the Court unmolested.

March 28, he was elected one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Middlesex; and on the 5th of September was served with a *Capias utlegatum*, and committed to the King's Bench; the affidavit amending the information, by substituting *tenor* for *purport* ‡. The illegality of his Outlawry was argued, May 7, in the Court of King's Bench; the case opened by Serjeant Glynn; answered by Mr. Thurlow; and adjourned to the next Term §; when it was reversed, as illegal ||. But the two verdicts obtained against him, for re-publishing the North Briton, No. XLV, and printing and publishing the "Essay on Woman," were unanimously confirmed. For the first, he was sentenced to pay a fine of 500*l.*; and (having already been two months in confinement) to a farther imprisonment of ten months; and, for the second, to pay a like fine, suffer twelve months imprisonment, and to find two securities for his good behaviour for seven years, of 500*l.* each, and himself 1000*l.* ¶

Oct. 28, being Mr. Wilkes's birth-day, a mob called for illuminations, and broke windows, in the principal streets; but were soon dispersed **.

Nov. 1, he published "A Letter on the Public Conduct of Mr. Wilkes;" and, on the 28th, again solicited the Royal clemency, in a Petition presented by his friend Sir Joseph Mawbey.

Jan. 2, 1769, he was elected Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, by a great majority; Mr. Bromwich, an eminent Paper-maker on Ludgate-hill, having declined the poll. From a mistake in closing the books before the time agreed

* Gent. Mag. XXXVIII. 140. † Ib. 195. ‡ Ib. 197. 227.
§ Ib. 242. || Ib. 298. ¶ Ib. 300. ** Ib. 539.

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on, this return was declared void; but, at a new election, on the 27th of the same month, there being no other candidate, Mr. Wilkes was declared duly chosen; yet his eligibility was for some time disputed in the Court of Aldermen *.

On the 14th of the same month Mrs. Mead died; and her daughter, the wife of Mr. Wilkes, came into the possession of a considerable fortune, the reversion of which was secured to her only daughter.

Jan. 31, 1769, and again on Feb. 1, he was brought up before the House of Commons, in support of his own Petition; which being declared frivolous, he was expelled the House, Feb. 3, and a new writ issued †. On this occasion he published, "A Letter to the Right Hon. George Grenville, occasioned by his Publication of the Speech he made in the House of Commons on the Motion for expelling Mr. Wilkes, Friday, Feb. 3, 1769 ‡. To which is added, a Letter on the Public Conduct of Mr. Wilkes; first published Nov. 1, 1768; with an Appendix, 1769."

The re-election of Mr. Wilkes was recommended, at a meeting of the Freeholders, by James Townsend and John Sawbridge, Esqrs. both Members of Parliament, and both alike strangers to *him;* and he was, on Feb. 19, re-elected without opposition §.

On the 27th he was again voted incapacitated; and again re-elected March 16, though Mr. Dingley, who had never been proposed, entered a protest against the election. On the 3d of March, with great parade, he was made a Free Mason ¶. Being a third time expelled the House of Commons, March 17, he published an Address to the Electors **. A new election succeeded, April 13; when he was opposed by Col. Henry Lawes Luttrell ††, who had 296 votes, and Serjeant Whitaker 5. Mr. Wilkes had 1147; but the

* Gent. Mag. XXXIX. 50. 53. 213. † Ib. 106.
‡ See Mr. Grenville's Speech on that occasion, ib. 542.
§ Ib. 107, 108. || Ib. 164. ¶ Ib. 162. ** Ib. 165. 182.
†† Son of the then Lord Irnham, and himself afterwards Earl of Carhampton in Ireland, and Commander in Chief in that kingdom.

next

next day his election was once more declared null and void; and, the following day, Col. Luttrell was reported to be duly elected*. Mr. Wilkes circulated a counter-address, which was answered by Mr. Luttrell; whose election, though petitioned against by the Freeholders, was confirmed by the House†, May 8.

April 20, Mr. Wilkes was brought by *Habeas Corpus* to Lord Mansfield's chambers, discharged his bail, and paid his first fine ‡.

In July he was invited to become a candidate for Westminster; but declined, conceiving himself to be the legal Member for the County.

The Supporters of the Bill of Rights, Oct. 20, sent him 300*l.* being one quarter's allowance from that Society to him whilst a Prisoner in the King's Bench §.

About this time appeared "A complete Collection of the genuine Papers, Letters, &c. in the Case of John Wilkes, Esq. elected Knight of the Shire for the County of Middlesex, March 28, 1768. *Berlin*, 1769; *avec Approbation et Privilege*; with a Portrait of Mr. Wilkes." This was followed by a genuine publication (from himself) of "Letters between the Duke of Grafton, the Earls of Halifax, Egremont, Temple, and Talbot, Baron Bottetourt, Right Hon. Bilson Legge, Right Hon. Sir John Cust, Bart. Mr. Charles Churchill, Monsieur Voltaire, the Abbé Winckelmann, &c. &c. and John Wilkes, Esq. with Explanatory Notes. Vol. I. 1769." Frequent references are made to a *second* volume; which he never found leisure or inclination to publish.—"Some Notes by Mr. Wilkes on a few Passages of the late Mr. Churchill's Works," were also published this year.

He now brought an action in the Common Pleas, against Lord Halifax, one of the Secretaries of State (Lord Egremont, the other Secretary, being dead) for false imprisonment and the seizure of his papers; and, Nov. 11, he obtained a verdict of 4000*l.* ||

* Gent. Mag. XXXIX. 188. 190. 192. 208. † Ib. 266—268.
‡ Ib. 213. 266. § Ib. 508. || Ib. 555, 556.

April

April 18, 1770, he published another Address to the Freeholders of Middlesex; having been discharged from his imprisonment in the King's Bench the day before *; and been sworn-in Alderman the 24th, notwithstanding the opinion of the Crown Counsel against his election †.

On the 31st of October, a public meeting was held in Westminster for the purpose of impeaching Lord North, at which Mr. Wilkes presided ‡.

On the 13th of February 1771, he visited King's Lynn, where he was presented with the freedom of that antient Corporation §; and was next morning presented with an occasional Poem by Sir William Browne, bound in morocco, with the following inscription on the outside in letters of gold:

"Viro prænobili,
non Proavis, non Titulis, non Insigniis, sed Virtute,
JOHANNI WILKES, Armigero:
Qui metu Servitutis liberavit Cives Britannos;
Qui Patriæ Libertatem vindicavit;
Qui Reipublicæ restituit Rem, Patri Patriam,
Coronam hanc necti gratus jussit Apollo.
Lennæ, XVI Cal. Mart. M.DCC.LXXI."

In March 1771, he, as Sitting Alderman, discharged Wheble and Miller, two Printers committed by the House of Commons: which House he was thrice ordered to attend; but declined, and wrote to the Speaker (Sir Fletcher Norton): but the Lord Mayor (Crosby) and Alderman Oliver, who attended the House, were both committed to the Tower ||.

About this time appeared "The Controversial Letters of John Wilkes, Esq. the Rev. John Horne, and their principal Adherents; with a Supplement, containing material anonymous Pieces, &c. 1771."

Mr. Wilkes was this year chosen Sheriff, July 3, with Mr. Alderman Bull ¶; and opened the galleries at the Old Bailey; but could not prevail on the Lord

* Gent. Mag. XL. 167. 188. † Ib. 189. 233.
‡ See his account of the Meeting, ibid. 519.
§ See his Speech of Thanks, XLI. 92. || Ib. 139—141. ¶ Ib. 189.

Mayor

Mayor to follow his example in not giving French wine at his entertainments *.

In April 1772, the City of London presented him with a rich silver cup, embossed with the assassination of Julius Cæsar †; and the two Sheriffs, Wilkes and Bull, published a joint address to the Livery ‡.

On Michaelmas day, on the election of Lord Mayor, Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Townsend were returned to the Court of Aldermen by the Livery. After a tedious poll, the shew was confirmed; and Mr. Townsend was chosen by the Aldermen §.

In this year, by the particular request of the Author (with whom, if not personally acquainted, he undoubtedly had a frequent epistolary correspondence, which after his death was found carefully preserved), he was a very useful assistant to Mr. Henry-Samson Woodfall, in the re-publication of Junius's Letters.

In April 1773, the Sheriffs of London (Oliver and Lewes), on receiving the Speaker's Letter for a call of the House, returned Mr. Wilkes one of the Representatives of the County of Middlesex ||; and at Michaelmas his friend Bull was elected Lord Mayor **.

Being again returned for Middlesex, he attended, on a call of the House, Feb. 5, 1774, to be sworn, and take his seat; but was refused, a certificate from the Clerk of the Crown having been denied him ††.

About the same time William Temple, Esq. left him a legacy of 300*l.* "for his strenuous exertions in the Cause of Liberty, and his glorious and noble defence of the English Constitution, against a Series of despotic Tyrants and wicked Ministers ‡‡.

* Gent. Mag. XLI. 471.

† See an engraving and description of the Cup, XLIV. 457.

‡ Gent. Mag. XLII. 195. § Ib. 493. 494. || Ib. XLIII. 210.

** See his Speech, and Mr. Bull's, ib. 578. †† Ib. XLIV. 45. 92.

‡‡ The Duchess of Queensberry and Lady Betty Germaine each sent to him 100*l.* whilst in prison; and Robert Baldy, esq. (who died Jan. 1, 1774) bequeathed him 100*l.* 20*l.* for mourning, and 1*l.* 1*s.* for a ring, as a mark of his regard and affection to the cause for which he has been so unjustly and wickedly persecuted by a most abandoned and profligate Administration for 20 years past. Gent. Mag. XLIV. 46.

He

He was elected Lord Mayor, Oct. 5, 1774 *; and, having been re-chosen one of the Representatives for the County of Middlesex Oct. 28 †, he took his seat in the House of Commons, unmolested, Dec. 2; and was afterwards a frequent Speaker in that Assembly ‡.

April 20, 1775, as Lord Mayor, he presented to the King, from the City of London, a spirited Remonstrance §; and, on the 14th of July, a Petition.

After having several times unsuccessfully stood candidate for the Chamberlainship of London, he obtained that honourable and lucrative office ||, Dec. 1, 1779 ¶. His attention was now diverted from the storms of party to the calmer and more useful duties of his office; and from that time he discontinued a collection of diurnal publications **, which he had been in the habit of carefully preserving.

That he was by no means, however, insensible to the calls of active public duty, we may infer from the services rendered by his vigilant and spirited conduct during the Riots in 1780; for which he received the thanks of the Privy Council.

* Gent. Mag. XLIV. 491. 538. See also the Thanks of the City on his going out of the office of Lord Mayor, ib. 550. † Ib. 444. 593.

‡ Most of his Speeches from 1775 to 1782 were given singly in the Magazine; particularly those on Mr. Sawbridge's Annual Motion for shortening the Duration of Parliament; on the War with America; and on his own expulsion from Parliament.

§ See his Letter to Lord Hertford, on the King refusing to receive any Address, Remonstrance, or Petition, but from the Corporation, Gent. Mag. XLV. 220.

|| In a Letter to Mr. Petrie, Jan. 2, 1780, he says, "No congratulations on my late success could be more welcome to me. It is a post adequate, after the payment of my debts, to every wish I can form at fifty-three: profit, patronage, and extensive usefulness, with rank and dignity." ¶ Gent. Mag. XLIX. 610.

** On this head I speak from good authority; for he presented to me the whole collection which he had been forming from 1768 to 1779, in 35 large volumes in folio, illustrated with many MS remarks by himself, detached printed papers on various subjects, and some curious caricatures.—Nearly the whole of this Collection came to an untimely end. After escaping a dreadful conflagration in 1808, the greater part of them, with many other valuable articles, were stolen by a faithless servant, to whom the care of my warehouse had been considerably confided; and never afterwards could be traced, having probably been consigned, as waste paper, to the shop of some distant cheesemonger.

In

In 1784, he withdrew occasionally to a small house at Kensington Gore, where he built an aviary, cultivated an elegant little garden, and amused himself in the study of natural history*. Nor was he unmindful of literary pursuits; for, in the recess of 1785, he began to print a handsome and complete Edition † of his "Speeches in Parliament;" a volume duly noticed in p. 13; and which is now, from its extreme rarity, a great bibliographical curiosity.

This was followed, in 1786, by a single Speech ‡ in defence of Mr. Hastings; on which he justly prided

* "The year 1785," he observed to me, "has been particularly propitious to roses, white lilies, maples, and sycamores, palm-trees, Siberian crabs, mountain-ashes, and jessamines."

† The following Letters will shew his attention to this work:

"Mr. Wilkes presents his compliments to Mr. Nichols, and is now at full leisure to send him as much copy as he wishes. Mr. Wilkes desires to have the volume finished as soon as is consistent with Mr. Nichols's other more important engagements, and to see it very correct. *Prince's Court, Thursday, Aug.* 10, 1785."

"DEAR SIR, *Wednesday, Dec.* 6, 1785.

"I return you the Preface, with the two trifling additions, and all the rest of the volume. I wish you to send Mr. Elmsly a copy, and me six, as soon as you conveniently can, done in boards, and printed on the back *Wilkes's Speeches*. The same should be of all the copies—which may be sold, and advertised, when you will, and at the price you think proper. If it is a losing game, I will pay you all the expence. If it is prosperous, the gain is wholly yours. Good-morrow! JOHN WILKES."

"DEAR SIR, *Wednesday, Dec.* 27, 1786.

"The only two sensible writings in the late contest were yours: but my Ward have disgraced themselves, both in what they have done, and what they have left undone. I hope to live to see them recover their senses, and to have a City connexion with you in a scene where you will be eminently useful. In the mean while I admire the good humour, and dignity even, of your address * after the election.—I do not see our *Volume* yet advertised. I wish to know where it is to be sold; for many of my acquaintance would send and purchase it. I think it a good time to see it *virûm volitare per ora*. I wish you all the compliments of this merry season. — *Bon jour!* JOHN WILKES."

‡ "DEAR SIR, *Prince's Court, Thursday, June* 29, 1786.

"I enclose you two lists of those, to whom I wish copies of the *Speech* may be sent. I do not scruple any expence on the occasion; for I hope to serve a good cause, and a good man. I beg you to send me here 20 copies covered with marble paper

* To the Electors of the Ward of Farringdon Without; see vol. VI. p. 629.

himself; it being, perhaps, the ablest exculpation of that gentleman which has appeared in print.

In 1787, on the death of Mr. Thomas Thorpe, he selected the Editor of these Volumes as his Deputy for the South side of the Ward of Farringdon Without; and, on St. Thomas's day that year, received the unanimous thanks of his numerous Constituents, for his judicious and impartial conduct.

In 1788 he paid his new Deputy the compliment of publishing from his press, to present to particular friends, a beautiful edition of the Poems of Catullus*, which, like the Glasgow Horace, is immaculate, not a stop misplaced or omitted†. The Edition principally followed was that of Padua, 1737.

and gilt on the edges, and 30 covered with blue paper. Be so good to attend particularly to all the new corrections—that we may appear with as few faults as possible.

"I set out to-morrow morning early for Brighthelmstone, but shall return on Monday night. I will make a barter with you, which will be highly to your advantage. I will send you from Brighthelmstone some Sussex-downs mutton, and perhaps some fish. You will send me a thing not half so good as either, the said *Speech*, by the post on Saturday night, in two covers, directed to me at the Castle.—Good-morrow! JOHN WILKES."

"*Brighthelmstone, Sunday, July* 1, 1786.

"Many thanks, my dear Sir, for the pains you have taken to make the *Speech* so correct. I trust that it will please, and do good. You have well merited the Sussex-downs mutton, which you will receive to-morrow, or Tuesday morning; but, alas! I could not send you any fish; for the dead calm of the last two days has kept our little fishing-fleet in our harbour, without a single boat putting to sea; and the fish are playing their gambols on the top of the water, and laughing at me, who hoped to have had them before me on the table, to have chosen you a good dish.—To-morrow I return to the Capital.—Adieu! J. WILKES."

*Of this correct and elegant publication see before, p. 49.

† The following handsome Letters from persons of eminence are among the many acknowledgments which he received for it.

"*July* 15. Mr. Pitt presents his compliments to Mr. Wilkes; and is extremely obliged to him for the Edition of Catullus, which Mr. Wilkes has done him the honour to send this morning."

"*Soho-square, July* 18, 1788.

"Sir Joseph Banks presents his compliments to Mr. Wilkes, and returns him many thanks for his very obliging and agreeable present, which he shall always carefully preserve as a testimony of his friendship: which, though he has had but few opportunities of deserving it, he shall ever cherish, with respect for superior abilities, and gratitude for the enjoyment of brilliant conversation."

"SIR,

In 1788, he availed himself of the short recess which, in the latter months of the Summer, the routine of office in the City of London permits to its Officers, by retiring to Sandham Cottage, in the Isle of Wight*; which he highly improved, embellished,

"SIR, *Great Portland-street, No. 40, Tuesday Morning.*

"I am very much obliged to you for the very elegant book with which you have had the goodness to present me. Catullus has always been a favourite Writer with me; and I have great pleasure in seeing him in the hands of so refined and so accurate an Editor as yourself. To Editions of Classical Authors so highly decorated with typographical ornament as that of your Catullus, we may, with the strictest propriety, apply the expression of *luxus eruditissimus*. I remain, with great regard, &c. W. SEWARD."

"SIR, *Bradford, Yorkshire, December* 3, 1788.

"I learn from the public prints, that you have printed an Edition of Catullus, which is much admired for its superior elegance and accuracy. I directed my Bookseller in town to procure me a copy; but he informs me that it is a private book, and not to be purchased. Having been engaged some time in preparing an Edition of the same Author with notes critical and historical, I wish much to see yours; as it is said to be very correctly printed, and may be of use to me. I cannot ask you for one; but, if you will indulge me with a view of it for a week or two, I will take care of it, and return it *in statu quo*. EDWARD BALDWYN, M. A."

"DEAR SIR, *Winchester College, Dec.* 3, 1789.

"I return you a thousand thanks for your very kind present of the most elegant Edition of Catullus I ever saw. I set a greater value on it, because it reminds me of the many pleasant hours, and classical conversations, I formerly enjoyed with you; which I shall be happy to repeat, if you will do me the favour to call on me in your way to your pleasant Cottage in the Isle of Wight: where I should certainly have visited you last summer, if I had passed (as I intended to do) some days with our friend Sir Richard Worsley. I am, dear Sir, your obliged and very old friend, and humble servant, JOS. WARTON."

*"DEAR SIR, *Isle of Wight, Dec.* 28, 1788.

"I congratulate you on the general good temper of our Ward at the last Election. I came on particular, and important, private business, such as I hope you will see and approve the ensuing year: but I shall return before the opening of the Chamberlain's Office on Plough-monday.—May I trouble you, this leisure time, to make out my account, that I may settle it on my return?—I find it less cold here than at London or Kensington; and Miss Wilkes, who is at Paris on a visit to her old friend, the Duchess de la Valliere, mentions that the frost is so severe, and the snow so deep there, that the *fiacres* go with four horses. I wish you, my dear Deputy, all the chearful compliments of this merry season; and am, &c. JOHN WILKES."

and adorned with classical inscriptions *. In this peaceful retreat he passed many of his pleasantest hours, free from the distraction of parties, or cares of office; and, amid the pleasures of the surrounding scenery, a well-chosen Library †, and a few intelligent friends, he experienced a more solid delight, than when hailed by the rabble as "Patron of expiring Liberty ‡."

Pursuing his literary labours, Mr. Wilkes next distinguished himself by an admirable Edition of Theophrastus §, in the same bold type which had been

* One of these was,
"TO FILIAL PIETY
AND
MARY WILKES;
ERECTED BY
JOHN WILKES,
1789."

And in the Tuscan room:
FORTVNAE REDVCI
ET
CIVITATI LONDINENSIS
P.
IOHANNES WILKES QVAESTOR
1789."

† Of which some notice shall be taken hereafter.

‡ See a View of the *Villakin*, as Mr. Wilkes termed it, and of Churchill's Pillar (p. 473.) in Gent. Mag. LXXXIV. 17.—Of this elegant Cottage, which the Chamberlain characterized as "olim sylvestribus horrida dumis," but which he converted into a little earthly Paradise, the following particulars were given me by himself: The lowest room near the Sea is 24 feet by 18; the height 18 feet; a recess for a side board. The Tuscan room is 23 feet 4 inches by 13 feet 8 inches; the height 11 feet. The number of prints in the Tuscan room 1312. The recess in the Tuscan room 6 feet 4½ inches by 3 feet 1½ inch. Miss Wilkes's seat is 14 feet in length, by 4½ feet in depth. The large seat near the sea is 21½ feet in length, 16½ feet in depth. The length of the grass walk near the sea, called Miss Wilkes's walk, is 445 feet. The length of the Bird gallery is 20 feet. The diameter of the French circle for the dance in the garden is 16 feet."

§ Of this Volume see before, p. 69.—In the early progress of the work, Mr. Wilkes sent some proof-sheets to Dr. Tomson, for his examination; and the Doctor submitted them to a friend, who addressed the following Letter to Mr. Wilkes.

"SIR, *Thornbury, near Bristol, Oct.* 24, 1789.

"My good friend Dr. Tomson, of Kensington, has transmitted to me a first-proof of an intended new Edition of the Characters of Theophrastus. I beg to congratulate the publick on two points; the one, that the Remains of Theophrastus are likely to be sent into the world; and that you, Sir, undertake it. The Doctor, from too great a partiality to me, has desired me to give my opinion upon certain points; and he seemed to wish that my answer should be sent to yourself. This will, I trust, apologize for

used in Mr. Bowyer's correct and beautiful Edition of the Greek Testament in Quarto. This Volume, like the Catullus, was intended only for presents *.

for my addressing you. The Doctor writes, that the Vatican MS. has no accents, no aspirates; but preserves the apostrophe. The want of accents proves its antiquity: for I am fully convinced that accents are of modern invention; and, as now used, are destructive of all quantity. Let any man read twenty lines in Homer, or Sophocles, by accents as now used; and that will be, I think, a sufficient answer to all the treatises which have been, or ever will be, written in their defence. With regard to the Greek letters and words (I do not mean as to their form, which has varied in different ages), I humbly think that the ancient inscriptions would be the best guide. Muratori has the largest collection; but, as the Vatican MS. has omitted them, for uniformity's sake they may be omitted through the whole; though I confess it to be singular. For the same reason, the apostrophe should be retained. The Vatican MS., as the Doctor writes, retains it. One thing is omitted, which I have taken the liberty to supply; I mean the iota. This seems to me to be absolutely essential. Ancient inscriptions, &c. were generally exhibited in capital letters, and then the iota was adjoined. I believe no instance can be produced of its omission. Does the Vatican MS. omit it? As to the manner, I think it very good: the letter of a proper size; and the lines at proper distances. One thing I beg to object against; I mean, capital letters to begin each sentence. I am no military man, yet I love a military review; and my eye would be offended to see here and there a perked-up grenadier of six feet four inches, breaking the line of five feet ten inches. Indeed, I would allow an officer, *pro dignitate*, like a proper name, to exceed in height. I have drawn a line through these grenadiers. It is quite right that ligatures should be banished. I have mentioned one or two other particulars to Dr. Tomson; to whom I beg my best compliments. I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant, W. HOLWELL."

This plan was adopted, and Theophrastus is without accents.

* Among the many acknowledgements which were sent to him were the following:

"DEAR SIR, *Park-place, May* 29, 1790.

"I return you many thanks for the valuable present, which I have this moment received, of your new Edition of Theophrastus. Its value to me consists in its being a memorial, and not the first of the kind, of your friendship. As such, I shall ever sacredly preserve it; and shall contemplate it with more pleasure than the perusal could afford to many who possess the knowledge which I have unfortunately lost, if I can pretend to have ever attained it, of the language in which its contents are written. I am under a solemn engagement to Sir John Elliot, and mean to perform it, that I will learn the Spanish language, for the purpose of reading Don Quixote in the original text of a beau-

In 1790 Mr. Wilkes exchanged his residence from Princes-court to Grosvenor-square; where he resided with his daughter, during the winter months, till his death; constantly walking to Guildhall every day when his duty required his attendance, in which he was strictly diligent and perfectly regular.

beautiful impression which he gave me. If I have life and leisure, I will not despair of being able to qualify myself to profit in the like manner by your gift. I have the honour to be, dear Sir, Your much obliged and most faithful servant, WARREN HASTINGS."

"*Ken Wood, June* 3, 1790. Lord Mansfield returns many thanks to Mr. Wilkes for his Theophrastus; and congratulates him upon his elegant amusement. Theophrastus drew so admirably from Nature, that his Characters live through all times, and in every country."

"*Leicester-fields, June* 4. Sir Joshua Reynolds presents his compliments to Mr. Wilkes, and returns him many thanks for the present he has made him; the value of which is much increased, in his estimation, by the honour of receiving it from him. He is very much flattered by Mr. Wilkes's polite attention to him."

"*Cavendish-square, June* 5. Sir John Thorold presents his compliments to Mr. Wilkes; is much honoured by his kind remembrance, and the valuable present he has made him of his Edition of Theophrastus; which, he doubts not, is equally immaculate as his Catullus. He is much flattered by his acceptance of the trifles he ventured to offer; but, as he could make no adequate compensation, he endeavoured to testify his grateful sense of his favours."

"*Queen's-square, June* 5. Mr. Cracherode has the honour to return his thanks to Mr. Wilkes, for the most complete Edition of the Characters of Theophrastus as yet printed; and to express the very grateful sense he entertains of his repeated favours."

"*Soho-square, June* 6. I know not whether you extend the liberality with which you distribute to your friends copies of your valuable Editions of the Classics any further: but I do know that I have an application from the Library of the University of Gottingen, now one of the very best in Europe; requesting that, as money will not purchase them, your goodness will place them there. I do not mean to press upon any resolutions you have made on the subject; so shall only say, that, in acceding to the prayer of their petition, you will command the gratitude of some very learned men. Believe me, dear Sir, &c. JOS. BANKS."

"SIR, *Bushy-Park, Sept.* 27, 1790.

"Being possessed of a very good collection of the Greek and Latin Authors, and some very curious Editions, I cannot help entertaining an anxious desire of enriching my Library by the addition of your two elegant publications of Catullus and Theophrastus. But, alas! I find by inquiry among all the Booksellers, that they are not to be purchased; and that I can only make that valuable acquisition by addressing myself to your liberality.

In 1790, with my good friends Elmsly and Robson, I visited him at Sandham Cottage*; a pleasure which I gladly repeated in the Summer of

rality. That course I have therefore taken. If you should have the goodness both to pardon and to comply with my application, be assured that no person on whom you may have conferred the same obligation will set a higher value on the present than myself. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant, SYLVESTER DOUGLAS."

"SIR, *Althorp, Oct.* 17, 1790.

"Though I have not the advantage of being personally acquainted with you, I cannot avoid taking the liberty of troubling you with a few lines, to return you my most sincere acknowledgments for the very obliging manner in which you have done me the honour to send me your beautiful Edition of Theophrastus upon vellum. I esteem myself peculiarly fortunate, as a Collector of scarce and valuable books, that, in consequence of my having purchased Count Reviczky's Collection *, I am become the possessor of two books, not more desirable on account of the correctness and beauty of their execution, than from the name and reputation of their Editor; whose talents and abilities, having already made so distinguished a subject for our political, must in future be equally celebrated by our literary, historians. I have the honour to be, Sir, with great truth,

"Your most obedient humble servant, SPENCER."

*"MY DEAR DEPUTY, *Isle of Wight, Monday, July* 6, 1790.

"I was glad to escape from a crowded Capital to the sweet and grand scenery here, on the first of the dog-days, last Friday. I hope to pass all the time of the *canaille*, and to the end of the second week in September, on the borders of old Ocean; and I wish you would come, in pilgrimage with the worthy Elmsly, to see Miss Wilkes and me any part of the time. If you can come by the 30th, you will be amused, as I believe, by a grand *sailing match* round the Isle of Wight, by above 50 vessels, carvel-built, not exceeding 30 tons. You will add greatly to your stock of nautical ideas, in which I suspect you are very poor; and at Christmas Wardmote, we will compel the Common Council of Farringdon Without to admire the profoundness of our Naval skill, so necessary for every true-born Briton. I desire you to make my best compliments and apologies of absence next Wednesday. The *second* toast after dinner will be *all your healths:* and I shall exclaim, 'Now good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both.'—Miss Wilkes desires her compliments, and wishes you and Mr. Elmsly a good journey and passage. I am always, dear Sir, your obedient, humble servant, JOHN WILKES."

"MY DEAR DEPUTY, *Sandham Cottage, Sept* 1, 1790.

"I have but a moment to say, that I shall be heartily glad to see you, Mr. Elmsly, and Mr. Robson, next Friday, as early as is convenient. I dine at three. I was happy to see Dr. Warton

* Which included a copy of Mr. Wilkes's Catullus on vellum.

last

the following year *, and occasionally afterwards as often as business would permit †.

last Sunday in such health and spirits. I should be glad if you and your friends could stay with me Saturday; and we would carry Mr. Elmsly to church on Sunday morning, and reward him with roast beef for his complaisance at three, and in the evening forward him in his journey. I hope Mr. Robson will second this pious proposal to help on Mr. Elmsly's conversion; who, by the bye, wants no change in any respect. I am always, my dear Deputy, your affectionate humble servant, JOHN WILKES."

"*Sandham Cottage, Sunday, Sept.* 5, 1790.

"I regretted exceedingly, my dear Deputy, the loss of the pleasures which I had anticipated for yesterday, in the little tour I planned for you and your agreeable fellow travellers. The beautiful sun-shine made the face of Nature truly gay, and gave you, I trust, a chearful passage to Portsmouth. The cruel complaint of the strangury left me yesterday morning; but, in its continuance, the pain would have been greatly alleviated by the company, which I enjoyed on Friday. I read of a summons for a Court of Aldermen on Tuesday, the 14th; and I mean then to attend my duty at Guildhall. Miss Wilkes joins with me in many compliments to the three Travellers; and believe me always, my dear Deputy, your most obedient, &c. JOHN WILKES."

* Aug 8, 1791, he pleasantly tells his daughter, "Mr. Elmsly and Mr. Nichols are just arrived. The Island is full of Vagrants."

† "DEAR SIR, *Sandham Cottage, Aug.* 24, 1794.

"I was this morning favoured with your letter of August 22, and very truly regret that I am not to have the pleasure of having you with us in the Island this Autumn. It adds not a little to my concern, that you remain in the Capital, harrassed by the tumults and disorderly proceedings of those who seek to disturb the peace and happiness of the Metropolis. I am particularly interested in every thing respecting our great and populous Ward; and read with indignation of three houses being *gutted*, although I should have exerted myself to have punished the cruel and savage deeds with which their inhabitants are charged. I wish I could arrange all my affairs here to return sooner to the Capital; but I find that I cannot before Saturday the sixth of September. I hope some time on that day to be in Grosvenor-square, and shall be happy to see you there on Sunday morning, Sept. the 7th, at any hour. Be so good as to bring the *Militia Act* with you. If you will order a Wardmote to be summoned for Monday, Sept. 8, I will take the chair at any hour you appoint, and attend any future meetings, where you and the other Gentlemen of my Common Council may wish my presence. I desire my best respects to them. I am, dear Sir, your obedient humble servant, JOHN WILKES."

"DEAR SIR, *Sandham Cottage, Sunday, Aug.* 31, 1794.

"I begin to-morrow the disagreeable business of packing up my little baggage for the Capital, without having had one day even of your company here—but *Fata obstant*—and the untoward aspect of our affairs, unluckily too in our own Ward.

"I have

In January 1792, at a dinner in Grosvenor-square, where I met Dr. Warton and a few other select literary friends, Mr. Wilkes produced some specimens of his version of Anacreon; and strongly recommended Dr. Warton to engage * with him jointly in a new Edition of Pope's Works; which the Doctor soon after undertook, and completed, singly.

"I have erected here a *Doric pillar*, with the inscription:

'CAROLO CHVRCHILL,
DIVINO POETAE,
AMICO IVCVNDO,
CIVI OPTIME DE PATRIA MERITO.'

It is in the middle of the grove, and backed with weeping willows, cypresses, yews, &c. Laurels grow out of the column as from Virgil's tomb at Naples, and come nearly down to the tablet, on the *pillar*, which is fluted, and seems in some parts already injured by Time. On the fore-ground are large myrtles, bays, laburnums, &c. The *pillar* is broken, about nine feet high, and five feet diameter. I shall be glad to find the *Militia Act* in Grosvenor-square on my return to town on Saturday. As the previous meeting of our Common Council is put off till Monday morning at the London Coffee-house, I shall certainly attend. After the important business of Monday morning is dispatched, I hope to pass some genial hours with the Gentlemen of our Common Council, to whom I add my best respects.—Pray whisper my friend *Sylvanus Urban*, that, in his valuable repository, I believe, he has omitted the Address of the City of London to the King on Earl Howe's late Victory, which is really a good State Paper. I wish to be kindly remembered to all your family, in which my daughter joins I am, &c. JOHN WILKES."

"MY DEAR SIR, *Sandham Cottage, Sunday, July* 19, 1795.

"I received the favour of your Letter yesterday; and the two volumes of the History of Leicestershire, I find, were safely delivered in Grosvenor-square the day after I left the Capital. They will be excellent Winter literary food for me, even if the Winter should be as dreary as the last My heart bleeds for the distresses of the poor; and I am glad to be able, although in an inferior degree, to give my aid in every part, both of the Capital, and the Country, where I am particularly concerned. I enclose a draft for 20 guineas for our good Ward of Farringdon Without; and, if more is thought proper, it shall come with the freest and heartiest good-will. The country is in high beauty, and our farmers here prognosticate an early and abundant harvest. You and Mr. Elmsly would be very welcome guests at this little Cottage.

"I am always, dear Sir, your veryhumble servant, JOHN WILKES."

* "MY DEAR SIR, *Sackville-street, Jan.* 22, 1792.

"You will greatly oblige me, if you would be so kind to let me have a sight of the volumes of Pope you mentioned last night; of which, you may depend, the greatest care shall be taken.

Dec. 14, 1792, he addressed his Ward, in an admirable Speech, on the Constitution of the Country.

taken. And I will return them to you before I leave town, and no soul shall see them. I am always, dear Sir, &c. Jos. WARTON."

"MY DEAR SIR, *Winchester, Feb. 6*, 1792.

"I am very much flattered by the strong testimony of friendship which your very kind Letter brought me. The prospect you held out would indeed be equally pleasant and profitable; if it were possible for me at present to engage in such an undertaking as publishing a complete Edition of Pope. But I will own to you, I will not lose sight of it; and should be happy to have you as a fellow-labourer. If I had seen you before I left town, I would have informed you that I am sending up to the press an Appendix to my Essay on Pope, a pamphlet of about thirteen pages. I trust you may see in it some entertaining particulars. I find myself obliged frequently to contradict Johnson, as well as Warburton. By the way, what would be the consequence of a new edition of Pope's Works, with respect to the present proprietors of the copy-right? This perhaps might be managed; or rather, the right, by this time, must be extinguished.

"You will do me an inexpressible favour, if you have ever any leisure, to give a line of the news stirring; and particularly any relating to our friend Mr. Hastings. I beg my respects to Miss Wilkes; and I am, my dear Sir, with true regard, your faithful, affectionate, and obliged servant, J. WARTON."

"MY DEAR SIR, *Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Aug.* 20, 1793.

"I feed on the hopes of dining with you on Monday the 26th instant, if the weather continues good; but beg you to consider, that I do not make an absolute engagement, but will take my chance of finding you at home. I must return that night to Newport. Though I have a thousand things to say to you, I can now only add that I am, dear Sir, very faithfully and sincerely yours, J. WARTON."

"MY DEAR SIR, *Wickham, near Fareham, July* 11, 1796.

"Having made an inquiry in which I was much interested—whether you were got to your delightful Cottage in the Island, I received authentic information from a gentleman who saw you last Saturday at the Fountain inn at Portsmouth, that you passed through that place on that day. I design to give myself the great pleasure of dining with you at Sandown on Wednesday, the 20th inst.; but would beg you not to break through any engagement you may have, lest I should be prevented, by weather or accident, from putting my plan into execution. Believe me always, dear Sir, your affectionate, &c. J. WARTON."

"MY DEAR SIR, *Wickham, August* 10, 1797.

"It was my fixed intention to have enjoyed the great pleasure of visiting you in the Island this week. But you and I have lived long enough to be frequently disappointed and defeated in executing many a favourite scheme.—A very untoward accident totally prevents a possibility of waiting on you, as I hoped to do. About

His latest publication was, "A Supplement to the Miscellaneous Works of Mr. Gibbon *, 1796,"

About ten days ago, I went to Lord Malmesbury, at Park-place; to meet in his absence, and by his desire and appointment, a very agreeable party.—Lord St. Helen's, Sir Brook Boothby, Mr. C. Ellis, Mr. Freer, Sir Harry Englefield, &c. &c. A gentle ride round the charming grounds and park being proposed, and I objecting to ride a strange horse, I was assured over and over that the horse brought for me was remarkably quiet and safe, and one that Lord Malmesbury always rode himself. The instant I mounted, this quiet horse kicked and plunged, reared, &c. and threw me off on my side; fortunately without breaking arm, leg, or skull; but straining and wrenching the large muscle under the arm. I was blooded, oppodeldoc'd, &c. and got home as I could; but the rheumatism having fallen on the part, is very painful, and a fit of the gout in my foot has followed.—A long detail of myself you will think, if not say. At present I am confined to my chair. Your neighbour Miss Carter is with us. Let me know how long you shall continue in the Island. I am afraid we shall not have peace. I am always, &c. J. WARTON."

"DEAR SIR, *Wickham, Sept. 30, 1797.*

"I hope you are safely housed in Grosvenor-square, and escaped the pelting storms which have assailed your delightful island. We shall not, I fear, so easily escape our political tempests.—So then, all hopes of peace are vanished. You are in the midst of the world. I am quite out of it.

"Do you see, or is it worth your while to see, how I have been attacked in the last Monthly Review? Principally because I, a grave Doctor, should have dared to insert in my edition of Pope the 'Sober Advice from Horace,' (see VI. 174.) and the admirable Pleadings of Scriblerus concerning 'The Double Mistress,' both which Pope himself had inserted in an Edition published by his friend Dodsley. I cannot but smile at such an impotent attack.—The same good Critic is also angry that I should have interwoven what I had before said in my 'Essay on Pope;'—to do which, was one of the principal motives for my undertaking the edition. You may be assured I laid my account and expected to be attacked, and therefore bear such a bombardment with patience and insensibility. But I have been only this morning informed, that I have been unmercifully scourged in the *last* Edition of 'The Pursuits of Literature,' which I have not seen. I much wish you could hear, and would let me know, who is the Author of that strange work. Surely the verse part of it is the most harsh, crabbed, and obscure, that has been produced since the days of Persius, and evidently written for the sake of long pedantic notes. One shall hardly see such Drawcansir-work. Every body is censured and abused. The Satirist defies discovery, saying it will be impossible to find him out. All I say relates to the *first* Edition, not having seen the last. Give me a line on this subject. I am, my dear Sir, with true regard, very faithfully, &c. J. WARTON."

* Originally printed in 1780, as a Number of "The Observer."

4to;

4to; which, though without his name, and not printed for sale, was avowed in the presents which he made of it to his friends.

Having entered his 71st year *, Mr. Wilkes died, Dec. 6, 1797; and was buried in Grosvenor chapel, agreeably to his will; which directed a tablet to be placed there, with these expressive lines:

"The remains of John Wilkes, a Friend to Liberty.
Born at London, Oct. 17, 1727, O. S.; died in this parish [1797.]"

The coffin-plate was inscribed:

"John Wilkes, Esq. F. R. S.
Alderman of the Ward of
Farringdon Without,
Chamberlain of London,
and Lord Mayor 1771;
died Dec. 26, 1797, aged 70 years."

To the various merits of Mr. Wilkes impartial Posterity will do ample justice. A Patriot in the truest sense of the word, his exertions and intrepidity added legal security to the liberties of Englishmen †. As a Magistrate, his conduct was manly and exemplary. As Chamberlain, his regularity of attendance and superior merit were generally acknowledged. Patience and candour distinguished his decisions in the many causes which came daily under his cognizance in that office; and, whenever called on to deliver the sentiments of the Corporation to distinguished public characters, dignity and classical elegance were his peculiar characteristics.—In the literary world he will be remembered by his elegant editions of a Latin Poet and a Greek Moralist.

* Or, according to his own reckoning, *in his 141st year*; "for," he used to say, "I have always lived two days in one."

† He was thus characterized by his friend Churchill:

"Let rude licentious Englishmen comply
With Tumult's voice, and curse they know not why;
Unwilling to condemn, thy soul disdains
To wear vile Faction's arbitrary chains,
And strictly weighs, in apprehension clear,
Things as they are, and not as they appear.
With thee Good Humour tempers lively Wit,
Enthron'd with Judgement; Candour loves to sit;
And Nature gave thee, open to distress,
A heart to pity, and a hand to bless."

Full

Full of wit, easy in his conversation, elegant in his manners, and happy in a retentive memory, his company was a perpetual treat to his friends *. It may be added also, that, though his income was handsome, his liberality kept equal pace with it.

After the death of Mr. Wilkes, it was the anxious wish of his daughter, that some durable memorial of him should be preserved from the press †; and with this view she proposed to print, in one handsome volume, his Introduction to the History of England; his Speeches at Guildhall ‡; and his Translations of

* His convivial invitations were in general select, and never numerous. His maxim was, "that a dinner party, to be comfortable, should never consist of more than the number of the Muses, nor of less than that of the Graces." He spared neither trouble nor expence in providing what was exquisitely good. When in London, he had frequently his mutton from Bath or from Wales; when at Sandham Cottage, from Southampton; and his fish from the Devonshire coast. He had the happiest address in grouping his friends, and of entertaining them with elegance, both at the table and after it. He was himself a very moderate, but delicate feeder; and very abstemious at the bottle.

† MY DEAR SIR, *Monday, Dec. 26, 1797.*

"Excuse my again addressing you; but, as you have obliged me with promising that I should see the article you intend for your obituary, concerning my dear and honoured Father, before it appears there, I beg to notice a circumstance of his life, not yet mentioned, *viz.* his serving the office of High Sheriff for Buckinghamshire. His marriage perhaps should also be mentioned. I likewise particularly request, if you think proper to mention his Will, that it may not be according to the accounts hitherto given, which are very erroneous, but a true one, which you shall have from me. Believe me, Sir, with high regard,

"Your obliged humble servant, M. WILKES."

"*Dec.* 27. Miss Wilkes desires to thank Mr. Nichols for his attention to her request: and would be further obliged to him to take a little trouble to gratify her curiosity respecting the name of *Wilkes*, which she has always understood to be *Saxon*, and that the word *Wilkes* in that language meant the old *Cross-bow*, (the crest of the family) or a *Crow*, or *Chevron*, which are the arms belonging to it. She was induced to mention her wish of information to Mr. N. not only from the politeness she has experienced from him, but the knowledge which he possesses concerning old times. Miss Wilkes will always be glad of the favour of seeing Mr. N."

‡ All of these, except the latest of them, were communicated by himself to Mr. Urban. They were, to Mr. Pitt, on presenting him with the Freedom of the City, Feb. 28, 1784, LIV. 204; to

Anacreon. This would have been accomplished, could she but have found resolution enough to fix on some respectable Friend to write the Memoirs of Mr. Wilkes's eventful life *. In the mean time her own health declined; the proposed publication was neglected; and she did not long survive her father.

March 12, 1802, having entertained a large party of friends at dinner, she retired late to rest; but was soon so seriously indisposed as to send for medical advice; and expired, in a few minutes after the arrival of her apothecary, at the age of 51. Of her property, which was considerable and at her own disposal, she made a benevolent disposition †.

to Marquis Cornwallis and Sir William Medows, 1794, LXIV. 380, 478; to Earl Howe, LXVI. 433.; to Sir Horatio Nelson, LXVII. 1121; to Admiral Waldegrave, LXVIII. 73.

The last of these Speeches was thus communicated:

"Miss Wilkes's best compliments to Mr. Nichols, and sends a copy of the Speech made by the late ever dear Chamberlain on the last occasion that he spoke in the name of the Corporation of the City of London. Mr. N. will be gratified to find by it that those powers of mind of which he so well knew the value were yet in full vigour. *Wednesday, Dec.* 28, 1797."

* Among the literary productions of Mr. Wilkes not already noticed, are, an Account of Hampden's death; in which he differs from Lord Clarendon, and all other Historians, in describing his Wound as not coming from the Enemy; and several Annual Verses on Miss Wilkes's Birth-day, some written in France, some in the King's Bench Prison, and others in London.

† The particulars (which may be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXII. p. 467) I shall not here transcribe. But it may not be improper to say, that she gave to her cousin Lady Baker "the silver cup that was the honourable gift of the City of London to her dear and honoured father;" the picture of her father and herself by Zoffany; her portrait in crayons by Hoare; all her plate and china, and 2000*l.* 3 per Cent. Consols. reversible to her daughter Mary-Hayley Baker; to whom 1500*l.* of the like stock was also separately given, with all her diamonds, ornaments, trinkets, &c. and her own Library (except the gems of Worledge). Her honoured Father's Library (according to a Catalogue of Mr. Peter Elmsly of Sloane-street) with the remaining copies of Catullus and Theophrastus, to be sold, under Mr. Elmsly's directions; the produce (after a legacy to himself of 50*l.*) to be paid to the senior Aldermen and Chamberlain of London, to be applied, at their discretion, towards the relief of the widows and children of decayed Freemen. All her Manuscripts,

Mr. Wilkes left two other surviving children; a son, opulently and respectably settled in India, but who did not take his father's name;—and a highly accomplished daughter, Harriet, born Oct. 20, 1778; and married, June 26, 1802, to William Rough, esq. at that time an eminent Barrister, and now one of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law.

Nearly three years after the death of Miss Wilkes, two different publications of her Father's "Correspondence" were ushered into the world.

1. "Letters *, from the Year 1774 to the Year 1796, of John Wilkes †, Esq. addressed to his Daughter, the late Miss Wilkes; with a Collection of his Miscellaneous Poems‡. To which is prefixed, a Memoir of the Life of Mr. Wilkes. In Four Volumes."

scripts, of whatever kind, she directed to be faithfully delivered to Mr. Elmsly, to whose judgment and delicacy she confided them; [in better hands this trust could not have been deposited: but, unfortunately, Mr. Elmsly died before her:]—Mr. Wilkes's *Life of himself* was not forthcoming. The covers of the book remained; but the leaves were all cut out.

* The Editor's assertion, "that Mr. Wilkes's fame was hourly on the decline," is exactly the reverse of the fact. The flame, if not so fierce as it had been, was steady; and he had almost redeemed the loss of character.

† Lord Mansfield, we are here informed on the unquestionable authority of Mr. Andrew Strahan, was of opinion, that "Mr. Wilkes was the pleasantest companion, the politest gentleman, and the best scholar he ever knew."

‡ "In this publication Portraits are given both of Mr. and Miss Wilkes, from a painting by Zoffani. The original, in that able Artist's best manner, is a scene in a garden, in which Miss Wilkes, standing in an easy attitude, is conversing with her father, who sits looking up at her with that calm extacy which none but a fond father can properly appreciate. Never was there an instance in which paternal tenderness and filial affection were more happily exemplified than in the originals; and the painter has happily caught the idea. By separating the portraits, however, this effect is totally lost. The likenesses, indeed, are tolerably well preserved, and that of Miss Wilkes is very pleasing; but the father's, as here given separately, conveys the ludicrous idea of an idiot gazing at vacuity.

"Not a single Letter in these volumes was written for the public eye; yet, with only one exception (the description of a Christmas-day dinner, 1779), they reflect not the least discredit on the Writer. They are, generally speaking, the tender effusions of a father, writing in the fullest confidence to a beloved child, anxiously

2. "The Correspondence of the late John Wilkes with his Friends, printed from the original Manuscripts; in which are introduced Memoirs of his Life, by John Almon. In Five Volumes *."

anxiously alive to her health, her comforts, and her highly cultivated perfections; but they are intermixed with such perpetual traits of refined epicurism, that those who have no acquaintance with Mr. Wilkes but through the medium of these Letters will naturally suppose that his thoughts were much absorbed in the luxuries of the table. The Letters written during the King's illness in 1788 are highly interesting; and the Prince of Wales's solemn declaration respecting his supposed marriage is a very remarkable fact. But in vain do we look here for those "Memoirs of himself," which he mentions with much satisfaction, and of which, in 1780, he read "chosen parts" to Dr. Warton, and which we also have frequently heard him read. In vain, also, do we seek among the few "Poems" for the elegant "Odes of Anacreon," with no small portion of which we have repeatedly been entertained, and which he certainly intended for the press; as he did the few highly finished Speeches at Guildhall." Gent. Mag. LXXV. 53.

* "Those who are not old enough to recollect the busy scenes of *Wilkes and Liberty* will, in the present volumes, be furnished with a satisfactory peep behind the political curtain into scenes in which Mr. Almon was himself a *subaltern actor*. His intimacy with Mr. Wilkes began in 1761, and continued till the Patriot's death; and, in addition to his own personal knowledge, he had access to some authentic sources of information. Mr. Wilkes's portrait, engraved by Caroline Watson from a painting by Pine, is well executed, and a pleasing likeness. His several contentions with the Ministers of the Crown are fairly stated; and some important facts recorded, which have never been laid before the publick.—An account of the families of Wilkes and Mead is properly prefixed; of Mr. Wilkes's ill fate as a candidate at Berwick in 1754; and his success at Aylesbury in 1757 and 1761.—The 'total abandonment of every honourable principle,' demonstrated in the character given of Mr. Wilkes in 'The Briton,' after the warm expressions of gratitude professed in the letters of Dr. Smollett here exhibited, is a melancholy proof (in the Doctor) of the imperfection of human nature.—The applications of Mr. Wilkes for the embassy to Constantinople and government of Canada are satisfactorily detailed; with the process of his apprehension as Author of 'The North Briton,' and the subsequent proceedings during the political turmoil which it occasioned. The Correspondence with his Daughter is of the same amiable complexion with those in the preceding article, but in general on subjects of higher interest; and in the present volumes are some from correspondents of high respectability. His Tour to Naples is particularly interesting; as are his Letters to Mr. Cotes." Gent. Mag. LXXV. 55.

ADDITA-

ADDITAMENTORUM FASCICULUS ALTER.

VOLUME I.

P. 18. To the Books of 1705 add, "Letters from Orinda to Poliarchus. Printed by W. B. for Bernard Lintott, at the Middle Temple Gate in Fleet-street, 1705," 8vo.—These, in a subsequent Advertisement, are called "Familiar Letters, written by the late Mrs. Philips to Sir Charles Cottrel, under the Name of Orinda to Poliarchus; printed from the Originals."

P. 19. Add to the Books of 1707, Dr. Thomas Smith's "Life of Cyrillus Lucaris," a Cretan, Patriarch of Constantinople, a well-known Writer and great Controversialist. He sent the famous Alexandrian New Testament, now in the British Museum, to King Charles the First; and was strangled in 1688.

P. 36. "Dr. Townson was acquainted with Mr. Wagstaffe at Rome on his first tour in 1743, and in his second tour in 1768 or 1769. He lived in a court near a Carpenter's shop; and upon Dr. Townson's enquiring for him, the Carpenter knew of no such person.—'He did live somewhere in this yard some years ago.'—"I have been here these thirty years, and no person of such a name has lived here in that time." On farther explanation, he exclaimed, "Oh, you mean *Il Predicatore*—he lives there!" pointing to the place." R. C.

P. 47. Three elegant mural monuments, in the Church of Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, are thus inscribed:

1. "To the memory of JOHN HODGES, Esq. and MOSES HODGES, Doctor of Divinity.—JOHN HODGES, of Sulgrave, was in religion an orthodox, conscientious, exemplary professor; in loyalty, an inflexible, zealous, dutiful subject; in private trust, an active, provident, punctual manager; in public charity, a wise, liberal, Christian benefactor; having built and endowed a Charity-school for ten poor children with 4*l. per annum* for ever; as also given 4*l. per annum* to be distributed in bread, at 18*d. per* day, every Lord's-day, to 12 poor families, but only such as attend divine service. He departed this life Feb. 8, 1723-4."—"MOSES HODGES, D.D. was in religion, learning, and loyalty, an ornament to the Church of England, and, by his orthodox preaching, and pious example, a great encourager of all Christian duties, especially that of charity, which crowned all his virtues. Worn out with indefatigable pains in the discharge of his parochial duty as Vicar of St. Mary's in Warwick, he retired to Harvington, in the county of Worcester, where he was Rector, and resigned his soul to GOD Nov. 21, 1724, in the 62d year of his age. He married Martha, the daughter of John

Jephcott, D. D.; by whom he left only four daughters, Mary, Theodosia, Anna, and Lydia; Martha, the eldest, being married to Daniel Danvers, Esq. but, to his unspeakable grief, buried in his life-time. As a testimony of their gratitude to the best and dearest of Relations, this monument was erected by Martha the widow, and Mary the daughter, of Moses Hodges, D. D."

2. "Near this place lies buried the body of MARTHA HODGES, wife of Moses Hodges, D. D.; who in all religious and moral duties was exemplary. A devout and pious Christian, a loving and faithful wife, a tender and affectionate parent. In censure cautious; in forgiving ready; in giving liberal. Having thus completed the Christian course, she entered on immortality Dec. 27, 1741, aged 74."

3. "Underneath are deposited the remains of THEODOSIA HODGES, daughter of Moses Hodges, D. D. and Martha his wife; who, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian patience, resign'd her soul to GOD who gave it, Nov. 14, 1757, aged 55. Reader! if thou regardest eternal life, imitate her virtues; learn to be generous and benevolent, to forgive injuries, to administer comfort to the afflicted, to the poor relief; follow after faith, hope, and charity; but, like her, remember that the greatest of these is charity."

P. 167. Mr. James Bedford came from Cambridge in 1648 to Oxford, in order to obtain preferment from the Visitors. Being then B.A. he was made Fellow of Queen's; proceeded B.D. 1657; before then, was Rector of Brontesham and Erith, co. Huntingdon. He wrote and published "The Perusal of an old Statute concerning Death and Judgement. Sermon at Funeral of Mrs. Frances Bedford, Jan. 18, 1656. Heb. ix. 27. 1657."

P. 190. Charles Wheatley was born Feb. 6, 1686, in Paternoster Row, London. He had no claim to high descent; his father was a reputable tradesman; and his mother, a lineal descendant of Ralph brother to Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, where Mr. Wheatley afterwards claimed a Fellowship. Jan. 9, 1699, he was entered at Merchant Tailors' School, where, after some time, he was placed under the care of Dr. Matthew Shorting. In 1706 he was entered a Commoner of St. John's; and in 1707 was admitted to a Founder's-kin Fellowship. His tutor was Dr. James Knight, afterwards Vicar of St. Sepulchre, London; a learned and judicious Divine, whose friendship and esteem Mr. Wheatley long preserved, and of whom it was his pride to boast, that he continued "his *pupil* to his dying day;" and added, "to this good and great man, under GOD, I must heartily profess, that, if I have made any knowledge, or have made any progress, it is owing; and, if I have not, upon myself only be all the shame." This was the friend to whom, with Doctors Waterland and Berriman, he submitted his Sermons on the Creeds, and from whom he acknowledged having received several very useful and instructive hints, which he found very serviceable when he came to enlarge

and

and finish them for the press. He took the degree of B. A. 1709; M. A. 1713; resigned his Fellowship; and married, Aug. 16, 1713, Mary daughter to Dr. William Findall, of the Clarendon Press. And here it may be mentioned that Hearne, in one of his Pocket Diaries, has unjustly minuted against Mr. Wheatley a charge of Immorality. Hearne, we know, was a Nonjuror, whose opinions, when directed against the Clergy of an opposite description, were seldom moderate, and sometimes hardly Christian. Not long after his marriage he removed to a Curacy in London; and on May 24, 1717, was chosen Lecturer of St. Mildred's in the Poultry, on the death of Mr. Shepheard. The exact time when he was presented by Dr. Astry (Treasurer of St. Paul's) to the Vicarages of Brent and Furneaux Pelham in Hertfordshire does not appear; nor when he married his second wife, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Fogg, Minister of Allhallows Staining, who survived him. In domestic life, we are assured by the Editor of his Sermons, he was happy; for both his wives were grave, discreet, and religious. At his own expence he built a Vicarage-house at Furneaux Pelham; and, as his Livings lay contiguous, supplied them both himself. Having procured several benefactions for them, he obtained their augmentation from Q. Anne's Bounty, and, as a farther increment, left them at his death 200*l.* At Furneaux Pelham he spent the last 14 years of his life; where he died of a dropsy and asthma May 13, 1742.—His Works were, 1. "A rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Church of England," London, 1720; which has gone through no less than eight editions.—2. "An historical Vindication of the 55th Canon; shewing that the Form of Bidding-prayer, before Sermon, has been prescribed and enjoined ever since the Reformation, London, 1718," 8vo *.—3. "Christian Exceptions to the plain Account of the Nature and End of the Lord's Supper. With a Method proposed for coming at the true and apostolic Sense of that Holy Sacrament," 8vo.—4. "Private Devotions at the Holy Communion, adapted to the Public Office in the Liturgy;" a single sheet, adapted to Common Prayer-books of all ordinary sizes.—5. "The Nicene and Athanasian Creeds, so far as they are expressive of a co-equal and co-eternal Trinity in Unity, and of perfect Godhead and Manhood in one only Christ, explained and confirmed by the Holy Scriptures, in a Manner adapted to common Apprehensions. In Eight Sermons, preached in part at the Lady Moyer's Lecture, in the Cathedral of St. Paul, London, in the Years 1733 and 1734. London, 1738," 8vo.—He likewise printed six single Sermons,

* Among the MSS. given by Dr. Rawlinson to the Bodleian Library are several volumes of Miscellaneous Discourses by Mr. Lewis of Margate. In one of them are "Some Remarks on Mr. Wheatley's Notion of the Obligation of the Canons, and his Censure of the Royal Supremacy," written in 1718.

which were afterwards added to the 44 prepared for the press by himself, and published, after his death, in three vols. 8vo, by Dr. Berriman, 1753.—To the Library of his College he was an occasional benefactor in his life-time; and by his Will bequeathed to it the following Works: "Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, in Eight Books" (corrected in order for a new edition), London, 1723.—Book of Common Prayer, fol. Lond. 1662.—Ordination Offices, collated with the Ordinals.—Common Prayer-book with Mr. Wheatley's MS Remarks.—Wheatley on the Common Prayer, fol. 1723, richly illustrated with MS Notes by Dr. Waterland.—Wheatley on the Common Prayer, 8vo, with the MS Observations of Mr. Robert Watts, Fellow of St. John's.—The same, in two vols. 8vo, interleaved with Mr. Wheatley's own MS Additions.—Mr. Wheatley's Collections on the Common Prayer, MS.—His Common-place Book to the Primitive Fathers, MS.—His general Index of Ecclesiastical Matters, MS.—His Monates-seron Evangelicum, MS.—A Letter by Dr. Waterland on Lay-baptism, MS.—Transcript of Mr. Boyle's Account of the Martyrdom of Theodora and Didymus; being supposed to be taken from the original Draught of this Tract, which Mr. Boyle himself had lost, having, as he owns, re-composed what was printed from memory. In the Library of Sion College, London, is a copy of the Common Prayer, black letter, collated by Mr. Wheatley with the sealed book.

P. 223, note, l. 5. "In proof of this, about the same time a gentleman walking through St. John's College with Dr. Sykes, and observing the inscription on the dial in one of the courts, *Vergo ad Occasum*, the Doctor styled it 'a good motto for a nest of Tories.'—This motto another Wag translated *a Girl on occasion*. I think it was taken down in my time; it was over the door of the screens leading to the middle court." *T. F.*

P. 257. The Rev. William Newton, Vicar of Gillingham in Dorsetshire, was born at Maidstone in Kent, and had preferments in that county. He repaired the Vicarage-house; and published "A Companion for the Lord's Day, 1716;" several Defences of the Bishop of Bangor's Sermon; the Life of Bishop Kennett; the History of Maidstone, 1741; and several Sermons, and other Religious Tracts. He assisted Mr. Hutchins in his History of Gillingham; and died in London 1744.

P. 274. Add to the Works of Dr. Chishull, "A Charge of Heresy maintained against Mr. Dodwell's late Epistolary Discourse concerning the Mortality of the Soul, 1708," 8vo.—This, Pamphlet, and the several Sermons noticed in p. 274, I believe, were from Mr. Bowyer's press.

P. 330. Selden's inscription was written when *twelve* years old; — and "claud*iar*" should be "claud*ar*." R. C.

P. 349. Dr. Richard Smalbroke, of All Souls College, Oxford, proceeded M. A. 1740, B. and D. C. L. 1745. In the early part of his life he was an Advocate in Doctors Commons, where his practice was extensive, and his knowledge in the Civil Law highly respected.

respected. He was joint Chancellor of Lichfield, with his elder brother Thomas, from 1742 till the death of the latter, 1778. Richard died May 8, 1805, aged 89. The duties of his office, as Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court at Lichfield, which he held for the long period of 64 years, he discharged with sound judgment and inflexible integrity.

P. 383. Robert Uvedale, of Trinity College, Cambridge; B. A. 1662; M. A. 1666; LL.D. Com. Reg. 1682; was Master of the Grammar School at Enfield about the year 1670. He resided in the old Manor-house in that town, called Queen Elizabeth's Palace; and, being much attached to the study of Botany, had a very curious garden there; and planted, among other trees, a Cedar of Libanus, which (till within these few years) was one of the finest in the kingdom, measuring (in October 1793) 12 feet in the girth. [See the particular measurements, taken by Mr. Leley, Schoolmaster at Enfield, at the desire of Mr. Gough, in Gent. Mag. vol. XLIX. p. 138.] — Dr. Pulteney, in his brief Memoirs of Dr. Leonard Plukenet, says, "I regret that I cannot collect any material anecdotes relating to his friend and fellow-collegian Dr. Uvedale, of whom Plukenet ever speaks in a style which indicates that he held him in great esteem." . . . "The garden which he cultivated at Enfield appears to have been rich in exotic productions; and though he is not known among those who advanced the indigenous Botany of Britain, yet his merit as a Botanist, or his patronage of the Society at large, was considerable enough to incline Pettiver to apply his name to a new plant, which Miller retained in his Dictionary, but which has since passed into the genus *Polymnia*, of the *Linnean* System; the author of which has nevertheless retained *Uvedalia*, as the trivial name." *Pulteney's Botanical Sketches, vol. II. p. 30.*— "On a dispute between Uvedale and some of the Parishioners of Enfield, it was made a matter of accusation against him, that he had neglected the Children of the Free-school, and deserted the School-house, having taken a large mansion to accommodate his numerous Boarders. These proceedings bear date 1676. Uvedale got the better of his opponents, and was honourably reinstated in the School from which he had been ejected by some of the Feoffees. One of his opponents, in his allegation, charges him with having obtained from the Lord Chamberlain an appointment as an Actor and Comedian at the Theatre Royal, to protect him (as being one of his Majesty's Servants) from the execution of a bond which had been sued out against him." *Lysons.*— Of some of his Scholars at Enfield see vol. V. p. 348.

P. 425, note, l. 30, for "through," r. "to."

P. 451. "In the account of Dr. Short, the date of his daughter's death is twice misprinted, 1788 for 1798. The brass plate which contained this inscription was removed, with many others, when the church of Sheffield was new-pewed about the year 1802. I have many curious anecdotes, which illustrate the character of this Physician, but are too trivial for such a work as

Mr

Mr. Nichols's. Rutty's Account of Mineral Waters is dedicated in a respectful manner to Dr. Short and two other Medical Gentlemen.—This Dr. Thomas Short is to be distinguished from another Dr. Thomas Short, who practised at St. Edmund's Bury about the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries, and who was one of the persons engaged in the old translation of Plutarch's Lives." J. H.

P. 554. Mr. Rennell was of Christ Church, Oxford; M.A. 1740. He was Chaplain to Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Winchester; and was presented to the Rectory of Barnack by Dr. Hinchcliffe, Bishop of Peterborough. — In 1793, in one of our annual tours to Dr. Pegge at Whittington, I enjoyed, with Mr. Gough, a most delightful day in the rich Library at Barnack described by Mr. Jones, enlivened by the brilliant conversation of this truly-respectable Divine, who was a very profound Scholar; and, as he on that day observed, though not himself a Doctor, was the Son of one Doctor*, and the Father of another†. In the following year, having been informed that a valuable MS. which I then wished to collate, was in the Library at Burleigh-house, I consulted Mr. Rennell on that subject; and his answer will give some idea of his liberality of sentiment:

"Dear Sir, *Barnack, October* 8, 1794.

"I do not assure you that *I will do* what you desire, but that *I have done it.* I went this morning to breakfast with Lord Exeter, and laid your request before him. His answer was such as became him, and as favourable to your purpose as you could wish. He says, he knows at present of no such papers; but that, if they fall into his hands, he will give me immediate notice; and, if you yourself will come and assist him, he will set about seeking for them as readily as you can desire. Lord Exeter is indeed one of the best-tempered men in the world; and it will give me great satisfaction, if I am in the Country, to introduce you to him‡. If, when you come, he be at home, I have a commission to say he will be glad to see you; if not, he will leave orders with his servants to direct and assist you in your search.

"This gives me ground to hope that I shall again have the happiness to see you at Barnack; and, as two pairs of eyes are better than one, I hope you will prevail upon Mr. Gough to be the companion of your journey. I assure you, you shall be heartily welcome to what my old house affords, as I desire you to tell Mr. Gough, with my best and kindest compliments; only let me know before-hand when you resolve to do me this favour, that I may have my beds well aired, and not send you to an inn to seek for a lodging. With the best wishes for your welfare,

* Thomas Rennell, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford; M. A. 1699; B. and D. D. 1710; and Rector of Bishop's-Leighton, Devon. He published two single Sermons, 1705 and 1709.—There was an earlier Thomas Rennell, of the same College; M. A. 1684.

† Thomas Rennell, D. D. now Dean of Winchester, and Master of the Temple; of whom see before, p. 150.

‡ To this kind-hearted Nobleman I had previously been indebted for several communications, both personally and in writing.

and

and for that of your family, I remain, dear Sir, very sincerely yours, THOMAS RENNELL."

He died March 2, 1798, in his 78th year. A neat View of Barnack Rectory is given in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXX. p. 9, and of the Church, Font, &c. from the faithful pencil of B. Hanson, esq. an intimate friend and neighbour of the late learned Vicar; whose books are now added to those of his still more learned Son.

P. 566. The Rev. John Skynner, Sub-dean of York, Rector of Blatherwick and of Easton near Stamford, co. Lincoln, was Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1744, M. A. 1748, B. D. 1756; Public Orator of the University 1752; Chaplain to Elizabeth Countess of Gainsborough; on the death of whose husband, Baptist, third Earl, March 21, 1750-1, he preached and printed a Sermon, from Psalm xxxix. 8, in which his Lordship's character was delicately drawn. On the resignation of the Public Oratorship by Bp. Yonge, 1752, Mr. Skynner and Mr. Ross offered themselves as candidates; and, Oct. 26, 1752, the former was elected by a majority of ten votes, 85 against 75. He resigned in 1763, and was succeeded by Dr. William Barford, of King's College. While he held this office he had the honour of delivering an excellent Latin Oration to the Duke of Newcastle, the Chancellor of the University, on laying the foundation-stone of the new Public Library in 1755, which was first printed with the Cambridge Collection of Verses written on the occasion of that solemnity in folio, and afterwards separately in quarto. He died May 25, 1805, aged 81.

P. 580. Dr. Powell's Sister (the Matron of Chelsea Hospital) died at Colchester in August 1796.

P. 583. Dr. John Hinchcliffe was born in 1731 at Westminster; admitted on the Foundation there 1746; elected thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, 1750, where he was admitted a Scholar April 26, 1751; took the degree of B. A. in 1754; and was chosen a Fellow of his College Oct. 2, 1755. In 1757 he commenced M. A.; and March 8, 1764, was elected Head-master of Westminster School (where he had been seven years Usher), in the room of Dr. Markham, which place he resigned in June following. In July the same year he was created D. D.— His promotion afforded a strong instance of what may be done by merit alone. His father kept a livery-stable in Swallow-street. The son, after passing through the forms of Westminster School, went to Trinity College, Cambridge. He accompanied Mr. Crewe, of Crewe-hall in Cheshire (who had been his pupil while he was Usher of Westminster School, and whose sister he afterwards married), on his travels, where he met and became acquainted with the Duke of Grafton. On his return from travelling with Mr. Crewe, he was appointed Head-master of Westminster School. Not long after his resignation of this appointment on account of ill-health, he became Tutor to the Duke of Devonshire, at home, for two years. The Duke of Grafton, during his administration, conferred on him the valuable Vicarage of Greenwich in Kent; and the same ministerial interest

interest got him appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, by whom he was promoted to the Mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was installed March 3, 1768, on the death of the learned Mathematician Dr. Smith. On obtaining this preferment, he resigned Greenwich; and in October was elected one of the Conservators of the River Cam, in the room of Dr. Law. Dec. 17, 1769, he was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough, on the death of Dr. Lambe; and, lastly, Sept. 24, 1788, was promoted to the valuable Deanry of Durham. His removal from the Mastership of Trinity College was, at the time, attributed to political reasons; but I have been assured that Bp. Hinchcliffe's wish to quit that Headship was rather personal than political. He preferred the Deanry of Durham (as he assured the Clergy of his Diocese on his next Visitation) to a Translation, from his wish to continue his connexion with Peterborough Diocese; which certainly, on many accounts, was particularly easy, and more agreeable to him, than a better, perhaps, might have been.—This learned Prelate and eloquent Orator died, after a long and painful illness, which terminated in a paralytic stroke, aged 65, at his palace in Peterborough, Jan. 11, 1794; leaving a widow, with two sons and three daughters. His Lordship was an admirable preacher, and had a remarkable mellow voice; his Charges, and his manner of delivery, were much admired, and will be long remembered. He printed three single Sermons: 1. Before the House of Lords, Jan. 30, 1774; 2. Before the Society for propagating the Gospel, 1776; 3. At the Annual Meeting of the Charity Schools, 1786. By his liberal and manly conduct in the Senate he endeared his name to Britons, having constantly and uniformly given his vote, on every Bill brought before the House, in a way that reflected honour on the liberality of his sentiments.

P. 626. "Marston St. Lawrence, patron of, as seems, the Bishop of Lincoln; some 'Prelate.' But it is a mistake; the patron *then* was John Blencowe, esq. a descendant of Judge B.; *now*, Samuel Blencowe, esq. nephew of the said John." R. C.—"Part of the *landed* Estate was held under a Prebendary of Lincoln, on a Lease for '*Lives*.' When I visited the owner (John Blencowe, esq.) a Nominee was recently dead; and Mr. Blencowe was induced, with consent of the Bishop of Lincoln as patron, and the then Prebendary, to have an Act of Parliament passed to alter the tenure, so as to have a permanent interest in it, subject to an ample compensation to the Church." E. J.

P. 639. The Rev. James Hervey, the celebrated Author of "Meditations among the Tombs," "Reflexions on a Flower-garden," &c. and of several other admired productions, and some time Rector of Weston Favell and of Collingtree, both near Northampton, is thus recorded on the South side of the communion-table in the chancel of Weston Favell:

"Here lie the remains of the Rev. James Hervey, A. M.
late Rector of this Parish;
that very pious man, and much-admired author!
who died Dec. the 25th, 1758, in the 45th year of his age.
Reader,

Reader, expect no more; to make him known
Vain the fond elegy and figur'd stone:
A name more lasting shall his writings give;
There view display'd his heav'nly soul, and live."

Mr. Hervey wished for no sepulchral monument, no "sculptured marble," as appears from his "Meditations among the Tombs." The monument he wished for himself was, "to leave a memorial in the breasts of his fellow-creatures." And, indeed, no one ever had a better monument of this kind than this truly excellent and apostolic man; his name and memory will never be forgotten in the parish and neighbourhood where he lived. His sister, therefore, put down, some years ago, a plain stone with the above short and modest inscription, more for the purpose of pointing out to the stranger and to posterity the exact spot of his interment, than of paying a tribute to his memory; to which, however, it is in justice due.—The Church and Parsonage-house are very picturesque. The latter, among various other good and noble acts, Mr. Hervey rebuilt, at his sole expence, the same year in which he died; but, so frail was his earthly tabernacle, and so uncertain are all things here below, he never lived in it a single day.

P. 640. Another fragment or two of the Rev. John Jones:

"Sir JOHN THOROLD, Baronet; my most worthy patron and highly-honoured friend; of whose sincere piety and innate goodness of mind I know a great deal, but scarce know where to begin, or where to end. His extensive benevolence and beneficence to his fellow-creatures are abundantly known to many; because he cannot exert, and at the same time conceal them. Else, I believe, none of them would be known to any except to those who feel the happy effects of them, and in those effects alone, without their knowing from whence those generous benefactions flowed. I will attempt, however, to draw out a few sketches of his piety towards GOD, and then of his beneficence towards men; adding also some imperfect delineations of his strict regard to distribute justice, his personal integrity, and his attachment to true patriotism; which, taken altogether, complete the character of a good Christian and an accomplished gentleman." (*The sketch is unfinished.—The worthy Baronet died June* 10, 1775.) See vol. VIII. p. 381.

"Sir WILLIAM KEATE, Baronet; a worthy and good man, of whom all people, as far as I can find, speak well: the last Baronet, I think, of the family of the Keates of Kimpton-Hoo. His remains lie buried within the communion-rails in the chancel of Digswell, Hertfordshire, with this inscription (as nearly as I can remember) on a prostrate stone over them: 'Here lieth the body of Sir WILLIAM KEATE, Bart. LL. D. Rector of Digswell, who died March 6, 1757, aged 57.' Dr. Young and others give him a great character. He was very inoffensive, and very charitable. He expended (as his successor told me) above 1000*l.* upon his Rectory-house at Digswell. In his

his Will he bequeathed the sum of 10,000*l.* to Worcester College in Oxford, where he had had his academical education; to devolve to that College after the death of a legatee mentioned in the said Will." J. JONES.

P. 651, note, l. 5, for "Morélus," r. "Morĕlus." This mistake destroys the point. — P. 653, l. 1, for "last," r. "late."

P. 689. The Rev. Dr. Peter-Thomas Burford, Rector of Magdalen Laver, Essex, and Vicar of Braughing, Herts, died at Stratford Grove, Essex, Sept. 6, 1794. He took the degree of LL.D. at Magdalen College, Cambridge, 1770; and had for some time been Master, as was his father before him, of Archbishop Harsnet's Free Grammar School at Chigwell in Essex, in which he succeeded Mr. Lloyd, who died in 1782.

P. 707, l. 2. "Mr. Wasse's books 'sold.' Dr. Yarborough, Principal of Brazenose, who was, I think, immediate successor to Mr. Wasse in the Rectory of Aynhoe, had most of his books; and Dr. Yarborough dying intestate in 1770, his heirs made a present of his books to the Library of Brazenose. Wasse's books are full of MS notes, and various readings from MSS. with indexes, &c. I think there were one or two of his books in Dr. Askew's sale. Dr. Monkhouse of Queen's (for a few years Principal of Edmund Hall) had his Thucydides, the leaves uncut, and full of notes; and I think he bequeathed it to the Bodleian. Mr. Loveday had his Kuster's Aristophanes, in which there are some notes by Wasse, fewer in number, but in a better hand than he often wrote." R. C.

VOLUME II.

P. 16. "Besides Mr. Collins's Publications mentioned here and in vol. VIII. p. 392, he published another, intituled 'Proceedings, Precedents, and Arguments, on Claims and Controversies concerning Baronies by Writ and other Honours,' printed for Thomas Wotton, 1734, a thin folio, and a kind of Companion to the 'Historical Collections of Noble Families' here mentioned." J. BROWN. — P. 42, note, l. 17, r. "Catworth."

P. 70. Mr. Samuel Harding, Bookseller in St. Martin's-lane, died at Edgware, Jan. 18, 1755. His widow died April 1, 1790, at the age of 90. Their daughter brought *The Daily Advertiser*, by marriage, into the family of *Jenour*.

P. 80. The Rev. William Butts was admitted of Bene't College, Cambridge, 1760; B.A. 1768; M.A. and Fellow 1771. He was presented by his College to the Rectory of Little Wilbraham, and to the Vicarage of Granchester, both in the county of Cambridge; and died by a blood-vessel bursting in his head, whilst driving his niece in a gig, May 19, 1806.

P. 85. "The Proposals for the Revival of Christianity, and Vindication of Dr. Hoadly, were written by the Rev. Philip Skelton, a correspondent of Richardson, and whose interesting Life

Life appeared in successive Numbers of the Orthodox Churchman's Magazine in or before the year 1804. The two Tracts above mentioned are in the fifth volume of Skelton's Works, published in Dublin, 1770, for the benefit of the Magdalen Asylum." E. H.

P. 98. In the beginning of Mr. Whitefield's account of himself, read "I was born in Gloucester."

P. 104, l 12, for "North," r. "Great Britain."

P. 109, note, l. 24, for "a Sermon preached at Christ's Hospital," r. "at Christ's Church."

P. 119. "Mr. Adam Anderson was a native of Scotland; he was brother to the Rev. James Anderson, D.D.; Editor of the 'Diplomata Scotiæ' and 'Royal Genealogies;' many years since Minister of the Scots Presbyterian Church in Swallow-street, Piccadilly, and well known in those days among the people of that persuasion resident in London by the name of *Bishop Anderson*—a learned but imprudent man, who lost a considerable part of his property in the fatal year 1720. He married; had issue a son, and a daughter who was the wife of an Officer in the Army; and died April 3, 1728. His brother Adam was for 40 years a clerk in the South Sea House, and at length arrived to his acmè there, being appointed Chief Clerk of the Stock and New Annuities, which office he retained till his death in 1765. He was appointed one of the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia in America, by Charter dated 9 June, 5 George II. He was also one of the Court of Assistants of the Scots Corporation in London. His 'Historical and Chronological Deduction of Trade and Commerce,' a work replete with useful information, was published in two volumes folio, 1762-3. He was twice married; by the first wife he had issue a daughter, married to Mr. Hardy, a druggist or apothecary in Southampton-street in the Strand, who are both now dead without issue; he afterwards became the third husband of the widow of Mr. Coulter, formerly a wholesale linen-draper in Cornhill, by whom he had no issue; she was, like him, tall and graceful, and I have often thought her face bore some resemblance to that of the *ever-living* Countess of Desmond, given in Mr. Pennant's first Tour in Scotland. She had by Mr. Coulter a daughter, who was as meagre and puny as *she* was hale and strong. He died suddenly in the South Sea House, January 10, 1765. He had a good library of books, which were sold to Mr. Whiston by his widow, who survived him several years, and died in 1781, as her daughter also did within a few days after her, the deaths of both of them being mentioned in one paragraph in the News-papers." J. Brown. — P. 129, l. 11, for "Zachary," r. "Ephraim."

P. 132. Thomas Salmon, of Trinity College, Oxford; M. A. 1670; Rector of Mepsal, Bedfordshire; and Father of the Hertfordshire Historian, and of Thomas Salmon the Geographer. He died in 1706, and was buried in his Church at Mepsal. He published, in 1701, a single Sermon, "on Baptism," &c.——

Another

Another Thomas Salmon was of Trinity College, Cambridge; B. A. 1735; M. A. 1739; LL. D. 1749; a native of Tiverton: and, by the Duke of Bedford's interest, made Bishop of Ferns 1758; and, continuing at Tiverton, was taken ill the same year, and died there. He published four Sermons: 1, 2. "The personal Union of the Divine and Human Nature in Jesus Christ, John i. 14, 1753," 4to. 3, 4. "The Comforts of a good Conscience, and Torments of an evil one, Job xxvii. 5, 6, 1753," 4to.

P. 139. "All the eccentricities and strange stories that are told of Mr. Auditor Benson may be explained by the mention of one circumstance, namely, that there was in his family an hereditary lunacy, with which *he* was deeply tinged. He was nearly allied to the family of Earle, of Salisbury; and possessed a long and handsome pedigree, which proved his family antient and respectable, including, among other persons, Robert Benson, Lord Bingley. But he ought never to have been entrusted with the management of public concerns." J. BROWN.

P. 142. In the Church of Clothall, Herts, is this inscription:

"H. S. E.
JOHANNES SAVAGE, S. T. P.
hujusce Parochiæ per 39 annos Rector non indignissimus:
qui domi malè habitus
ad exteras regiones annis plus octo sponte exulavit;
unde totâ fere Europæ perillustratâ reversus,
Ædes rectorias in formam angustiorem extruxit;
aream, hortos, horrea, ampliavit, decoravit:
Templum etiam hoc Deo sacrum,
si vires illi suffecerint, aliquando exornaturus.
Obiit 24° die Martii, anno salutis MDCCXLVII.
et hanc sibi epigraphem vivus designavit."

P. 146. "The title of the book here mentioned, which is indeed 'a neat edition,' is "Arturi Jonstoni Psalmi Davidici, juxta —— Londini, apud W. Innys, D. Browne, & Paul. Vaillant, Bibliop. Typis Gul. Bowyer." J. BROWN.

P. 182. The fact relative to "Julian" would be more intelligible if the note on it were transferred to p. 218.

P. 192, note, l. 3, the reference should be "Vol. II. No. 3."

P. 197. "Thomas-Abdy Rutherforth succeeded to the estate of Sir Anthony-Thomas Abdy, bart. but not to the title. Mr. Hayes, whose daughter he married, was of Holyport in Bray in Berks, a Welsh Judge." J. BROWN.

P. 201. Thomas Mulso, esq. eldest son of an antient family at Twywell in Northamptonshire, inherited a small paternal estate, but was himself brought up to the Law, and acted for many years as Secretary to his uncle Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Winchester, and as a Commissioner of Bankruptcies; engagements which prevented the tedium generally occasioned by a want of regular employment, at the same time that they were not inconsistent with leisure and the easy enjoyment of life. Mr. Mulso lived amongst a pretty large circle of friends, by whom he

he was equally respected and beloved. His judgment was sound, his taste elegant, his heart affectionate, and his mind imbued with the purest sentiments of virtue. He possessed a vein of humour ever chastened by delicacy and politeness; for, in his manners, which were remarkably gentle, he had all the urbanity of the true gentleman in the best sense of that appellation. He was a man of great liberality and candour; nor had he any exclusive attachments to any sect or party. He was, above all, remarkable for the unvarying sweetness and equanimity of his temper, in which he had the rare felicity of possessing as a gift what others were obliged to labour after as a virtue. Mr. Mulso was always fond of polite literature; and in 1768 gave to the world a Novel, intituled "Sempronius, or the Man of Fashion; and Sophronius, or the Country Gentleman; in Three Dialogues;" which was very well received by the publick. It is grave and pathetic; nor is it recommended only by sentiments of virtue slightly interwoven in the piece; for, to recommend virtue is the sole and entire aim of the work; and the death-bed, particularly, of the vicious character of the piece is drawn in colours that have most probably touched the heart of many an ingenuous youth. Mr. Mulso also possessed an easy vein of poetry; but his performances in this way went no farther than the circle of his friends. So temperately did he use life, and so gradually and evenly did the whole man seem to wear away together, that his friends, who watched his declining years with a tender solicitude, had flattered themselves he would be spared the agonies of a painful exit out of life, and enjoy that *euthanasia* which is the sole remaining wish of advanced age. It did not prove so; the last weeks of his life were tried with sharp pain, from the sudden and rapid accretion of a stone in his bladder, which he bore with firmness, conscious of his situation, and as not wanting those principles which might enable him to meet death with a manly composure. He died, in Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, Feb. 7, 1799. — He was brother to the justly-respected Mrs. Chapone, and to Mr. Mulso, Prebendary of Winchester; and married the sister of General Prescott, a lady as eminently calculated to inspire, as her husband was to feel, the delicacy of that attachment which was only interrupted by his death.

P. 205. Epitaph in the Chancel at Aldham, Essex:

"PHILIPPO MORANT, A.M. *hujus Ecclesiæ Rectori.*
VIR FUIT eximiâ simplicitate, et moribus planè antiquis:
bonorum studiosus, omnibus benevolens:
eruditione denique multiplici repletus.
Gentium origines, agrorum limites, in hâc Provinciâ,
felicitèr investigavit.
Ad vitas Britannorum insignium illustrandas
quamplurimùm contulit.
HIS STUDIIS
à primâ juventute usque ad mortem totum se dedit:
nec ostentandi gratiâ, sed quod reipublicæ prodesset.
Obiit

Obiit Nov^bris 25to, A. D. 1770, æt. 70.
Et Annæ, Uxori ejus, Matronorum decori,
ex antiquis familiis Stebbing et Creffield oriundæ.
Ob. Jul. 20mo, A. D. 1767, æt. 69.
Optimis Parentibus
Tho. et Anna-Maria Astle posuerunt."

P. 229, note, l. 2, r. "two sheets a week."

P. 252, note, l. 24, r. "Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer (Master of the Ceremonies at Court) at Rousham" in Oxfordshire.

P. 254, l. ult. strike out all the words after "Bath."

P. 268, note, l. 33, r. "the Sermons;" and l. 36, "I have had."

P. 280. The Right Hon. Edward Weston, son of Dr. Stephen Weston, Bishop of Exeter, was born and educated at Eton; admitted at King's College, Cambridge, 1719; B. A. 1723; M. A. 1727. He was Secretary to Lord Townshend at Hanover during the King's residence there in 1729; and continued several years in the office of Lord Harrington, as his Secretary. He was also Transmitter of the State Papers, and one of the Clerks of the Signet. In 1741 he was appointed Gazetteer; in 1746 was Secretary to Lord Harrington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and became a Privy Counsellor of that Kingdom. In 1753 he published a Pamphlet on the Jew Bill; in 1755, "The Country Gentleman's Advice to his Son, on his coming of Age in 1755, with regard to his political Conduct; shewing, amongst other Things, the Folly and pernicious Consequences of all Party Clubs;" and in 1756, "A Letter to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London," on the Earthquake at Lisbon, and the Character of the Times. To which is annexed, a Fourth Edition of "The Country Gentleman's Advice to his Neighbours." Though a Layman, he published "Family Discourses, by a Country Gentleman;" republished in 1776 by his son Charles, under the title of "Family Discourses, by the late Right Honourable Edward Weston;"—"a name," we are properly told, "very eminently distinguished for abilities and virtue; and most highly honoured, throughout the whole course of life, by the friendship and esteem of the best and greatest men of his time; particularly by the late most worthy Prelate [Bp. Trevor], to whom they were at first inscribed; and under which most respectable sanction they are again offered by the Editor to the World. Happy is he in the opportunity, which now presents itself, of testifying his love and veneration for the memory of one of the best of Parents and of Men; and of expressing his reverence of the virtues, his gratitude for the patronage, and his deep sense of the honour and long-continued favour and countenance, of Bishop Trevor. (Dec. 13, 1775.)" He had two sons, Charles and Stephen.

Ibid. The Rev. Charles Weston was of Christ Church, Oxford; M. A. 1755. He was Rector of Therfield, Herts, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; had the Prebend of Newington, in that Cathedral, 1763, and a Prebend in the Cathedral of Lincoln. In 1764 he obtained the ninth Prebend of Durham,

which

which he exchanged for the sixth in 1768; and in 1792 (on the death of Dr. Dickens) succeeded to the eleventh or golden Prebend. He died in October 1801, having never published any thing, I believe, but two single Sermons. — Of his very learned Brother, see vol. VIII. p. 149.

P. 282, l. 1. The second name should be Hub*and*.

P. 285. Mr. William Riley was Singing-master to most of the Charity Schools in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent. He had for many years conducted the singing at their anniversary meetings at Christ Church, as also the three last years that the said anniversary had been held in St. Paul's Cathedral, much to the satisfaction of the Trustees, and for which, on the 10th of June, 1784, he received their public thanks at the London Tavern. He died at his house in Little James-street, Bedford-row, June 22, 1784.

P. 286, note, l. 25, for "is," r. "are."

P. 327. note, l. 21, for "Dr. H." r. "Mr. H."

P. 328, note, l. 19, for "now," r. "the second."

P. 331. "I happen to possess a Collection of 'Poems, by Robert Lloyd, M.A. Printed for the Author, by Dryden Leach, and sold by T. Davies, 1762.' It is pompously printed in quarto, 277 pages, with a very handsome List of Subscribers, which fills 12 pages; and on the bottom of the title-page is written, in a strong black hand, like the signature of an Editor to authenticate a publication, 'Patience Churchill, 1762.' I know nothing of the history of the publication, not having been originally a subscriber." J. Brown.

P. 332. Robert Palmer, esq. was principal agent to the Duke of Bedford; which office he lived to improve to a very considerable amount, and maintained an universally good character. He purchased of the late Lord Masham, who died in 1776, the reversion of the manor of Otes, in Laver parish, Essex, which he left to the eldest of his two sons. He is supposed to have died possessed of 4000*l.* a year freehold, and at least 60,000*l.* in mortgages and in the stocks. At the anniversary dinner at Bedford-house in 1786 he was in higher spirits than he had appeared for some years. After he retired, he was taken ill; was soon speechless, and continued so till his dissolution, which happened, at his house in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, Jan. 21, 1787.

P. 333. On an elegant monument of white marble in Isleworth Church is a bust by Nollekens, and this inscription:

"Near this place are deposited the remains of
George Keate, Esq. F. R. S. F. S. A.
and one of the Benchers of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple,
born Nov. 30, 1730, deceased June 28, 1797.
His literary compositions, both verse and prose,
give evidence of his genius;
while warm regard and fond remembrance are
Friendship's eager testimonies to the qualities of his heart.

The

The elegant Historian of pure and simple manners,
his own resembled those which he described.
The ingenious Author of works of fancy, gay, sentimental, tender,
his imagination in its freest sallies paid respect to those decorums,
the sense of which was ever conspicuous in his private life.
The tribute may be vain, which thus Affection pays his memory,
and vain the marble monument which would perpetuate his fame;
at least, they mark the spot made sacred by a husband's dust,
where widow'd love,
when it pleases Heaven to dry its sorrows, is anxious to repose.
To these revered ashes have accordingly been added
those of JANE-CATHARINE KEATE, his relict,
who died 18 March, 1800, aged 70;
whose endearing virtues, which graced and adorned her own life,
had, as he attests in his will, spread unceasing happiness
and sunshine over his."

P. 341. David Ruhnkenius, principal Librarian of the University of Leyden, and for 41 years Professor of Latin Literature, Eloquence, and History, died there, May 6, 1798. Of his two celebrated "Epistolæ Criticæ in Homeridarum Hymnos, Hesiodum, Callimachum, et Apollonium Rhodium," the first appeared in 1749, and the second in 1781. His Inaugural Dissertation on taking possession of his chair, in 1757, had for its title, "De Græciâ Artium ac Doctrinarum inventrice." Before this, he had published, in 1754, at Leyden, in octavo, "Timæi Sophistæ Lexicon Vocum Platonicarum." The work by which his reputation has been the most extended, his "Homeri Hymnus in Cererem," appeared in 1782. He left behind him an infirm widow and two daughters, one of whom was blind.

P. 345. Add the following "tribute to the memory of a great Scholar," by the Rev. Stephen Weston:

"IN MORTEM TOUPII.

O subtile caput, vastumque o mentis acumen!
Ipse extincte jaces, Toupie, docte jaces;
Difficiles tentasse locos tibi profuit, atque
Suave poetarum fortiter omnigenûm
Emendasse melos morituro: nam tibi honores,
Nam tibi divitias pagina Græca tulit.
Viventi arrisit decus et fortuna, nec ossa
Morte ignominiam non memorata gemunt.
Præmia tu, Græca edendo, pretiosa reportas,
Græca patrocinio digna, Catulle, tuo.
Commissosque olim Æoliis pudibunda calores
Lesbiacos fidibus dat Rhedycina tuis.
Pulchrior atque iterum ad prelum mittetur Alexis,
Nullus et in toto corpore nævus erit."

P. 347. Mrs. Brooke was buried at Sleaford, without any Epitaph; but the following Memorials in that Church were written by that elegant Lady, the first of them for her Uncle, the second for her Father:

1. "Near

1. "Near this place lie the remains of RICHARD MOORE, Gent.
late of Castor in the County of Northampton,
second son of the Rev. William Moore, M. A.
Rector of Carlton Scrope in this County,
by his second wife, daughter of Edward Secker, Gent. of Grantham.
Joining application to integrity,
he considerably improved his parental fortune
by those commercial pursuits so justly honoured in a free state.
He died May 14, 1771, aged 46.
His widow, Anne Moore,
erected this marble as a memorial of his merit and her affection.
Also of Mrs. ANNE MOORE, relict of the above Mr. Moore,
who died Oct. 20, 1775, in the 78th year of her age."

2. "Sacred to the memory of EDWARD MOORE, Esq.
eldest son of the Rev. William Moore, of Carlton Scroop, in this
County, by his second marriage with
Jane daughter of Edward Secker, Esq. of Grantham.
Esteemed and beloved through life
for every moral, social, and Christian virtue,
he exchanged this transitory state for a better,
Aug. 18, 1784, aged 70 years.
His affectionate sister, Elizabeth Lomax, erected this monument
to the memory of a Brother, not more endeared to her by the
ties of blood than by those of esteem and friendship."

P. 364. "January 15, 1558-9. was the *Coron*ation Day of Qu. Elizabeth. It is certain that the word *Inaugur*ation may with great propriety be applied to that ceremony; but in English *it* is commonly considered as synonymous with the Accession; and, as appears repeatedly in this very page, the word Coronation, and that only, is the word used to designate that ceremony." J. BROWN.

P. 368. "Dr. George Markham, Dean of York, is not the Archbishop's eldest son. The eldest is William, formerly in the East Indies under Mr. Hastings. He was the person who seized Cheyt Sing at Benares." W. VINCENT.—P. 383, l. 12, r. "30th."

P. 420. "Dr. Lowth never was Bishop of Limerick; accepting a Stall in Durham, and Sedgfield, a Living in that Diocese, in preference." E. J.

P. 421, l. 15—20. Lord Mansfield, who, in common with every scholar, much admired this beautiful Epitaph, was of opinion that it would have been still stronger had it concluded with the *fourth* line.

P. 422. The following Epitaph was *proposed* for Bp. Lowth:

"If learning, genius, manners void of guile,
The Schoolman's labour, and the Christian's toil;
If brightest parts devoted but to good,
A soul which every selfish view withstood;
If heavenly Charity's most winning charms,
And boundless love, with ever-outstretch'd arms;
If all the tender and domestic train
Of private virtues, such as grace the plain;

If God's Vicegerent, acting on that plan
Which most endears man's dignity to man,
E'er won thy heart;—Lowth's sacred shrine survey,
And with a weeping World thy tearful tribute pay." Clio.

P. 435. Dr. Owen's Father died at the age of 100; and the Son, from his athletic form (if we may judge from the Portrait taken of him at the period of life when he practised Physick), seemed to have a probable chance for an equally long duration of life; but the *res angusta domi*, affecting his naturally chearful spirits, might probably have accelerated his dissolution.

P. 439, note, l. 10, for "accused by," r. "accursed for."

Pp. 439—441. "To the Works of Archdeacon Dodwell might (perhaps *should*) be added his posthumous Tract on the Athanasian Creed, a small duodecimo volume, published perhaps ten years ago, chiefly at the suggestion of Dr. Loveday. It was delivered in a Series of Charges at his Visitations as Archdeacon of Salisbury. The latter part I myself heard the venerable Author deliver at a Visitation at Abingdon, about the year 1778, when I had a curacy near Abingdon. The worthy Archdeacon was very pleasing, communicative, and interesting in his conversation after dinner, detailing anecdotes of persons whom he had known who were elected Demies of Magdalen at the same time with Addison; when, I think, he said there were fourteen vacancies (far more than usually happen); and I think Sacheverell was one of the fourteen who were elected; but I do not recollect that he spoke of him in particular." R. C.

P. 441. Sir Daniel Wray never was Sheriff of London.

P. 443, l. 20, for "συνθῆς," r. "συνθεσεως."

P. 454, note, l. 29, r. "Feb. 28."

P. 469, note, l. 15, for "defluxit," r. "distinxit."

P. 470, l. 23, r. "anno 1755."

P. 472. "It is stated that Mr. Carte had a controversy, respecting the King's share in the Irish Massacre, with 'Mr. (afterwards the celebrated Dr.) Chandler.' Now the fact is, that it was with the *Father* of Dr. Chandler that Mr. Carte had the controversy alluded to; *viz.* Mr. Henry Chandler, who was one of my predecessors as Minister of the Congregation of Presbyterian Dissenters in this city [Bath]. He was a worthy, sensible man. Some account of him is to be found in Dr. Chandler's article in the Biographia; but a fuller account is given of him in one of the volumes of the Protestant Dissenters' Magazine. I find this mention of the Chandlers in a small Collection of unpublished Letters of Archbishop Secker, written to a near Relation, while he was a young man: 'Mr. Chandler's Son, of the Bath, who has lodged with me these four months, has got a place of 70*l.* a year, and is to leave us next week; as I would do the town (he continues) if it was not chiefly for one reason—I have a good opportunity of studying Natural Philosophy, and particularly Anatomy, this Winter, which I know not whether I shall ever meet with again, and therefore would willingly improve

prove now. *London, July 26, 1716.*'—Writing from Paris, 19 July 1719, he mentions his intention of spending another Winter there; informs his Correspondent of some civilities he had received from Lord Huntingdon, whom he had known at Buxton; and assigns as a reason for not visiting earlier, that he had had the company of Mr. John Bowes [afterwards, I believe, the Irish Chancellor of that name], who was come to Paris to see if exercise and diversions would carry off an intermitting fever, with great depression of spirits, under which he was suffering. He (*i. e.* Mr. Bowes) was at Bath this Spring (where, by-the-bye, Mr. Chandler is dead), and fell into acquaintance," &c.—These Letters of Secker's, twenty-two in number, besides some written at a later period of his life, shew him to have been a lively, ingenious, sensible young man, and entertaining correspondent. As they are, in every point of view, creditable to his memory, they may possibly, at some future time, be given to the Publick." J. HUNTER.

P. 476. "I never met with any body but Mr. Thomas Carte who talked of *Impartiality* and *Mr. Thomas Carte* in the same breath. But, waving that question, I cannot help asking, If the Irish Rebellion, and all the mischiefs of that period, are to be attributed to Commissions and Powers forged by the *soi-disant* Earl of Glamorgan, what pretence is there for laying all the load and odium thereof upon the Parliament?" J. BROWN.

P. 513. "*Cistern* Jernegan died 8 *Oct*ober 1761." J. BROWN.

P. 537. Henry Heaton, a native of Doncaster, was admitted of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1730; and became Fellow and Tutor of that College; B. A. 1774; M. A. 1777; B. D. 1786; Domestic Chaplain to Archbishop Herring, who collated him in 1752 to the Vicarages of Boughton under Blean and Herne-hill, Kent; to the Mastership of Eastbridge Hospital in 1753; and to the Rectory of Ivechurch in 1754, when he quitted Herne-hill. He was presented in 1757 to the First Stall in the Cathedral of Ely (being an Option) by the Archbishop's Executors. From 1757, the year in which the Archbishop died, Mr. Heaton resided chiefly at Boughton; where he died July 7, 1777, and was, by his own desire, buried in that parish church, where a mural monument is thus inscribed: "Near this place lie the Remains of the Rev. HENRY HEATON, B. D. late Prebendary of Ely, Master of Eastbridge Hospital in the City of Canterbury, Rector of Ivechurch, and Vicar of this Parish. He was a great example as well as an admirer of the antient simplicity of manners, which he thought had been unhappily exchanged for the vicious refinements of the present age. He was a liberal benefactor to the poor and distressed; and, being attentive only to the sincere discharge of the duties of Christianity, he sought not the praise of man; and as he was good himself, not from ostentation but religion, so he censured not the failings of others, but beheld them with compassion. Actuated by this spirit of universal charity, he died, as he lived, in peace with all the world, on the 7th day of July, MDCCLXXVII, aged LXVII."

P. 548, l. ult. The Rector of Stisted was son of Mr. Samuel Jackson, of Namptwich in Cheshire, of a respectable antient Shropshire family. He was educated at Audlem School in Cheshire; removed to Brazenose College, Oxford, of which he was a Fellow about ten years, and collated to Stisted by Archbishop Potter, Oct. 4, 1742. His first wife, hy whom he had no issue, was the daughter of William Wickeham, esq. of Gazington, co. Oxford. Her two nieces, the representatives of their family, are married to the second and fourth sons of William Drake, esq. of Amersham, Bucks. His second wife was the eldest daughter of John Blencowe, esq. of Marston, co. Northampton. This pious, learned, and benevolent Divine died March 10, 1792, in the 84th year of his age, and the 50th year of a constant residence and minute attention to every duty of his charge. During the last 30 years a palsy, gradually creeping over his whole frame, deprived him of every power, except the faculties of a mind naturally most penetrating, and improved by the purest science. His own tenderness as a husband, father, friend, and master, was so gratefully felt and dutifully returned by all his relatives and dependents, in their watchful relief of his infirmities, as, under the Divine Providence, to be the probable means of his continuing among his parishioners to so late a period, an example of the warmest piety, the firmest patience, and humblest resignation, and of extending to them a charity that knew no bounds but in the degrees of misery meriting relief. By a second marriage he left two sons, the elder of whom, on his uncle's death, inherited the property of that family; assumed the name and arms of Blencowe; married his first cousin, Miss Bree; and had by her, some time since deceased, a numerous family. He was afterwards married to Miss Biker. The younger son, who married Mary second daughter of Dr. Wakeham, Dean of Bocking, purchased, for his residence, Duton-hill, in Easton, near Dunmow, Essex.

P. 553. John Ryland, esq. was born in London; but spent the very early part of his life at Stratford-upon-Avon; from which circumstance he used sometimes to call himself a Warwickshire man, and, at one period of his life, possessed some landed property there. He was originally bred to the Law, but most probably quitted that profession early in life, as he was engaged in a West-India connexion for many years with Edward Clerk Parish, esq. and afterwards with John Bond, esq. in Crutched-friers. Mr. Ryland was a very early associate of Dr. Johnson, and also of Dr. Hawkesworth, whose sister he married, and with whom much of his younger life was spent. From his connexion with that gentleman he was a contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine; and, during Dr. Hawkesworth's occasional absence from London, conducted the Review department in it for a short period. He was a good scholar, and expressed himself, both in writing and speaking, in a peculiarly elegant and forcible manner. From long habits of intimacy

intimacy he occasionally caught the expressions of his friends Johnson and Hawkesworth; but his mode of thinking was his own. In a public view, he was lost as a man of business, for the labour and detail of which he was not adapted, and would have appeared to incomparably greater advantage in some of the learned professions. But his strict integrity and sedulous attention to the interests of those for whom he was concerned rendered him highly esteemed and valued by all his mercantile connexions. His long life, great part of which was spent amongst men of genius, created a fund of anecdote, which he was fond of communicating, in the most pleasing manner, to the various circles of his friends and acquaintance. When the Club at the Essex Head was established for the solace of Dr. Johnson's leisure hours, Mr. Ryland became a member. He constantly visited Dr. Johnson during his last illness; favoured me with several of the particulars in the article in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LIV. p. 957, which records the great Philologer's death; and was one of the friends who attended the funeral. Perhaps no man was more acquainted with Dr. Johnson's character, or better qualified to delineate it.—Mr. Ryland was a staunch Whig of the Old School; the principles which established the present Family on the Throne he never ceased to defend; at the same time that he had an utter abhorrence of that detestable system of pretended Liberty and Equality which desolated a large part of Europe. Such is the change of manners, that, whilst his friend Samuel Johnson used to call him a Republican and a Roundhead, others, of his modern acquaintance, were equally vociferous in condemning his principles, as tending to what they called Despotism and Arbitrary Power; himself, truly consistent, maintained those sentiments of attachment to the Constitution, which, under the then circumstances of the times, it was peculiarly necessary to manifest. Mr. Ryland's experience in political matters (having always taken an active part in public business) enabled him to adduce many instances, in support of his arguments, which were incontrovertible. Being a zealous friend of Elizabeth Canning*, whose cause he espoused in consequence of a laborious investigation of her case, he never ceased to condemn that deviation from the principles of criminal justice, the discharge of a Jury, leaving them to mix with the publick at large; which, in her case, he said, gave a turn to the cause it never recovered. It may be remembered, in his evidence (more than 30 years since) on the trial of Lee (a former clerk of his own) for forgery, he bore his testimony against Disputing-clubs, which have since, in a political view, come under the cognizance of the Legislature, and which, he maintained, were the source of ruin to many a young mind. Dr. Hawkesworth expresses sentiments adverse to them in a most admirable paper in "The Adventurer," the history of an Attor-

* Of another warm friend of Canning, John Cole, who died Dec. 19, 1795, in the service of the City of London, see Gent. Mag. LXVIII. 1039.

ney's

ney's Clerk, which, Mr. Ryland asserted, was drawn from real life.—Mr Ryland was a Dissenter, but, as he always expressed himself, of a peculiar kind, not being connected with any particular society. He was firmly attached to those doctrines which were maintained by the Reformers, and make the basis on which the Church of England is established, and which were also asserted by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster; of course, he was a Dissenter rather from the discipline than the doctrines of the Established Church. He was, in his manners and habits, truly devout, constant in his attendance on public worship whilst his health would permit, keeping in prospect that "view which should always predominate in our lives, and which alone can afford us comfort when we die."—Mr. Ryland died, of a gradual decline, June 24, 1798, at the age of 81. He was the last surviving member of a Society called "The Rambler Club," which was formed in the Winter of 1749, and met weekly at Horseman's, the King's Head, a famous beef-steak-house, in Ivy-lane; a set of Literati, who were the ornaments and instructors of the middle of the eighteenth century, and of whom it may be truly said their labours were never prostituted in the service of Vice and Immorality. Of this Society the four remaining in 1783, who had then a few meetings to recollect old times, were, Dr. Johnson, Sir John Hawkins, Mr. John Payne (then Accountant-general of the Bank of England), and Mr. Ryland. The Club originally consisted of ten members; and the other six were, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Salter, (father of the Master of the Charter-house); Dr. Hawkesworth; Mr. Samuel Dyer (a learned young man, intended for the Dissenting Ministry); Dr. William M'Ghie, a Scots Physician; Dr. Edward Barker, a young Physician; and Dr. Richard Barker, another young Physician.—It is remarkable that Mr. Ryland should no where have been noticed in Mr. Boswell's communicative Life of Dr. Johnson; and that the Ivy-lane Club is scarcely mentioned, and the names of only three of its members; and it is the more remarkable, as Sir John Hawkins and Mr. Murphy have both enlarged on that subject.

P. 553. Mr. Cruikshank was born in 1745 at Edinburgh, where his Father was Examiner in the Excise-office; and had him christened *William-Cumberland*, in compliment to the Hero of Culloden; but the latter name Mr. Cruikshank seldom used. The earlier part of his life was spent in Scotland; and at the age of 14 he went to Edinburgh, with a view of studying Divinity. Feeling, however, a strong propensity for Anatomy and Physick, he studied those sciences with great assiduity for eight years at Glasgow. In 1771 he came to London; and, by the recommendation of Dr. David Pitcairn, was appointed Librarian to Dr. William Hunter, who had applied to the Professors of Glasgow for a young man of talents to succeed Mr. Hewson; and this connexion was the principal means of raising Mr. Cruikshank to that conspicuous situation which he afterwards so well merited.

During

During the life of Dr. Hunter, Mr. Cruikshank became successively his pupil, anatomical assistant, and partner in Anatomy; and on the death of that celebrated man, Mr. Cruikshank and Dr. Baillie received an address from a large proportion of Dr. Hunter's Students, full of affection and esteem; which induced them to continue in Windmill-street the superintendance of that Anatomical School which has produced so many excellent scholars. Mr. Cruikshank, besides supporting with great reputation his share in this undertaking, made himself known to the world by some excellent publications, which have insured to him a high character, as a perfect Anatomist, and a very acute and ingenious Physiologist. In 1786 he published his principal work, the "Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels in the Human Body," in which he not only demonstrated in the clearest manner the structure and situation of these vessels, but collected under one point of view, and enriched with many valuable observations, all that was known concerning this important system in the human body. Besides this work, the merit of which has been fully acknowledged by translations into foreign languages, he wrote a paper, intituled, "Experiments on the Nerves of Living Animals," in which is shewn the important fact of the regeneration of nerves, after portions of them have been cut out; illustrated by actual experiments on animals. This paper was read before the Royal Society, but not printed at the time, owing, as was said, to the interference of Sir John Pringle, who conceived that it controverted some of the opinions of Haller, his intimate friend. It appeared, however, in the "Transactions" for 1794. In 1779 he made several experiments on the subject of "Insensible Perspiration," which were added to the early editions of his work on the "Absorbent Vessels;" and were collected and published in a separate pamphlet in 1795. In 1797, the year in which he was elected F.R.S. he published an "Account of Appearances in the Ovaria of Rabbits, in different Stages of Pregnancy;" but his fame rests upon, and is best supported by, his "Anatomy of the Absorbents," which continues to be considered as the most correct and valuable work on the subject now extant. Mr. Cruikshank was not without some share of personal, as well as intellectual vanity; but he had a generous and sympathetic heart; literally "went about doing good;" and was one of those liberal medical gentlemen whom I had frequently the satisfaction of meeting as friendly attendants on Dr. Johnson in his last illness. Mr. Cruikshank's death was occasioned by a disorder the fatal consequences of which had been predicted by one of his Pupils about 16 years before that event. He used at certain times to complain of an acute pain in the apex of his head; and his Pupil gave it as his opinion that the pain arose from extravasated blood, which was settled upon the *sensorium*; and that, as no relief could be given without the greatest care in point of regimen, it would increase, till it was too heavy for the tender nerves or organs of the *medulla oblongata* to bear; of course, it would occasion a rupture, and end in dissolution.

When

When Mr. Cruikshank found himself in most excruciating pain, he sent for this gentleman, and every assistance was given; but the seat of the complaint, being directly under the *pia mater*, could not be touched. In this situation he breathed his last, July 27, 1800. The pericranium being afterwards opened, a quantity of extravasated blood was found upon the *sensorium*, some of the tender vessels of which were ruptured.

P. 553. For "Bowles," r. "Rev. John Bowle." See vol. III. p. 183.

Ibid. Dr. Scott was the present very eminent Civilian, the Right Hon. Sir William Scott, Knight, M. P. for the University of Oxford, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, &c. &c.

P. 569. The following particulars are so honourable to the memory of a truly good man, that I transcribe them in the words of a worthy Correspondent at Acton in 1788: — "It is recorded of that eminent Lawyer, Philosopher, and Divine, Sir Matthew Hale, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, that during many years, more than thirty, as nearly as can be recollected, he omitted no opportunity of going to his Parish Church on the Lord's-day, and joining in public worship; and that, after the sacred service, retiring into his closet, he wrote those "Contemplations on Texts of Scripture" which have been published. Some may think it strange, and that the gentleman stooped too low, or demeaned himself, in previously accepting a commission from the hypocritical and horrid man of Huntingdon, to be a Judge of or in the Court of Common Pleas. Yet, on account of his great abilities and well-known integrity in other respects, he was promoted to the highest place in the other Court, after the Restoration of the Constitution in Church and State, which is still memorable and praise-worthy, as the murder of the Royal Saint is still shocking and deplorable; so that Acts of Parliament, enjoining the 30th of January to be observed as a Fast, and the 29th of May as a Festival, should be more carefully and conscientiously obeyed than usual. May these Acts never be repealed, to the dissatisfaction of true Churchmen and loyal Subjects, and to the encouragement and triumph of Fanaticks and Republicans! — Sir Matthew Hale constantly declined, as persons of the best quality now duly decline, the absurdity or troublesome vanity of drinking healths, uncommonly prevalent, and productive of pernicious intemperance, immediately after, and on account of, the Restoration; which abuse gave occasion for an extraordinary Proclamation, long sought for, and at last found in a large Collection of old Proclamations which once belonged to the zealous promoter of the necessary Revolution, the first Lord Somers.—Sir Matthew, when a young man, seeing an alarming instance of the dire effects of drinking excessively, vowed never to countenance such excess, nor to drink a health so long as he lived; temptations were resisted, and the vow was prudently and bravely observed to his dying day.—An old Clergyman in the North had so great a ve-

a veneration for, as to walk here [to Acton] from Yorkshire to see, the House of the Lord Chief Justice, situated very near the Church, and, with a fruitful field, grove, and garden, surrounded by a remarkably high, deeply-founded, and long-extended wall. How wonderfully attractive to this village was that veneration! Being accidentally met in Church-field by, civilly invited to the house of, and to rest on the following night with, the late Major Lamb, of East Acton, the grateful and modest Pilgrim returned thanks for, but declined acceptance of, the civility; saying, 'I can easily and immediately walk back to town, for I am *but* fourscore years old.' Mr. Lamb perceived that the Stranger knew where to find some secret places in Sir Matthew Hale's house, which people living in it were unacquainted with. How or where he got intelligence of such a thing is unaccountable; yet the Traveller was ignorant, and had a great curiosity to learn, where Sir Matthew was buried. The Writer of this article would have been glad (but dislikes the impropriety, however modish, of saying *happy)* to see and inform him. In that case, it is not unlikely that the Pilgrim's progress would have been farther, even to Alderly, near Wootton Underedge, Gloucestershire; for, in the *church-yard* of the former parish, the Chief Justice ordered his interment, shewing a proper disapprobation of a church-defiling custom, like many Bishops of London buried in the *church-yard* at Fulham, *viz.* Compton, Robinson, Gibson, Sherlock, Hayter, Osbaldiston, Terrick, and, lastly, the much-afflicted and lamented Lowth!" [to which may since be added Randolph *.] —— The Epitaph for Bishop Hayter was written by a late sociable and communicative neighbour, the Rev. Thomas Sandford, D. D. Rector of Hathercop, Gloucestershire, and Proctor in Convocation for that Diocese, first cousin of his Lordship, and nephew of Mr. Jo. Sandford, Fellow of Baliol College, and called "the greatest Scholar in Europe." A Friend was desired by the Doctor to go into Fulham Churchyard, and transcribe the Epitaph from the tomb for him, having a curiosity to know whether it was put down as he wrote it. Dr. Sandford said, that the following part of it was reflected on, as being ambiguous, *viz.* on Bishop Hayter's translation from Norwich to London, "*the expectations of him* were great and general; but, such was the will of GOD, they were disappointed." If Bp. Hayter had lived longer, Dr. Sandford would have been presented to the valuable Rectory of Acton.

Dr. Hayter, Subdean of York and Prebendary of Westminster, was in 1749 preferred to the See of Norwich; and on the death of Bishop Sherlock, in 1761, was translated to London, but enjoyed his advancement a short time, as he died in the following year, and was buried at Fulham. Bishop Hayter was a very worthy man; had been Chaplain to Archbishop Blackburne,

* Bishop Porteus died May 14, 1809, and was buried in Kent, in a Chapel of Ease which he had built in 1807 at Ide Hill in the Parish of Sundridge.

who

who left him a large fortune. He was an Oxford man, but took his Doctor's degree at Cambridge, and died a bachelor. He had been Preceptor to the present King when Prince of Wales; but, on some falling-out of the Ministry, he and Lord Harcourt were laid aside, to the general dissatisfaction of the Nation. The disorder that killed him was the dropsy.

His Epitaph is in the following words:

"In this vault lie the remains of THOMAS HAYTER, D.D. Lord Bishop of London; whose amiable character and conspicuous abilities raised him to the See of Norwich in the year 1749. After having filled that See with dignity and reputation twelve years, he was, in October 1761, translated to London, where the expectations of him were general and great: but, such was the will of GOD, they were soon disappointed; for he died, universally lamented, January 9, 1762, aged 59."

P. 580. Under one of the busts with which the Library at Trinity College, Cambridge, is decorated is,

"JACOBUS JURIN, M.D.
JACOBUS JURIN F. POSUIT."

P. 605. Honest John Carter, describing the Church of Tenby, in his "Pursuits of Architectural Innovation, No. LXXII." says, "Before I leave the sacred edifice, let me do honour to the memory of a late Reverend Divine, to whose attention and patronage I owe the first insight and encouragement to follow the study of Antiquity, by inserting an inscription from a neat modern mural monument set up by him, my kind Patron, in this church, as a memorial of his Parents' virtues and patriotism.

"To the memory of ROGER LORT, Esq.
youngest son of George Lort, of Pickeston, in this County, Esq.
who, being Major of the Regiment of Loyal Welsh Fuzileers,
was killed at the Battle of Fontenoy near Lisle, A.D. 1745, aged 51.
During a long residence in this town, he discharged all the duties
of a good Husband, Father, Master, Friend, and Magistrate;
and united in this character the various excellences of
the Soldier, the Gentleman, and the Christian.
Also to the memory of ANN his wife,
only child of the Rev. Edward Jinkins, M. A. Vicar of Fareham
in Hants, a pious, prudent, excellent woman,
who died A.D. 1767, aged 69.
They had six Children, Michael, Roger, Ann, George, Edward,
John; of whom the only survivor in 1778,
the Rev. Michael Lort, B.D. Fellow of Trinity College in
Cambridge, erected this monument."

P. 614. Elizabeth Countess of Marchmont was the daughter of Mr. Crompton, an eminent Silk-mercer of London, and second wife of Hume Campbell, Earl of Marchmont; by whom, 1747, she had one son, Lord Polwarth, who married Amabell, eldest of the two daughters of the late Marchioness Grey, and was created Baron Hume in England, but died without issue in 1781. She survived her husband, who made so distinguished a figure in the

the Opposition to Sir Robert Walpole, little more than three years. The retirement in which they had for many years resided, at Hemel Hempstead, Herts, prevented their being missed by the very honourable circle in which they had formerly lived; but the loss of both was most severely felt by those who were relieved by their benevolence, and lamented by the few who shared their society.—The MSS. of Pope, the noble Earl, however unwilling he might be to undergo the trouble of revision and publication, had too much taste to destroy; and I am not without hope that his Friend and Executor, the Right Honourable George Rose, may even yet find leisure to give them to the Publick.

The Earl of Marchmont and his Lady, with several Relations of the Countess, are thus recorded on four mural tablets on the South outside of Hemel Hempstead Church:

1. "Seth Partridge, died Feb. 25, 1685, aged 82.
Seth Partridge his son died Oct. 23, 1700, aged 68.
Seth Partridge his grandson, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, died June 21, 1748, aged 73.
Thomas Partridge, of Picot's End, died Jan. 10, 1753, aged 76."

2. "Windmills Crompton, Esq. died 15 March, 1771, aged 70.
Elizabeth his wife died 18 Sept. 1770, aged 70."

3. "Hugh Earl of Marchmont, died 10 January, 1794, aged 86.
Elizabeth Countess of Marchmont, daughter of Windmills and Elizabeth Crompton, died 11 Feb. 1797, aged 66."

4. "Anne Barker, daughter of Windmills and Elizabeth Crompton, died Feb. 18, 1800, aged 67."

P. 619. The Rev. Henry Hubbard was born Feb. 5, 1707-8, at Ipswich, where his father was a Cabinet-maker. He was, first, of Catherine Hall, Cambridge; B. A. there 1728; M. A. 1732; in which year he removed to Emanuel College; Senior Taxor; took the degree of B.D. in 1739; in 1743 became Mathematical Tutor; Lady Margaret's Preacher in 1752; and Registrar of the University in 1758. March 21, 1775, he was unanimously elected to succeed Dr. Richardson as Master of Emanuel; but, he declining the honour, apologizing for his inability in a handsome speech, the Fellows immediately elected the late worthy Dr. Farmer. After having been for several years senior Fellow of Emanuel, he died, full of years and honour, as appears by the following Epitaph in the Cloister of the College:

"H. S. E.
Henricus Hubbard, S.T.B.
Aulæ Catharinæ primò Alumnus;
hujus Collegii dein Socius 46
Tutor strenuus et fidelis 35 } per
Pro Dom. Margaretâ Concionator 21 } annos
Academiæ Registrarius 20
His omnibus officiis ita perfunctus est
ut nullum hujusce sæculi virum
aut vivum magis coluerit aut mortuum defleverit Academia.
Obiit 23° Januarii, A. D. 1778, ætat. 70."

In

In Cole's Alphabetical Collections for an Athenæ Cantabrigienses, vol. II. opp. p. 150, are some particulars of Mr. Hubbard; of which the first part is an Extract from Dr. King's Pamphlet, intituled "A Key to the Fragment;" chap. VI. of which, "Of Boy Harry," Cole says relates to him. He seems to have been famous for putting in *non placets* to men's degrees in the Senate House at Cambridge; in so much that, being old and infirm, and having once gone to the Senate House for the purpose in a sedan-chair, either the Cambridge or Cole's joke was, that he would probably go out of the world with a *non placet* in his mouth, "as is natural to all men."—The only publication which bears his name is, "A Sermon, preached before the Governors for the Relief of Clergymen's Widows at Ipswich; 1 Kings iv. 1;" published in 1750, 4to. His Mathematical Lectures are preserved in MS. having been bequeathed, with the rest of his Library, to Emanuel College.

P. 658. Christopher Myers, esq. R. A. and Miniature-painter to his Majesty, died at Kew Green, in his 54th year, Jan. 10, 1789. Such were his talents and virtues, that they rendered his death an irreparable loss to art, his family, and his numerous friends. On such an occasion the Lovers of Poetry and Painting may find a melancholy pleasure in reviewing the following elegant lines, which were addressed to him some years ago by Mr. Hayley:

"Though small its field, thy pencil may presume
To ask a wreath where flowers eternal bloom.
As Nature's self, in all her pictures fair,
Colours her insect works with nicest care,
Nor better forms, to please the curious eye,
The spotted leopard than the gilded fly;
So thy fine pencil, in its narrow space,
Pours the full portion of uninjur'd grace,
And Portraits, true to Nature's larger line,
Boast not an air more exquisite than thine.
Soft Beauty's charms thy happiest works express,
Beauty thy model and thy patroness.
For her thy care has to perfection brought
Th' uncertain toil, with anxious trouble fraught;
Thy colour'd crystal, at her fond desire,
Draws deathless lustre from the dangerous fire,
And, pleas'd to gaze on its immortal charm,
She binds thy bracelet on her snowy arm."

Essay on Painting, Ep. II.

P. 660. Anthony Morris Storer, esq. of Devonshire-street, was a man whose singular felicity it was to excel in every thing he set his heart and hand to, and who deserved, in a certain degree, if any one ever did since the days of Crichton, the epithet of *Admirable*. He was the best dancer, the best skaiter, of his time; and beat all his competitors in gymnastic honours. He excelled too as a Musician, and a Disputant, and very early as a Latin Poet. In short, whatsoever he undertook he did it *con amore*,

amore, and as perfectly as if it were his only accomplishment. *Quod valebat, valdè valebat.* He was polite in his conversation, elegant in his manners, and amusing in a high degree, or otherwise in the extreme, as he felt himself and his company. If at any time he was rude, brusque, insolent, or overbearing, some allowance ought to be made for a state of health highly bilious, which influenced the man at times, and gave a yellow tinge and a saturnine hue to his character. He was bred at Eton with Mr. Fox and Earl Fitzwilliam, and at Cambridge with Mr. Hare and Lord Carlisle. After he had finished his academic course, he came to London, and for many years figured in the circle of *bon ton* as the Coryphæus of fashion; and led the dancing world at balls and assemblies till he went with Mr. Eden and the Earl of Carlisle to America. Returned thence, he was some time after sent by Mr. Fox to Paris as Secretary of Legation, and remained a short time Plenipotentiary when the Duke of Manchester came home. Mr. Storer passed a great part of his life with Lord North, in whose family he was domesticated more than in his own. His father, Thomas, died in Jamaica, July 21, 1793, at the age of 76 years, of the same complaint as his son, having lived 23 years longer. He left him a large Jamaica estate, which, in the *annus magnus* of the West India revenues, produced 1000*l.*; to this the son added 5000*l.* a year at Purley in Berkshire. His Library was curious and select in a variety of departments, and rich in old bindings, in old Plays, and Caxtons. Many of his books were illustrated with prints by his own hands, and decorated with drawings by various Artists, some of which were honorary. All these he left to Eton College, and such of his books of which they had no copies. The duplicates were sold. His fine collection of prints, before and after the Revolution, he left to the same place, with all Sir Joshua's, except Mrs. Baddeley and her Cat, which he had not got. He was elected F. A. S. 1777; and was a member of the Dilettanti Society. His career was brilliant, but short. He lived much at Purley, where, aided by Mr. Repton, he made a place on the banks of the Thames, and left from 12 to 15,000*l.* to build a house.

"Ne te longis ambagibus ultra
Quam satis est morer, ex nitido fit rusticus, atque
Sulcos et vineta crepat mera; præparat ulmos;
Immoritur studiis, et amore senescit habendi."

He died at Bristol Hot Wells, July 5, 1799; and left his fortune, a good 8000*l.* a year, to his nephew, who was then in the Navy; and, in default of issue, to his Niece, who was to take his name if she took his estate. The only legacy in his Will is 1000*l.* to James Hare, esq. He had once, in a former Will, given all he was then worth to Lord Carlisle; but subsequent events induced him to change this disposition of his effects.

The following Inscription is placed in Purley Church:

"H. S. E.
ANTONIUS MORRIS STORER,

Vir

Vir sui temporis multò elegantissimus,
et centum amator artium in plurimis facilè princeps.
A secretis Comitis de Carlisle Americam visit,
Legationis à secretis ad Regem Christianissimum missus est.
Domi Senator fuit.
Notus interim animi fundatoris,
In Collegium Henrici Sexti,
Id omne quod alii amico genio,
Hæredi largitus est.
Obiit anno ætatis suæ LIV.
Hoc marmor testamenti curatores
Faciundum jusserunt.
Inscripsit *Stephanus*."

P. 697. In the North window of the Chancel of Allhallows, Herts, is the following Epitaph, written by Dr. Young, to commemorate the Father of the Lady who was afterwards his Housekeeper:

" Propè in Cœmeterio dormit DANIEL HALLOWS,
Divinâ Providentiâ hujus Ecclesiæ per quadraginta annos
Rector indignus.
Obiit 6to die Octobris, anno ætatis 71, anno Domini 1741.
Dawn, glorious day, when Christ shall say,
" Awake, and be new drest;
Resume thy spirit; and for my merit
Be thou ENTIRELY blest."

P. 701. The Rev. Robert Nares (son of James Nares*, Doctor of Musick, an eminent Composer and Teacher in that science, and nephew to Mr. Justice Nares) was admitted on the Foundation at Westminster School in 1767; and thence elected in 1771 to Christ Church, Oxford; where he took the degree of B. A. 1774; and M. A. 1778. He was elected F. S. A. 1795; F. R. S. 1804; appointed Chaplain to the Duke of York 1787; succeeded Dr. Percy in 1783 as Vicar of Easton Mauduit in Northamptonshire, in the patronage of Christ Church, Oxford; succeeded the Rev. Edward Jones in 1784 in the Rectory of Doddington in the same county; was upwards of 15 years Assistant to the Preacher at Lincoln's Inn; and in 1798 was presented to the Rectory of Sharnford in Leicestershire; which he resigned in 1799, on being collated to the Fifth Stall of the Canons Residentiary at Lichfield; and in 1800 was appointed Archdeacon of Stafford. He was for some time one of the Assistant Librarians of the British Museum; and afterwards Librarian for the MS. Department, where he prepared the Third Volume of the Harleian Catalogue of MSS. published by the Record Committee of the House of Commons. This situation he relinquished in 1807, having been presented in 1805 to the Vicarage of St. Mary at

* Of this Gentleman, who was many years Organist and Composer to Kings George II. and III. and Master of the Choristers; and under whom some of the first Musicians of the present day received the whole or part of their education; see a very satisfactory Memoir in the "Biographical Dictionary." He died Feb. 10, 1783.

Reading;

Reading; where he succeeded the Rev. Charles Sturges; and where he now regularly resides, highly respected as a worthy man and a conscientious Parish Priest.—This learned Dignitary has distinguished himself by a variety of useful publications; among which may be noticed, 1. "An Essay on the Demon or Divination of Socrates, 1782," 8vo. 2. "Elements of Orthoëpy; containing a distinct View of the whole Analogy of the English Language, so far as it relates to Pronunciation, Accent, and Quantity, 1784," 8vo. 3. "Remarks on the favourite Ballet of Cupid and Psyche; with some Account of the Pantomime of the Antients, 1788," 12mo. 4. "Principles of Government deduced from Reason, &c. 1792," 8vo. 5. An Abridgement of the same, "adapted to general Instruction and Use; with a new Introduction, 1793," 8vo. 6. "Man's best Right; a serious Appeal in the Name of Religion, 1793," 8vo. 7. "Discourses preached before the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, by the Assistant Preacher, 1794," 8vo. 8. "A Thanksgiving for Plenty, and a Warning against Avarice; a Sermon, preached in the Cathedral at Lichfield, on Sunday, September 20, 1801," 8vo. 9. "The Benefit of Wisdom, and the Evils of Sin. A Sermon, preached before the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, on Sunday, November 6, 1803, and published at the Request of the Bench," 8vo. 10. "A connected and chronological View of the Prophecies relating to the Christian Church. In Twelve Sermons, preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, from the Years 1800 to 1804, at the Lecture founded by the Right Reverend William Warburton, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, 1806," 8vo. 11. "Essays and other occasional Compositions, chiefly reprinted, 1810," 2 vols. small 8vo. 12. "Protestantism the Blessing of Britain; a Fast Sermon, preached at the Cathedral of Lichfield, on Wednesday, February 28, 1810," 8vo. 13. "On the Influence of Sectaries, and the Stability of the Church; a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Stafford, on the Days of Visitation, at Cheadle, Stafford, and Walsall, in June 1812," 4to.

P. 719. Several valuable articles by Professor Waring are inserted in different volumes of the Philosophical Transactions; for one of which the President and Council of the Royal Society adjudged to him, for the year 1784, the medal on Sir Godfrey Copley's donation. This honourable testimony of the approbation of that learned Body served only to stimulate him to fresh exertions, as some of his most important communications may be found in the volumes of the Society subsequent to that period. "Mathematical Problem," vol. LIII. p. 294; "New Properties in Conic Sections," LIV. 193; "Two Theorems in Mathematicks," LV. 143; "Problems concerning Interpolations," LXIX. 59; "A general Resolution of Algebraic Quantities," ibid. 86; "On Infinite Series," LXXVI. 81; "On finding the Values of Algebraic Quantities by Converging Serieses, and demonstrating and extending Propositions given by Pappus and others," LXXVII. 71; "On Centripetal Forces," LXXVIII. 67; "On some Properties

perties of the Sum of the Division of Numbers," ibid. 588; "On the Method of Correspondent Values," &c. LXXIX. 166; "On the Resolution of Attractive Powers," ibid. 185; "On Infinite Serieses," LXXXI. 146; "On the Summation of those Serieses whose general Term is a determinate Function of z, the Distance of the first Term of the Series," LXXXIV. 385—415.

P. 722. Thomas James, Printer, died Oct. 27, 1750, aged 40; and was buried at St. Michael's, Cambridge.

P. 726. "Monsieur Renè La Butte had been French Teacher at Cambridge some years before 1759. He was so far *willing* to instruct those who were *willing* to learn, that, when a Fellow Commoner's, or idle man's, door was shut at his proper hour, he would knock at a door where he could find admission to a Scholar who would employ an extra hour." E. J.—A Cambridge Friend, who knew Mr. La Butte, observed to me, soon after his death, "Few have been more exemplary in their general conduct than this truly amiable man. In private life, his natural benevolence, gentle manners, and unaffected sincerity of heart, strongly endeared him to his family and friends. His abilities as a Grammarian were of the first class; and he will long be remembered as an ornament to the Science by an elaborate Treatise on it."

VOLUME III.

P. 7. Dr. Thomas Edwards, son of the Rev. Thomas Edwards, M. A. Vicar of St. Michael's, Coventry, was born in that city Aug. 10, 1729. His grammatical education he received partly under the tuition of Dr. Jackson, Master of the Free Grammar School in Coventry, but principally under the care of his own father; and such was his eagerness for the acquisition of knowledge, that he seldom engaged in the diversions common to boys. In 1747, at the age of 18, he was matriculated at Cambridge, and entered of Clare Hall, where he took the degree of B. A. 1750, and M. A. 1754; and was a Fellow of his College. In the younger part of life he was a self-taught Musician, and became no mean performer on the spinnet and the bass-viol; but, finding that this amusement encroached too much upon his studies, he entirely relinquished it. Sept. 22, 1751, he was ordained Deacon, and, Sept. 23, 1753, Priest; both which orders he received from the hands of Dr. Frederick Cornwallis, then Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. In 1755, when not 26 years of age, he gave a striking proof of the diligence with which he applied himself to the study of the learned languages, and the acquisition of Sacred literature, by "A new English Translation of the Psalms from the original Hebrew, reduced to Metre by the late Bp. Hare; with Notes, critical and explanatory, Illustrations of many Passages drawn from the Classicks, and a Preliminary Dissertation, in which the Truth and Certainty

tainty of that learned Prelate's happy Discovery is stated, and proved at large," 8vo. It was Mr. Edwards's design to make Dr. Hare's system of Hebrew Metre better known, and to prove, that, by a judicious application of it, great light might be thrown upon the poetical parts of the Hebrew Scriptures. His next publication was a single Sermon, preached at St. Michael's in Coventry, Feb. 6, 1756: May 2, 1758, he was nominated, by the Corporation of Coventry, Master of the Free Grammar School, and presented to the Rectory of St. John the Baptist. This was followed by his marriage, Nov. 27, 1758, to Anne daughter of Stonyer Parrott, esq. of Hawkesbury in Coleshill, co. Warwick, by whom he had one son, Dr. Edwards of Cambridge. Early in 1759 he published "The Doctrine of irresistible Grace proved to have no Foundation in the Writings of the New Testament;" leveled at the opinions of the Calvinists on that subject. His next publication was, "Prolegomena in Libros Veteris Testamenti Poeticos; sive Dissertatio, in quâ Viri eruditissimi Francisci Harii, nuper Episcopi Cicestriensis, de antiqua Hebræorum Poesi Hypothesin Ratione et Veritate niti, fusè ostenditur, atque ad objecta quædam respondetur. Subjicitur Metricæ Lowthianæ Confutatio, cum Indicibus necessariis, 1762," 8vo. This attack upon Dr. Lowth's "Metricæ Harianæ brevis Confutatio," which had been annexed to the first edition of his admirable "Prælectiones de Sacrâ Poesi Hebræorum," did not pass unnoticed. In the second edition of his "Prælectiones" Dr. Lowth added a note, strenuously maintaining his own opinion. In reply was published "Epistola ad Doctissimum Robertum Lowthium, S.T.P. In quâ nonnulla, quæ ad nuperæ suæ de Sacrâ Hebræorum Poesi Prælectionum Editionis calcem habet, expenduntur, 1765." In this he indulged himself in some severity of language, which the subject did not require, and which ought not to have been used towards such an antagonist as Dr. Lowth; who replied in "A larger Confutation of Bishop Hare's System of Hebrew Metre; in a Letter to the Reverend Dr. Edwards, in Answer to his Latin Epistle, 1766," 8vo. Here the controversy ended; and the general opinion of the Learned World gave the preference to Dr. Lowth's arguments.—In 1766 Mr. Edwards was admitted to the degree of D. D.; not long after which he published "Two Dissertations; the first, on the Absurdity and Injustice of Religious Bigotry and Persecution; their utter Contrariety to the Temper and Conduct of Christ and his Apostles; and their mischievous and fatal Consequences; the second, on the principal Qualifications and Canons necessary for the right and accurate Interpretation of the New Testament, 1767," 8vo. These Dissertations reflect just credit on Dr. Edwards's reputation. His next publication was, "Duæ Dissertationes; in quarum priore probatur, variantes Lectiones et Menda, quæ in Sacram Scripturam irrepserunt, non labefactare ejus Auctoritatem in rebus quæ ad Fidem et Mores pertinent: in posteriore verò, Prædes-

tinationem Paulinam ad Gentilium vocationem totam spectare, 1768," 8vo; both, particularly the first, written with great ability. In 1770 he was presented to the valuable Vicarage of Nun-Eaton, co. Warwick. In 1773 he published "The indispensable Duty of contending for the Faith which was once delivered to the Saints," a Sermon, preached before the University of Cambridge, on the 29th of June 1766, being Commencement Sunday. He resigned in 1769 the Mastership of the Free Grammar School of Coventry, and the Rectory of St. John's, and retired to Nun-Eaton. His last publication, "Selecta quædam Theocriti Idyllia. Recensuit, variorum Notas adjecit, suasque Animadversiones, partim Latine, partim Anglice, scriptas immiscuit, Thomas Edwards, S. T. P. 1779," 8vo, reflects honour on the accuracy and extent of his classical literature. Though the original text of what is selected from Theocritus consists only of about 350 lines, the notes are extended through upwards of 250 pages, besides more than 20 pages consisting of addenda, corrigenda, collationes, &c. There are two appendiculæ at the end of the volume; one containing the Editor's reasons for not prefixing the accentual marks to his own and Mr. Warton's notes; and the other affording hints of a new method which he had discovered of scanning Greek and Latin hexameters, the usual mode of doing it being, as he thought, erroneous. A fuller explanation of his system was intended to be given by him in a work which he had in contemplation, designed to be intituled "Miscellanea Critica," but which was not carried into execution. He had also made collections for an edition of Quintus Curtius. In May 1784 Dr. Edwards lost his wife, a lady of distinguished good sense, and of the most engaging manners; and he, who had passed his life in his study, and was totally unacquainted with domestic concerns, and indeed with worldly affairs of every kind, never enjoyed himself after this event. What aggravated his distress was, that, previously to Mrs. Edwards's death, he had been afflicted with a stroke of the palsy, from which, however, he so far recovered as to be capable of discharging part of his parochial duties. But, within a few months after her decease, he had a second stroke, for which he was advised to go to Bath, but received no benefit from his journey. He died, at Nun-Eaton, June 30, 1785, in the 56th year of his age; and was interred, July 7, in the church-yard of Coleshill, in the same grave with his wife. An inscription on a mural marble contains nothing of moment excepting the dates already specified. In his temper, Dr. Edwards was sometimes subject to starts of anger; but otherwise he was remarkably mild, benevolent, and humane. His generosity was great and extensive; and his dealings with others were conducted on the principles of the most rigid honesty and integrity. Such were his assiduity and ability in the instruction of youth, and so conscientious his discharge of his parochial duties, that no praise can exceed his merits. He was fond of retirement, and went

went seldom from his place of abode; on which account, though he occasionally corresponded with many of the Literati, he was not in the habits of much intimacy with any. The person with whom he had most conversed was the late excellent and learned Bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Edmund Law. Their sentiments were congenial, and their pursuits similar, being principally devoted to the prosecution and promotion of Sacred Literature.

P. 12, note, l. 7, r. "read."

P. 15, l. 2, r. "Rutherforth;" also in p. 18, note, l. 19.

P. 18, note, l. 23 and 33, for "*Dr.* Rotheram," r. "*Mr.*"

P. 28, note, l. 16 from bottom, r. "alphabeticum."

P. 30, l. 1, *dele* "Mr."

P. 47. "In the Note, where you state Bryant's arguments in favour of the Adriatic or Illyrian Melita, it would perhaps have been an improvement if you had adduced the opposite and stronger arguments in behalf of Malta. Scaliger, Bochart, Fazellus, &c. have shewn, 1. From various Classical Authorities, Ovid, Statius, Strabo, Procopius, Ptolemy, Hesychius, &c. that, however limited the *Sinus Adriaticus*, or Gulf of Venice, was, the *Adria* of Acts xxvii. 27, or *Mare Adriaticum*, included the whole Ionian Sea. — 2. The term Βάρβαροι (as suggested, after older Philologers, by Lightfoot and Whitby), was probably bestowed, with Græco-Roman arrogance, upon the Islanders, as not colonized by, though subordinate to, themselves. For the Maltese, as we are told by Diodorus Siculus, were a Colony of Phœnicians, possibly Carthaginians (of Phœnician extraction), and as such transplanted from what might be called, almost without arrogance on the part of the Romans, the 'Barbarism' of Africa. — 3. *Quis non videt*, exclaims Scaliger *(De Emend. Temporum)*, *si concedamus ex Syriâ in Italiam navigantes ullâ tempestate posse in intimum Iapygium Sinum detrudi, et inde adverso vento iterum in Tyrrhenum et oram Neapolitanam abripi!* The direction indeed of the preceding storm, which endangered their being lost on the African Syrtis, as well as the wintering of the whole crew on the Island — an event scarcely probable upon the Illyrian Melita, near as it was to the main land, and even within sight of the harbour, of Epidaurus — and the circumstance of the ship of Alexandria (xxviii. 11) doing also the same thing, on its voyage to Puteoli — all seem to point distinctly to Malta. Wandalerius published a copious Dissertation, comprehending all the varieties of opinion upon this subject, at Copenhagen in 1707. Neither should it be forgotten that, though Erasmus himself ὁ πολυίστωρ in the earlier editions of his Commentary on the New Testament (as low, at least, as 1527), adopted upon wretched authority, and in a most confused and inconsistent note, the hypothesis of the Illyrian Melita, for which he incurred the just animadversion of Clericus in his 'Art of Criticism,' I. i. l. 1. 3. Of one indeed who could quote Hugo Carrensis for his guide, and place Rhegium in Sicily, it is scarcely too harsh an observation, that *ne elementa quidem Geographiæ tenuit.* The

comparative scarceness of maps at that time forms no good excuse for so universal a scholar. He retracted his error in the subsequent impressions." F. WRANGHAM.

P. 48, note, l. 35, r. "240."—P. 67, note, l. 26, r. "1746."

P. 85, note, l. 5, for "hearers," r. "heroes."

P. 93. Of Mr. William Law, the celebrated Mystick (whose name frequently occurs in these volumes), I shall here give some particulars, from Mr. Gibbon's "Memoirs of his own Life," and other sources.—After stating that his Grandfather, Edward Gibbon, esq. who lived at Putney in great hospitality, and died in December 1736, at the age of 70, by his last Will (at the expence of his Son Edward, to whose marriage he was not reconciled) enriched his two Daughters, Catherine and Hester; and that the former became the wife of Mr. Elliston, an East-India Captain; he says, "A life of devotion and celibacy was the choice of my Aunt, Mrs. Hester Gibbon, who, at the age of 85, still [1796] resides in a Hermitage at Cliffe in Northamptonshire, having long survived her spiritual guide and faithful companion, Mr. William Law, who, at an advanced age, about the year 1761, died in her house. In our family he had left the reputation of a worthy and eminently-pious man, who believed all that he professed, and practised all that he enjoined. The character of a Nonjuror, which he maintained to the last, is a suffificient evidence of his principles in Church and State; and the sacrifice of interest to conscience will be always respectable. His theological writings, which our domestic connexion has tempted me to peruse, preserve an imperfect sort of life; and I can pronounce with more confidence than knowledge on the merits of the Author. His last compositions are darkly tinctured by the incomprehensible visions of Jacob Behmen; and his Discourse on the absolute Unlawfulness of Stage-Entertainments is sometimes quoted for a ridiculous intemperance of sentiment and language: 'The Actors and Spectators must all be damned. The Playhouse is the Porch of Hell, the place of the Devil's abode, where he holds his filthy Court of Evil Spirits. A Play is the Devil's triumph; a sacrifice performed to his glory, as much as in the Heathen Temples of Bacchus or Venus,' &c. &c. But these sallies of religious phrenzy must not extinguish the praise that is due to Mr. William Law as a Wit and a Scholar. His argument on topicks of less absurdity is specious and acute; his manner is lively, his style forcible and clear; and, had not his vigorous mind been clouded by enthusiasm, he might be ranked with the most agreeable and ingenious Writers of the times. While the Bangorian Controversy was a fashionable theme, he entered the lists, on the subject of Christ's kingdom, and the authority of the Priesthood. Against the 'Plain Account of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper,' he resumed the combat with Bishop Hoadly, the object of Whig idolatry and Tory abhorrence; and, at every weapon of attack and defence, the Nonjuror, on the ground which is common to both, approves himself at least equal to the Prelate. On the appearance of the

'Fable

'Fable of the Bees,' he drew his pen against the licentious doctrine, that private vices are public benefits; and Morality as well as Religion must join in his applause. Mr. Law's masterwork, the "Serious Call," is still read as a popular and powerful book of devotion. His precepts are rigid, but they are founded on the Gospel; his satire is sharp, but it is drawn from the knowledge of human life; and many of his portraits are not unworthy the pen of La Bruyere. If he finds a spark of piety in his Reader's mind, he will soon kindle it to a flame; and a Philosopher must allow that he exposes, with equal severity and truth, the strange contradiction between the faith and practice of the Christian World. Under the names of Flavia and Miranda, he has admirably described my two Aunts, the Heathen and the Christian Sister."—"This," says Mr. Lemoine, "is the character the famous Historian is compelled by the spirit of truth to give to the piety and goodness of Mr. Law, the most original Writer of his day."—"Many years since," adds another Correspondent, "I was acquainted with some of his admirers, from whom I understood that Mr. Law was a bachelor all his life-time; that in person he was a well-set man, and rather of a dark complexion, though remarkably cheerful in his temper; and that he was upwards of 70 years of age when he paid the debt of Nature. From another person of veracity I have likewise heard, that such was Mr. Law's love of privacy and a state of recollection, that it was very seldom indeed that he passed away more than two hours in the company of any person whatever. With a very small patrimony also, Mr. Law was remarkably charitable; but it was principally confined to his poor neighbours, the manufacturers of wooden-ware in and about King's Cliffe, co. Northampton. In this benevolent disposition he was joined by the two maiden Ladies with whom he resided at King's Cliffe. Their object was, not to encourage the idle and dissolute, but to promote and facilitate the good intentions and endeavours of the industrious; and sorry I am that I cannot recollect the particulars of some anecdotes of Mr. Law which I have heard from a man of letters now no more. From him, if I mistake not, I likewise heard, that Mr. Law gave the copies of all his works intended for publication to his Bookseller; but that for some one of them Messieurs Richardson and Urquhart insisted upon his acceptance of 100 guineas. Your Correspondent might have added to what he relates as the sallies of Mr. Law's frenzy, that the latter, the better to understand his favourite author Jacob Behmen, made himself master of the German language; a task of no small labour and difficulty to a native of this country. Whether the "Serious Call" be Mr. Law's master-piece, I have some doubt. I should give the palm to his "Case of Reason stated," in answer to "Christianity as old as the Creation." The style and conclusions are almost as plain and convincing as any of the deductions in common arithmetick; and at this present time [1800], as the public mind is not quite cured of the predilection

lection it has lately entertained for the French Goddess of Reason, I presume a cheap edition of that work by Mr. Law might effectually remove their propensity, as it exhibits Reason not the *Empress* (as the French and English Free-thinkers have displayed her), but too often "the blind tool and most abject drudge of the passions." I cannot say that I ever saw a fair statement of the religious tenets of the people, like Mr. Law, attached to such writers as Jacob Behmen, but who have lately been swept away by the fanciful followers of Emanuel Swedenborg, whose genuine origin in this country is impartially delineated in the "Rise and Dissolution of the Infidel Societies."—I forgot to mention the opinion of Mr. John Wesley respecting Mr. Law's literary abilities, *viz.* 'that his writings would remain an everlasting testimony of the strength and purity of the English language.' W. H. REID."

Mr. Law's Publications are, 1. "A serious Call to a devout and holy Life, adapted to the State and Condition of all Orders of Christians." 2. "A Practical Treatise upon Christian Perfection." 3. "Three Letters to the Bishop of Bangor, 1717," 8vo. 4. "Remarks upon a late Book, intituled, "The Fable of the Bees; or, Private Vices Public Benefits," 8vo. 5. "The absolute Unlawfulness of Stage-Entertainments fully demonstrated," 8vo. 6. "The Case of Reason, or Natural Religion, fairly and fully stated," 8vo. 7. "An earnest and serious Answer to Dr. Trapp's Discourse of the Folly, Sin, and Danger, of being righteous over-much," 8vo. 8. "The Grounds and Reasons of Christian Regeneration," 8vo. 9. "A Demonstration of the gross and fundamental Errors of a late Book, called, "A plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper," affectionately addressed to all Orders of Men, and more especially to all the younger Clergy, 1735," 8vo. 10. "An Appeal to all that doubt or disbelieve the Truths of the Gospel." 11. "The Spirit of Prayer; or, the Soul rising out of the Vanity of Time into the Riches of Eternity; in Two Parts," 8vo. 12. "The Spirit of Love; in Two Parts," 8vo. 13. "The Way to Divine Knowledge; being several Dialogues between Humanus, Academicus, Rusticus, and Theophilus, as preparatory to a new Edition of the Works of Jacob Behmen, and the right Use of them," 8vo. 14. "A short but sufficient Confutation of the Rev. Dr. Warburton's projected Defence (as he calls it) of Christianity, in his Divine Legation of Moses; in a Letter to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London." 15. "A Collection of Letters on the most interesting and important Subjects, and on several Occasions," 8vo. 16. "Of Justification by Faith and Works; a Dialogue between a Methodist and a Churchman," 8vo. 17. "An humble, earnest, and affectionate Address to the Clergy," 8vo.

Thus far I had actually printed my account of Mr. Law (founded on what had been said in Gent. Mag. vol. LXX. pp. 720, 1038), when the kindness of a Friend pointed out to me "A short Account of the Life and Writings of the late Rev. William

William Law, A. M. Author of *The Serious Call to a Devout Life*, and of many other not less valuable Works; with an Appendix, which contains Specimens of his Writings. By Richard Tighe, 1813;" from which I shall extract a few dates. Mr. Law was born at King's Cliffe in 1686; and was the second son of Mr. Thomas Law, grocer. He was educated at the Grammar-school either of Oakham or Uppingham; admitted a Student of Emanuel College, Cambridge, Jan. 7, 1705; B. A. 1708-9; Fellow 1711; M. A. 1712. Not chusing to take the oaths to King George I. he resigned his Fellowship in 1716. He was for some little time a Curate in London; and soon after went to reside at Putney with Mr. Gibbon, as Tutor to his son Edward, who was the Historian's Father. In 1717 he engaged in controversy, by writing in favour of the authority of the Christian Ministry in a National Church. Between that period and 1737 he published several Tracts, all in support of Religion in general, accompanied with the earnest recommendation of good morals. In 1727 he founded an Almshouse at King's Cliffe for two old women, either unmarried and helpless or widows; also a School for 14 girls; which in 1755 had an annual income of 54*l.*; improved in 1813 to 69*l.* Whilst standing at a door in London, he had a sealed paper, directed to him, delivered into his hands, containing a Bank-note for 1000*l.*; with which, it is supposed, those Charities were established. Mrs. Hester Gibbon (his Pupil's sister) and Mrs. Hutcheson (widow of Archibald Hutcheson, esq. of the Middle Temple), two excellent ladies, were introduced to each other's acquaintance by the means of Mr. Law; and, having formed the plan of retiring from the world to the exercise of charitable and religious duties, they took Mr. Law as their chaplain, instructor, and almoner. At first they hired a house at Thrapston in Northamptonshire; but in 1740 they enabled Mr. Law to prepare for them a roomy house, near the church, at King's Cliffe. Mrs. Gibbon's annual income was nearly 1000*l.*; Mrs. Hutcheson's about 2000*l.*; and their bounty was extended to the poor of an extensive circle. In 1745 Mrs. Hutcheson founded a School at King's Cliffe for 18 boys, endowed with an annual income of 148*l.* Mr. Law died April 9, 1761; and his remains were placed in a new tomb, built by Mrs. Gibbon. Mrs. Hutcheson died in January 1781, aged 91; and her remains were placed, by her particular desire, *at the feet of Mr. Law*, in a new tomb. Mrs. Gibbon died in June 1790, aged 86; and was buried with Mr. Law. Her property she gave by will to her Nephew the Historian, who long expected it, but not without apprehensions that his Aunt would devise it to some of those friends with whom she had spent her life.—A "Selection from the Works of Mr. Law," a large octavo, was published by subscription in 1800.

P. 97. Dr. Christopher Wilson was of Catharine Hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1736; M. A. 1740; and was Proctor of the University in 1742-3; the last Dr. Henry Stebbing, a Fellow of the same

same College, being at the same time one of the Moderators in the Philosophy Schools. He occurs Rector of Fulham, Rector of Willingale Spayne, in Essex, from 1744 to 1770, and Vicar of Halsted, in the same county, from 1744 to 1768; the former in the gift of the Crown, on the nomination of the Bishop of London, the latter in the gift of the Bishop of London absolutely; and was, in 1748, installed a Prebendary of Westminster, which he resigned in 1758, on being made a Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's. He was afterwards Prebendary of Finsbury, and Rector of Barnes in Surrey, which he held *in commendam;* and was advanced to the See of Bristol in 1783. He published a Sermon delivered before the House of Peers, Jan. 31, 1785, from Dan. v. 21; and, had he not been prevented by illness, would have been the Preacher in course at the Anniversary Meeting of the Society for propagating the Gospel, 1791. He died April 18, 1792, in his 78th year. Bp. Wilson's life was of that undiversified tenor which distinguishes Churchmen who intermeddle little with Politicks, Controversy, or Literature. Exemplary was his conduct in every social claim upon character. His high office was sustained with suitable dignity; and the urbanity and intelligence of the Gentleman and the Scholar gave a finish to his domestic manners. They who look for the habitudes of life to influence the moment of dissolution may infer the best of his, for his serenity was unruffled; and, not having lived to give pain to others, at the close of being he felt none himself. He had ordered a full and superb set of communion-plate, which he intended to present to the new Church of St. Paul, in his Episcopal City of Bristol. He left one son and five daughters; and died extremely rich, having, as Prebendary of Finsbury, made a most fortunate and lucrative Contract for a Lease with the City of London.

The amazing improvement in that Prebendal Manor is worthy of notice; and, having been for four years (from 1788 to 1791) an active Member of the Committee of City Lands (under whose management, in conjunction with Bp. Wilson, the plan was completed), I can attest the authenticity of the narrative; which was originally drawn up, by my old friend Deputy Solomon Wadd, for the use of Mr. Ellis, the very intelligent Historian of Shoreditch.

"In the year 1768 an Act was passed, to enable Christopher Wilson, D. D. and Prebendary of Finsbury, to make and grant unto the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London, a Lease of the Prebendal Estate, for a Term of Ninety-nine Years; which Preamble recites, that Edward Moyle, Prebendary of Haliwell and Finsbury, by his Deed indented, made Dec. 14, in the first and second years of Philip and Mary, granted to the Mayor and Commonalty of London the whole Manor of Finsbury, with its Appurtenances, for the Term of Fourscore and Ten Years, at and under the yearly reserved Rent of 39*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and that, by Indenture, bearing date 16 February 10 Elizabeth, John Spendlowe, Clerk, then Prebendary of Haliwell and Finsbury, granted

granted and let to farm the same for the Term of Seventy Years from the Term made in Edward Moyle's Lease. It was likewise witnessed by the same Indenture, that the said John Spendlowe, for and in consideration of 20 Fodder of Lead, given by the said Mayor and Commonalty towards the Repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral, granted them an additional Term of Seventy Years, at and under the same yearly Rent. And the Act recites, that the Prebendary was restrained by Law from granting a longer Lease than would extend the then-existing period to Forty Years. He was therefore empowered to grant a Lease of Ninety-nine Years from 1768.

"Dr. Wilson succeeded to the Prebend in October 1745, at the age of 29; and the Rental in that year was 895*l.* The Lease would not expire until 1783, a distance of 38 years, which did not afford much prospect of the great advantages that afterwards ensued. In the first ten years nothing but light conversation passed between the Corporation and the Doctor on the subject of renewal; but in the next five it became more serious; and he was desired to name a sum by way of fine; which he did, and, from its magnitude, was not even listened to.

"From the Journals of the City it appears, that, so early as 1760, the renewal of the City's Lease by the Prebendary was debated; and it was agreed that two Surveyors on each side should be appointed, to ascertain the terms of renewal. But as, for reasons mentioned in the Act, the Prebendary could not grant a Lease for any considerable term, every thing was suspended.

"Time crept on; and the Doctor, being in good health, began to threaten to outlive the Lease; and increased his demand. He began with 5000*l.* and soon got to 20,000*l.*; and, in his own words to the Writer of this article, said, 'that whenever terms were nearly agreed upon, some *good friend* or other started objections in the Court of Common Council, which created farther delay,' and always turned to his advantage. He knew the Chamber was poor, and that, consequently, a large fine was not convenient; which made him turn his thoughts to the arrangement settled in the Act. The Corporation had great Parliamentary interest; he had himself a considerable share, through his Patron the Marquis of Rockingham; and, by way of collecting the assistance of the Church, a portion of the accumulating profit was to be annexed to the Prebend. This scheme proved very palatable, as no money would be wanting, and the joint-interest insured success. The Rental in 1766 had increased to 1800*l.* a year; and the proportions agreed upon were divided into six shares; three to the Corporation, who were to have the trouble of management; two to the Doctor and his heirs, to the end of 99 years, in lieu of fine; and one to the Prebend, which vested with himself for life.

"In 1767, the Prebendary having actually applied to Parliament, a Special Committee was appointed, by the Mayor and Commonalty, to treat with him for the Renewal of the Lease; and,

and, the next year, when the Act had passed, the same Committee was re-appointed, to carry the purposes of it into execution. They did not, however, deliver in their Report till March 1770; when it appears they had perfected their business, a Lease having been granted, agreeably to the Act, for 99 years.

"The Committee, in 1767, had been likewise instructed to treat and agree with the Artillery Company, and all persons claiming under Covenants of Renewal respecting the Finsbury Estate; but, on the 21st of March 1770, when they reported that a Lease of the said Estate had been procured for a term of 99 years, no notice was taken that they were unable to come to any agreement with the Artillery Company, for yielding up the Artillery Ground to the City, towards the better improving of the Estate. The Artillery Company absolutely refusing to comply with the conditions proposed by the City, every thing on that head dropped; and, in 1773, the Committee appointed by the City, attended by Dr. Wilson, having inspected several plans and designs for the improvement of the Estate, were unanimously of opinion, the best method of improvement would be, to begin by building a Square upon the middle of Moorfields, agreeably to a sketch then produced. Mr. Dance, the City Surveyor, was likewise directed to make another design of the whole Estate, introducing the said Square, and disposing of the other parts to the best advantage, independent of the Artillery Ground. The Plan for improving the Estate was not, however, decidedly agreed upon till 1777; as, early in that year, an Order was made by the Common Council to fix in the Council Chamber a Plan for its improvement. On the 18th of June a Report was made by a Sub-Committee; when it was agreed that Mr. Dance should 'make a Plan for letting the East Front of the Artillery Ground, and also Plans and Elevations for letting the Ground on the East and South Sides of the intended South Square, and on the North Side of the Quarters of Moorfields, dividing the said Pieces of Ground respectively in proper Lots; and likewise to prepare Conditions for letting the said Lots.'—A new Street from Finsbury along the North Side of the Quarters of Moorfields into New Broad-street, and another along the East Side to London Wall, at Moorgate, were proposed, but did not take effect. At first, the ground in Moorfields was continually advertised to be let on building-leases, but there were no biddings. Since that time, however, the present magnificent Square has arisen on the site.

"The West Side of the Square, except two houses at the North End, was built in 1777; and from that time it lay dormant for several years, which may, in some measure, be accounted for by the following circumstance: Dutton Seaman, esq. Comptroller to the Corporation, being almost superannuated by age, was suspended from active service, but enjoyed the emoluments of the place, having purchased it. Mr. Bushnan, then Senior Clerk in the office, was appointed Assistant, with a proper

proper allowance; and, on the death of Mr. Seaman, in 1785, was chosen his successor, with a salary of 700*l. per annum*, and the profits of the leases. The abilities of the new Comptroller very evidently appeared, when his own benefit was united with the improvement. Plans soon came forward; and, in 1789, the North Side was let; in 1790, the East; in the following year, the South; and the surrounding Streets in progression. The good effects were quickly evinced by the increased profits; for, in 1783, the year the Old Lease would have expired, the Rents produced 4792*l.*; and in 1797 they arrived to 7598*l.* It is worthy remark, that the increase has not been from Leases falling in, but GROUND RENTS, with good substantial Houses erected; the former rents being mostly from Citizens' pleasure-gardens, called *Rus in Urbe*, and small cottages and old houses, which required several Rent-gatherers, and so miserably inhabited, that most of them might be considered as weekly tenants; the whole of which is done away.

"The Earl of Darnley possesses an Estate on the East Side of Upper Moorfields, which, in the year 1694, was built on; when a wall 392 feet from North to South, and 9 to 18 inches broad, belonging to the Finsbury Estate, was pulled down, through which there was a right of passage-way, and was granted to the Earl on lease for 88 years, for a fine and annual rent. The front of the houses was built on the *foundation* of the wall, which occasions the Earl to make application for a renewal whenever an improvement is wanting to be made on the premisses, at the mercy of the Corporation. This proved serviceable to the making of Paul-street in a strait line, which joins the Earl's Estate, and could not have been accomplished without some agreement with him; which was easily obtained, the Earl wanting at that time to renew the Lease of the Wall with the City.

"The original design was, to make the Centre of the Square a Piece of Water, the ground being so low as to be formed for it, and that it might be a Reservoir, in case of fire or accident, to the New River; but, from the apprehension it would be a deposit for filth, and unwholesome, it was changed to a Garden, by far the more agreeable accommodation to the Inhabitants. The expence of making the Area, and other matters, to the amount of 4000*l.* was defrayed by the Corporation solely, and must be placed amongst their munificent works. Their object was, to accommodate the Merchants with dwellings, and create a respectable Neighbourhood near the City; but the Prebendary said, 'that was NO ADVANTAGE TO HIM; and the Ground on the North Side was let so cheap (only 5*s.* 3*d.* a foot), that it would not afford it.' And so little prospect was there of benefit to the Builder at this low price, that the person who took the first three lots of ground petitioned to be released from his bargain, after the foundations and part of the houses were built, though they became a profit to him of 5000*l.* in the end. It must be farther stated, for the credit of the Corporation in laying-

laying-out this large sum, that the whole Ground-rent of the Square does not amount to more than 425*l.* *per annum*, of which they have but a moiety; and the reversionary value is very small, having only seven years before the 99 expire, when it returns to the Church, with its vast income — unless the wisdom of Parliament should otherwise dispose.

"The Church History affords but few instances of such an increase of value; and still fewer of its individuals that have amassed such an immense fortune from such slender means — a life-interest of only 39*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year. It may be said, such opportunities seldom occur; but the merit of the man must not be forgotten, who was equal to the chance. He was an able Calculator; and possessed a persevering spirit, and a temper and manners of all others suited to soothe and harmonize the contentions of so fluctuating a body as the Corporation of London in near fifty years intercourse. In tracing his benefits from authentic documents it appears that he received more than 50,000*l.* (clear of all deductions) in his life-time, without the assistance of compound interest; and he charged this Estate in his Will with legacies to the amount of 50,000*l.* more; which, on the authority of his Executors, has proved ample, and will leave a very large residue.

"He was not the only one of his family whom Fortune had favoured with her abundance; for, his Brother equalled his success, by early engaging in the Selby Navigation, and, growing wealthy in Yorkshire, shewed his affectionate regard, by pressing the Doctor to take time, and use precaution, in agreeing to renew the Lease, for HE COULD AND WOULD SUPPORT HIM. The Brother died first, a bachelor; the Doctor, who obtained the Bishoprick of Bristol in 1783, died soon after, leaving a numerous offspring to inherit the great property of both.

"The net division at Christmas 1797, after all deductions, was, to the Corporation, 3646*l.*; to the Heirs of Bp. Wilson, 2431*l.*; to Dr. Apthorpe, the present Prebendary, 1215*l.*"

P. 102. Mr. James Macpherson made some noise in the world. The first publication by which he was distinguished he called a Translation of the Poems of Ossian the Son of Fingal, which appeared in the year 1762. This performance excited a long and acrimonious controversy, in which Dr. Hugh Blair early distinguished himself. It produced some severe animadversions from Dr. Johnson; which the Author resented, and added to his resentment some menacing expressions, which produced from the Doctor that very spirited and intrepid Letter which Boswell has published in his Memoirs. In 1773 he published a Translation of the Iliad of Homer, in the same heroic prose with which he had dignified the Son of Fingal; to this work the late Sir John Eliot was so extremely partial, that he preferred it to Pope's, and carried copies of the book round to all his patients. Not satisfied with the laurels he gathered in Poetry, Mr. Macpherson next embarked in the character of an Historian, and in 1771 published

published an Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland; and in 1773 a History of Great Britain, from the Restoration in 1660 to the Accession of the House of Hanover, in two vols. 4to; the chief merit of this collection lies in original extracts from the private Memoirs of King James the Second, and their leading error is party prejudices. In 1775 he published a pamphlet, intituled, "The Rights of Great Britain over her Colonies asserted;" which divided the approbation of the Royalists with Dr. Johnson's "Taxation no Tyranny." It has been said (with what truth I know not) that he obtained a pension of 700*l. per annum* from Lord North. He was first elected to Parliament in 1780; and was appointed to the lucrative office of Agent to the Nabob of Arcot, which he held to his death, which happened February 17, 1796, in his 59th year, at Belville, in Badenoch, Inverness-shire; but his remains were brought to Highgate in Middlesex, after being 18 days on the road, and buried on the 15th of March in Westminster Abbey, near the monument of John Duke of Argyle, where a flat stone is thus briefly inscribed:

"James Macpherson, Esq. M. P.
born at Ruthven, County of Inverness, 3d of July 1728;
died 17th of February 1796."

P. 117. Alexander Hunter, M. D. F. R. S. L. & E. and Physician to the York Lunatic Asylum, was born at Edinburgh in the year 1733. His Father was an eminent druggist in that city; and being possessed of about 200*l.* a year in houses, independent of his business, he was enabled to give his children a very liberal education. His eldest son, Alexander, was placed at the Grammar-school when he was about ten years of age; and, having passed through all the forms, he was entered, in his fifteenth year, at the University, which he quitted at twenty-one, having for the last three years made Medicine his principal study. On finishing his classical, philosophical, and medical education at Edinburgh he went to London, with a view to improve himself in the line of his profession. There he continued one Winter; after which he proceeded to Rouen in Normandy, placing himself under the care of Monsieur Le Cat, in order to perfect himself in Anatomy, to which science he was strongly attached. After spending half a year at Rouen, he was eight months at Paris, under the direction of the celebrated Physician and Anatomist Dr. Petit. Returning to London, he remained there a short time, in expectation of being engaged by Dr. Hunter as an assistant in his Anatomical School. In this expectation he did not succeed; so that he determined to go to Edinburgh, with a view to take a degree in Medicine, and settle there. The former resolution he accomplished with great credit to himself; but, for family reasons, he relinquished the latter, purposing to reside in England, a country to which he was always partial. On this plan he consulted Mr. Winn, an eminent Surgeon in Leeds, and a particular friend of his father's, by whom

whom he was advised to fix at Gainsborough in Lincolnshire; but this situation not equalling his wishes, he removed, after a stay of a few months, to Beverly, where there was a vacancy, occasioned by the demise of the only resident Physician. From this place, in the year 1763, he was invited to York, on the decease of Dr. Perrot; and there he enjoyed a most extensive practice till his death, which happened 17th May 1809. The Doctor, being possessed of an active and liberal mind, considered himself as not only engaged to benefit those with whom he lived, but also to do something for posterity. Accordingly, in the year 1764, he published "An Essay on the Nature and Virtues of the Buxton Waters." This little tract was very favourably received. In 1770 he was instrumental in establishing an Agricultural Society at York; and, to give respectability to the Institution, he prevailed on the Members to reduce their thoughts and observations into writing. These he arranged and published under the title of "Georgical Essays." They obtained for the Society a considerable degree of celebrity. In 1772 he successfully projected a Plan of a Lunatic Asylum at York; and at the end of five years the building was opened for the reception of patients. In the prosecution of this scheme he took unwearied pains; and he had the satisfaction of living many years to see it answer the humane and charitable intentions of its Promoters. In 1777 he was elected a Member of the Royal Society in London; and in the same year he published a new Edition of Evelyn's "Silva," with Notes, and Engravings of all Forest-trees mentioned in that book. The first Edition being sold off, the Doctor published a second in 1786, with additional Notes; and a third in 1801, to which he subjoined the "Terra" of the same Author: from this work he acquired much reputation as a Geoponic Writer. In 1790 he was elected a Member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh: a few years afterwards he was distinguished by being chosen, without solicitation, an Honorary Member of the Board of Agriculture. In 1765 he married Elizabeth, one of the coheiresses of William Dealtry, esq. of Gainsborough in the county of Lincoln; by whom he had three children, two sons and one daughter: all these he survived; and in 1799 married Anne the daughter of Richard Bell, esq. of Welton near Hull, who is now his widow.—— Dr. Hunter practised near 50 years at York with the highest eminence and credit in his professional character, his knowledge of which was the result of science, skill, and well-founded experience. His goodness as a man, his urbanity and gentlemanly manners, his practice of every real and social virtue, the manly and pleasing manner with which he gave his advice, whether as a Physician, a Friend, or a Mentor, his encouragement of the Arts, or whatever appeared to be beneficial to mankind, will ever embalm his memory in the hearts of his friends, and of all those who had an opportunity of knowing him; while his family and connexions will long have to regret the loss of a tender husband,

husband, an affectionate parent, a kind relative, and an indulgent and liberal master. In the World of Letters he was highly esteemed, being author and annotator of several works of great merit. In his leisure hours he used occasionally to amuse himself with composing miscellaneous pieces, such as "Essays on Cases of Insanity," on "Agriculture," &c. &c. and which were always well received by the Publick. He was also the author of a pleasing Miscellany, intituled, "Men and Manners; or, Concentrated Wisdom." He died in his 80th year; and his remains were interred in the Church of St. Michael le Belfrey, York, attended by a numerous and very respectable body of his friends and fellow-citizens.—This article is extracted from a fourth edition of the "Silva," published in 1814.

P. 119, note, l. 7, r. "1672;" l. 24, r. "1780."

P. 122, l. 2, r. "Archdeacon of *London*."

P. 123. note, l. 30, for "were," r. "was."

P. 136. "Mr. Howe married the Hon. Caroline Howe, eldest sister of Richard the late and William the present Lords Viscount Howe, grand-daughter of George first Lord by the daughter of Lady Kilmansegge, a very extraordinary woman, born in 1720, and still living in Grafton-street; who, though deaf, still talks, reads, writes, and *plays at cards*, at 93, with all the spirit and life of a girl, dresses in powdered hair, triple ruffles, furbelowed gowns, and is a fine model of the costume of the old Court. She has never married since the death of Mr. Howe; and it does not appear that she ever had any children." J. Brown.—This good old Lady died whilst this sheet was preparing for the press, June 29, 1814.

P. 147, note, l. 8, for "was," r. "*way*."

Pp. 147, 234. The name of Mr. Tyrwhitt is so justly dear to every Scholar, that I make no scruple of enlarging his article, by a Letter from Dr. Loveday; who says to Mr. Urban, "I have reason to think that every thing relating to Mr. Tyrwhitt will be well received by you and all your Readers, either as good men, or as literary men; but I do not intend to take up any more of your Miscellany than will suffice to supply what was omitted in your account of that gentleman; so that, if you or any of his friends think it worth while to interweave and arrange both accounts, there will be a pretty correct history of that benevolent and learned man. Mr. Tyrwhitt's father was the Rev. Dr. Robert Tyrwhitt, of a very antient (Baronet's) family in Lincolnshire (whose elder Brother had also a very considerable estate there; but who, on his travels, preferring the Roman Catholic Religion, settled in France, and died there; but left the shipwreck of his fortune to his Nephew): and I have heard that at the death of the last Sir John Tyrwhitt, the late Mr. Tyrwhitt might have claimed the title; but, as Sir John gave all the estates to the female line (now possessed by Mr. Drake Tyrwhitt, who took that name by Sir John's Will), Mr. Tyrwhitt never thought proper to stir in it. Dr. Tyrwhitt might be called in those times a Pluralist; for he was Residentiary of St. Paul's, Canon of Windsor,

Windsor, and Archdeacon of London, and at one time Rector of St. James's also, which he resigned, though he had interest enough to have kept them all, by his connexions with the Walpole family, as well as his father-in-law. Mr. Tyrwhitt's mother was the eldest daughter of that excellent Prelate Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London, whose virtues of liberality and hospitality Dr. Tyrwhitt so well followed, that, dying at the age of 44 years, he left a numerous family, very moderately provided for. Mr. Tyrwhitt was the eldest son. The second [Edmund, of Katharine Hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1753, M. A. 1756] was many years Chaplain to Bp. Sherlock, from whom he got some preferment in Essex or Hertfordshire. The third [Robert, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, B. A. 1757, M. A. 1760] had the offer of being Chaplain to Bishop Thomas of Winchester, which he declined; and growing more and more dissatisfied with the Articles and Establishment of the Church, after fighting for many years the battles of Reformation in vain, he resigned all his present and future prospects, and at last his Fellowship. The fourth is an Officer in the Army or Navy, and lives [1787] retired in the country with a large family; he married a woman with some fortune and connexions, whose eldest son has lately changed his name for a large estate in Shropshire. Three other children are dead.

Mr. Thomas Tyrwhitt was educated at Eton, which place foretold what he would be (for he never was a boy); and these prophecies were fully confirmed by Queen's and Merton Colleges in Oxford. He studied the Law at the Temple, and was called to the Bar: but his health was visibly unequal to the fatigues of the profession; therefore, in December 1756, he accepted the post of Deputy Secretary at War, under his noble friend and patron Lord Barrington, with whom and his family he preserved (and valued highly) the most intimate friendship to the last hour of his life. In August 1762 he left the War-office, and was appointed Clerk of the House of Commons; and if the too constant fatigues and late hours of that office had not proved too much for his constitution, there is no saying how high he might have soared; his friends used to think then that the highest offices of the State were within his abilities, if not within his reach. After getting through one long Parliament, he retired in 1768 to his beloved books, and the remainder of his life was devoted entirely to literary pursuits; how well he employed himself, and how well he succeeded, your Miscellany has very correctly recorded. You say truly, that no difference in politicks (nor indeed difference in any thing) could interrupt his benevolence, as Mrs. Musgrave and others have experienced for many years. His love of learning carried him to the encouragement, and partly to the support, of young men of promising abilities and application. His love of his family and friends, and his care of his dependents, made them all sharing in his fortune. "Ex unô disce omnes." I have heard that in one year of his life he gave away 2000*l.*; but he had no luxuries, no follies, no vices

vices to maintain. Such was this excellent man; and to him belonged this uncommon eulogium, 'he had no enemy.' He left the most valuable and scarce books of his Library, to the amount of a great many hundreds, to the Museum; a generous and suitable return for the unsolicited and unexpected honour conferred on him by the Trustees."

P. 147. The following Letter, by Mr. Steevens, as it is connected with the name of Tyrwhitt, will, I think, be deemed interesting:

"MR. URBAN, *March* 24, 1788.

"*My Father* (says Tristram Shandy) *had such a skirmishing, cutting kind of way with him in his disputations, thrusting and ripping, and giving every one a stroke to remember him by in his turn; that, if there were twenty people in company, in less than half an hour he was sure to have every one of them against him.* Somewhat, perhaps, of this characteristick is discernible in the Correspondence of the late Dr. Samuel Johnson.

"In two of his Letters, published by Mrs. Piozzi, are the following strictures; and on each of these I shall trouble you with a few remarks, extracted from an explanatory Note I have just received from a Friend, who thinks (like Falstaff) that such *sneaps should not be undergone without reply.*

"Vol. I. p. 326. *Steevens seems connected with Tyrwhitt in publishing Chatterton's Poems; he came very anxiously to know the result of our enquiries; and, though he says he always thought them forged, is not well pleased to find us so fully convinced.*

"That eagerness in Mr. Steevens, which Dr. Johnson construed into anxiety, was merely the effect of haste. When he called in Bolt-court, he had little time to spare; and, being kept waiting till the Doctor could be prevailed on to leave his bed, might reasonably be allowed to urge the questions he came to propose with some degree of earnestness and impatience. Mr. Steevens was that morning to set out for the country, where he expected to meet Mr. Tyrwhitt, who, having heard of Dr. Johnson's peremptory decision in the business of Rowley, very naturally wished to be acquainted with the particular circumstances on which that decision was founded. To obtain such intelligence for Mr. Tyrwhitt, was the sole object of Mr. Steevens's early visit and precipitate enquiries.

"That Mr. Steevens always thought the Poems forged, is certain. That he was not pleased to find Dr. Johnson so fully convinced, is by no means a fact. It might rather be observed, that Dr. Johnson himself was piqued at finding Messrs. Tyrwhitt and Steevens resolved to make their own eyes and understandings their judges in the Chattertonian Controversy, instead of expressing complete acquiescence in his decrees. On his determinations, however, he wished them to repose; strove to laugh Mr. Steevens out of his intended journey to Bristol; and finally dropped this stroke of satire on him, because he persisted in his design to accompany Mr. Tyrwhitt, and look at manuscripts, of which the Doctor himself could be no competent examiner, for

want of eye-sight keen enough to trace the weak vestiges of almost evanescent ink. On the score of knowledge in antient hand-writing, his qualifications for the same task were equally disputable. Had Mr. Steevens, however, been the *first* to declare against the genuineness of these verses, was it not possible that his friend the Doctor, to whom the cause of the Savage or the Citizen [see Mrs. Piozzi's Collection, vol. I. p. 115] was indifferent, for the sake of mere contradiction, might have stood forth the Champion of the Counterfeit Rowley?

"But this sarcasm on Mr. Steevens is of little moment. What follows is of importance, because it may, perhaps, be considered as some oblique reflection on the literary integrity of Mr. Tyrwhitt; which, to those who enjoyed the happiness of his personal acquaintance, can want no justification.

"Vol. I. p. 337. *Catcot has been convinced by Barret, and has written his recantation to Tyrwhitt, who still persists in his Edition of the Poems, and perhaps is not much pleased to find himself mistaken.*

"As Mr. Tyrwhitt (unfortunately for the Publick as well as his particular Friends) can no longer vindicate himself, that office must devolve on one who honours his memory, and, knowing all his gradations of belief as to the authenticity or illegitimacy of the pieces in question, thinks he ought not to suffer the most remote insinuation to his disadvantage (and especially from the pen of a Writer so eminent as Dr. Johnson) to pass without proper notice.

"Before Mr. Tyrwhitt published his Chaucer, the productions of the fictitious Rowley were only known to him through the medium of partial transcripts, and extracts of very doubtful authority. When he was first favoured with these specimens, he was sufficiently willing to have supposed them genuine; but soon discovered reason enough for wavering in his opinions concerning their value, if considered in the light of antient compositions. Till he visited Bristol, however, he had not seen the smallest fragment of their boasted archetypes. His judgment, therefore, might be allowed to fluctuate till the means of complete decision were in his reach. No sooner had he examined the many-coloured "Rolles" (those *simiæ vetustatis)*, than his sentiments became immutably fixed. Nevertheless, he resolved to proceed in printing the Poems, which had been already purchased (as curiosities of dubious character) by his recommendation. Still he forbore to obtrude on the Publick a single hint of his own concerning their spuriousness or originality; though he reserved to himself a right of delivering his undisguised opinions of them on some future occasion. Of this privilege he availed himself in an Appendix about a year afterwards; and, had Dr. Johnson been acquainted with the gentle-

* Mr. Tyrwhitt changed his opinion after his volume was actually completed at the press; and canceled *several sheets* which had been printed to demonstrate that the Poems were genuine. J. N.

man

man whose conduct he undertook to censure, he would never have urged against him, either as a weakness or as a fault, that he *persisted in his Edition of the Poems, and was not much pleased to find himself mistaken.* Mr. Tyrwhitt was wholly uninterested in the result of the publication. He was equally content whether he was employed to enlist a Poetical Recruit, or to detect an Impostor who strove to disguise himself in the uniform of one of the oldest regiments of Parnassus. Mere truth was the object of his researches; and, in the present instance, he discovered it by his own sagacity, his judgment being alike uninfluenced by the recantations of Catcot, the disquisitions of Barret, and the decretals of Johnson. And yet, had the Doctor's representation of this matter been strictly just, could it have been amiss if the Visitant of Fanny the phantom had been disposed to manifest a little more indulgence to a quondam sceptick in the cause of the Pseudo-Rowley?' "

Pp. 151 and 155. "The Rev. Richard Wynne was Rector also of Ayot St. Lawrence, Herts; and published a new Translation of the New Testament, with Notes (many extracted from Dr. Doddridge), in two vols. 8vo. for Dodsleys, in 1764. I think he must have lived seven years longer than you allow him (p. 155). What he had, he left to his daughter; but that, I fancy, was only a few hundred pounds; and she very imprudently, perhaps for the sake of getting usurious interest for her pittance, involved herself in a connexion with some person; the consequence of which was, that she was thrown into prison, being called upon to pay his debts." J. Brown.

P. 164. "With respect to Sir Edward Leigh's Cæsars, I find, in my second Edition of the Work (1647), dedicated by himself to his father Henry Leigh, esq. that he had himself given it the title of *Analecta de XII primis Cæsaribus*, and annexed Six more Emperors, with "certaine choice French Proverbs." F. Wrangham.

Pp. 180, 181, 182. Dr. Ayscough, if Tutor or not to Lord Lyttelton, was probably recommended to the Prince of Wales by him, as being married to his Lordship's Sister.

P. 196. Mr. John Ellis is thought to have been born in London about 1710; but of his early life and occupations no certain information has been obtained, except that he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He imbibed a taste for Natural History, probably when young; made collections of natural curiosities, and, by attentive observation and depth of thought, soon rose superior to the merit of a mere Collector. It is to him we owe the discovery of the Animal Nature of Corals and Corallines, which is justly said to form an epoch in Natural Science. The first collection he made of these new-discovered animals, after being presented to, and examined by, the Royal Society, was deposited in the British Museum, where it still remains. His mind was originally turned to the subject by a collection of Corallines sent him from Anglesey, which he arranged upon paper, so as to form a kind of natural landscape.

But, though the opinion he formed of their being animals was confirmed by some Members of the Royal Society, as soon as he had explained his reasons, he determined to make farther observations, and enlarge his knowledge of Corallines upon the spot. For this purpose he went, in August 1752, to the Isle of Sheppy, accompanied by Mr. Brooking, a Painter; and the observations which he made still farther confirmed him in his opinions. In 1754 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society; and in that year prevailed on Ehret, the celebrated Botanist and Artist, to accompany him to Brighthelmstone, where they made drawings, and formed a collection of Zoophites. In 1755 he published the result of all his investigations, under the title of "An Essay towards a Natural History of Corallines," 4to; one of the most accurate books ever published, whether we consider the plates, the descriptions, or the observations which demonstrate the animal nature of the Zoophites. His opinions on this subject were opposed by Job Baster, a Dutch Physician and Naturalist, who published various Dissertations in the Philosophical Transactions in order to prove that Corallines were of a vegetable nature. But his arguments were victoriously refuted by Ellis, whose opinions on the subject were almost immediately assented to by Naturalists in general, and have been farther confirmed by every subsequent examination of the subject. In Botany Mr. Ellis distinguished himself by an Account of Two new Genera, the *Halesia* and *Gardenia*, both American shrubs; the former named after his learned friend the Rev. Dr. Hales; the latter named after Dr. Garden, long resident in Carolina. He was the author of a fourth new Genus, *Gordonia*, named after Mr. Gordon of Mile-End, which was described in the LXth volume of the Philosophical Transactions, along with a new Species of *Illicium*, or Starry Anise, from West Florida. It appears, also, by many specimens of his collecting, that he was an assiduous observer of the internal structure or anatomy of Vegetables. In November 1768 Sir Godfrey Copley's medal was delivered to him by Sir John Pringle, then President; and it being usual to single out some one or two papers in particular for such a compliment, one "On the Animal Nature of the Genus of Zoophites called Corallina," in a letter to Linnæus, and another "On the Actinia Sociata," in a letter to the Earl of Hillsborough, both printed in the Transactions, vol. LVII. were selected for this purpose. — Mr. Ellis appears to have been at one time in trade, and not very successful. In 1764, however, Lord Chancellor Northington procured him the office of Agent for West Florida, and afterwards that of St. Dominica; places which, he says, made him "happy and easy," and did not require him to leave London. After a series of declining health, he died Oct. 15, 1776, leaving a daughter, Martha, who was afterwards married to Alexander Watt, esq. of Northaw in Herts. In 1786 a posthumous work of Mr. Ellis was published by this daughter, at the request of Sir Joseph Banks,

Banks, intituled, "Natural History of many curious and uncommon Zoophites," forming the best systematic Account of the Zoophites which has yet appeared. Mr. Ellis appears from his correspondence, in the possession of Dr. Smith, to have been a man of great modesty, pious affections, and grateful sensibility.

I shall take this opportunity of noticing another respectable Literary Character of the same name:

Henry Ellis, esq. was elected F.R.S. in 1749. In 1758 he was appointed Governor of Georgia; and in April 1761, of Nova Scotia, which he resigned in 1763. In a small volume of "Sketches and Characters of the most eminent and singular Persons now living," published in 1770 (attributed to Governor Thicknesse), Governor Ellis is thus noticed: "This Gentleman's success in life is a proof that merit does not always pass *unrewarded*. We remember to have seen him in the dress and occupation of a common sailor in the Mediterranean; in which capacity he earned his passage to England! Yet, to our astonishment, we have seen a letter under this ingenious but *Irish* Gentleman's name, giving so dreadful an account of the intense heat in an infant Colony of ours in America, that it would have deterred every Reader never to go there, except he had been bred an *Anchor-smith*, or born under the Torrid Zone."—After his retirement from public life, he annually visited Voltaire and Tissot, and resided many months in France, where his habits of life are thus described by Lord Gardenstone, who, in his "Travelling Anecdotes," arriving at Marseilles, Nov. 7, 1786, says, "This day I waited upon Governor Ellis. My worthy friend Dr. Garden, of London, introduced me to his acquaintance, which I esteem a singular favour. The Governor is a gentleman of uncommon talents, and considerable fortune. In conversation he is remarkably agreeable. He has singularities in character; but, so far as I can discern, they are rational, benevolent, and pleasant. More than 20 years ago a voyage was performed, chiefly under his direction, for discovery of the North-west passage to the East Indies; of which he published an Account, which I have read with great pleasure. I have experienced that no man of affluent fortune entertains his guests with more unlimited hospitality, or greater variety of delicacies; yet he himself adheres strictly to a singular kind of Epicurean temperance. Though formerly an invalid, he now enjoys perfect health at the age of 64. His drink is pure water mixed with a small quantity of the richest, most costly, and cordial wines. His diet is very abstemious, yet luxurious, especially in fish dressed with all the ingredients and arts of the nicest cookery. He uses little or no other animal food of any kind. For 20 years past this gentleman has constantly, on the approach of Winter, retired from Britain or Ireland, where he has an ample estate, to pass the Winter in the South of France, or in Italy; mostly at Marseilles." He recommends Pisa as the most pleasant situation, and most salubrious climate, in Italy. In early Spring he resorts to Spa; and returns

returns mostly to London till late in Autumn. In all his route through France he is known and expected like a bird of passage. No man is more able to give prudent and proper lessons to genteel travellers." Mr. Ellis is also respectfully mentioned in Governor Thicknesse's "Year's Journey to the Pais Bas" in 1783. He wrote a Book on "Police," which was so much approved of by Vergennes, that a part was adopted at Paris. He remained in Italy during all the Revolutionary Troubles in France; and died at Naples in 1807, at the age of about 85. He was exceedingly rich; and at the time of his death was the Father of the Royal Society, and the eldest Pensioner on the English Establishment. An Essay by Mr. H. Ellis, "On the Use of Ventilators in a Ship," is printed in Phil. Trans. XLVII. 211.

P. 196, note, l. 14, for "*that* year," r. "1785."

P. 199. B. T. Pouncey, an excellent Engraver, and pupil and brother-in-law to the celebrated Mr. Woollett, began his career by engraving Seals for Dr. Ducarel and Mr. Astle, and Fac-similes of Domesday for the Counties of Surrey and Worcester; and afterwards executed several Views and Landscapes, foreign and domestic, after eminent Artists. I had the pleasure of employing him on the Norman Cathedrals in the "Alien Priories," and in some Plates for the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica." He died in Pratt-street, Lambeth, Aug. 22, 1799.

P. 204, l. 3, r. "la Rei*ne* Mere."—P. 216, note, l. 6, r. "Nicolls."

P. 216, l. ult. "Mr. Charles Weston was likely to know, for he was son to the Right Hon. Edward Weston, who was son to the Bishop of Exeter." J. Brown. — See before, p. 154.

P. 219, l. 8, r. "Richard Hurd, D. D. Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry."

P. 220. The Consecration Sermon preached by Dr. Balguy Feb. 12, 1769, was for Dr. Shipley, Bishop of Landaff, who was translated to St. Asaph in the June following, and succeeded at Landaff by the Hon. Dr. Barrington — whose Consecration Sermon was preached at Lambeth Oct. 4, 1769, by Dr. Stinton, and afterwards published.

P. 222. "An elegant Edition of the Athenian Letters was published in two vols. 4to, 1798, by Cadell and Davies, apparently under the inspection of the Hardwicke Family; to which is prefixed a Geographical Index; and illustrated with Engravings and a Map of Greece: being embellished with a Portrait of Philip Earl of Hardwicke, and several Engravings from antique Busts; with an introductory Letter to Abbé Barthelemi, Author of the Travels of Anacharsis. From that Edition it appears that, besides the Writers mentioned in your Note, not only Henry Coventry, esq. noticed in a subsequent volume, but Mrs. Catherine Talbot and Dr. Birch contributed to that Collection." E. Brooke.

P. 242. I wish here particularly to notice two additional tributes to Sir William Jones's memory — Mr. Charles Grant's Poem, and Mr. Francis Wrangham's, "On the Restoration of Learning

Learning in the East." They have been extracted and printed in a paper of Sir Egerton Brydges's "Ruminator;" and from Mr. Wrangham's the late Editor of Sir William Jones's Poetical Works has borrowed a motto.—I might also refer to a Character of that illustrious Man, Scholar, Patriot, and Christian, sketched in Mr. Wrangham's Dissertation "On the Civilising and Christianising of India."

P. 258, note, l. 23, r. "In 1751."

P. 259. William-Thomas Raynal was an *eleve* of the Jesuits, and had even entered into their order. He was there captivated with the love of letters, and also with that hatred of despotism which, in such a house, could not fail to oppress the young Student. His first works, however, were not worthy of his last, or his fame. In his "History of the Parliament of England," and that of "the Stadtholderate," there is nothing remarkable but the affected brilliancy of his style and the loftiness of his pretensions. We there see merely the Painter—the Philosopher had not then an existence! A more estimable work of Raynal, but which does not bear his name, and which he did not avow until long after his success was established, is, "The History of the Divorce of Catharine of Arragon and Henry the VIIIth." He dwells but little on the anecdote which furnishes the title. It is, in fact, a picture of Europe at that period, and drawn by a masterly hand.—Lord Gardenstone, in his "Travelling Memorandums," in November 1786, speaking of Marseilles, and of some English Friends of his then resident there, adds, "and as a fresh allurement for me to continue my residence here, they have made me acquainted with the celebrated Abbé Raynal." And afterwards, in February 1787, he says, "At Toulon I had the good fortune to be further acquainted with the celebrated Abbé Raynal. At the age of 74 he has, for some years, lived with an extraordinary abstinence of diet. He drinks no fermented liquors; and subsists altogether on cow's milk and bread. By this regimen he enjoys perfect health and high spirits. He talks incessantly; but is constantly entertaining, often instructive; and, in conversation, he expresses himself with the same propriety and perspicuity as he does in his writings." *Travelling Memorandums, p.* 170.—For twenty years Raynal apparently ceased to write. But he lived for that interval in habits of intimacy with Philosophers, whose enlightened courage was forming the age in which they lived to the love of Liberty. He published, soon after, his "Political and Philosophical History of the European Commerce in the Two Indies." His friends were said to have had a considerable share in this work. But the bold transitions, the enlarged views, and the high tone of character, undoubtedly belong to Raynal, who may with reason be considered as one of the Authors of the French Revolution, from the republican, democratic, and licentious principles which are interspersed throughout that celebrated "History;" and recommended by every grace and allurement of style.

style. Shocked at the dreadful effects produced by his own writings, in the month of May 1791 the Abbé appeared voluntarily at the bar of the National Assembly, and boldly expostulated with them on their rash and ruinous measures. The principal charge he brought against them was of a singular nature — "that they had *literally* followed *his* principles — that they had reduced to practice the reveries and abstracted ideas of a Philosopher, without having previously adapted and accommodated them to men, times, and circumstances." In the close of this address, which was received with evident marks of displeasure and dissatisfaction, he expressed his indifference as to the pains and penalties he might incur by his confidence, being then on the verge of 80. Though persecuted for this work, it was with a sort of moderation. The Parliament who passed the decree against him caused him to be informed of the proceeding, and he made a timely retreat. It was in this same year that Beccaria was received at Paris; a man who had not more of hardihood nor less of philosophy than Raynal. He retired to the dominions of the King of Prussia, who had been rather ill-treated in his book. He was, however, extremely well received. Frederick conversed with him for more than two hours *téte-à-téte;* and, on his departure, said, "I have been discoursing with Providence." The Empress Catharine of Russia also shewed him several marks of regard. "It is observable," said the Orator who gave this sketch, "that he who attacked despotism most violently was never ill-treated by any despot." He was also well received by the Parliament of England. When it was known that Raynal was in the gallery, the deliberations were interrupted, and the Commons ordered him an honourable situation. Good deeds are the completion of good writings. Of the former, Raynal was the author of many. In this respect he was extremely meritorious. He loved glory, and this led him to make several establishments surpassing the means of an individual. He raised on the Island of Ardstatt, near Lucerne, a monument to the Founders of Helvetian Liberty. He gave an annuity of 1200 livres to the Academy of Arts and Sciences; 1200 to the French Academy; 1200 to that of Lyons; 1200 to that of Marseilles; and 1200 to the Society of Agriculture; to be given away in prizes. This man, so liberal, saw his fortune deranged by the circumstances of the French Revolution; and died March 6, 1796, in his 84th year, in comparative poverty. He walked to Paris a week before his death; got a cold, which was followed by a catarrh, and kept his bed some days. On the day of his decease he got up, shaved and dressed himself. At six in the evening he went to bed; heard a news-paper read, and made some critical observations upon the operations announced in the paper. At ten o'clock he died. The Justice of the Peace of the Section des Champs Elysées did not chuse to bury him until he had asked the Government whether it was intended to pay him any funeral honours. — He was employed, just before his death,

death, upon a new Edition of his Philosophical History; and had presented an Address to the Directory, to obtain from the Agents of the Republick in foreign countries the documents, of which he stood in need, relative to the commerce of different Nations, to the East India Companies, and some other objects of his work. The Directory immediately complied with his request, and sent the necessary orders to the French Ambassadors in Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Italy. He was at the same time occupied in preparing a new Edition of his Works, which was to vary in a great degree from that which is now before the Publick. It is known also that he left, among his manuscripts, a History of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in four volumes; but it was rumoured that, under the reign of Robespierre, he burnt part of his papers.

P. 287. A learned Correspondent says, "If you think the following slight notice of a Gentleman who appears never to have printed, but only prepared for the press, a volume of no inconsiderable bulk in the Greek and Latin languages, chiefly poetical, can either interest or amuse any of your Readers, especially those who live in the city or neighbourhood of Chester, perhaps your insertion of it may be the means of procuring farther intelligence. The work is N° 573 in the Catalogue of the late Dr. Askew's Manuscripts, sold by auction, 1785, at Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby's, who describe it in the following words: "Gymnasmata Græca, Latinè, et plerumque Versibus translata, with a Head, and several curious coloured Drawings and Maps." Subjoined to the Introductory Verses addressed to the Reader is the Author's name, Gulielmus Burgainæus; to which he adds the following couplet:

'Inspicis hunc nostrum Lector quicunque libellum:
Sis placidus, mea nec carpe, sed ede tua.'

And in a poem towards the close of his volume, intituled, "A Description of West Chester," he informs us he was born at Pulford, a village about four miles to the South of that city; that he was educated at the School near Chester Cathedral, where he became conversant with the Poems of Virgil and Horace; the Greek letters in the margin make the date of his birth 1618, and of his writing this piece 1688, when he mentions his continuing to reside at the place of his nativity in a state of agreeable indolence. This is all I meet with relating personally to the Author, except that he says he purchased "ce livre du papier" for eighteen pence, of a Mr. Minshull, at Chester, in 1683. He begins with a few little dialogues and short orations; then follow poems, which form the bulk of the volume, and contain several thousand lines chiefly in hexameter measure. The Greek and Latin is carried on from the beginning to the close of the volume, in opposite pages; he is sometimes spirited, but often flat and tedious. His Latin verses are frequently mutilated in their sense, that they may keep in exact proportion with the Greek. His longest piece of all is, "A Series of

of Divine Revelation, from Adam, Noah, and Moses, down to Jesus Christ," in Greek verse and Latin prose; but the "Downfall of Crœsus," the "History of Androcles and the Lion," with most of his other topicks, are treated poetically in both languages. Events in the English History, the greater part of which took place in the Author's own time, or not long before, occupy no inconsiderable part of his volume. The subjects are, the Defeat of the Spanish Armada, the Gun-powder Plot, the Report of a Peace during the Civil Wars, the Restoration of Charles the Second, and the Fire of London. The Poem on the Civil War is written with so much caution, as to its political sentiments, as to carry with it no trace whether the Author was a Royalist or a Parliamentarian; though he observes, that the whole Nation was obliged to adopt the antient Law of Solon, which forbade any man to stand neuter. He, however, warily confines himself to describing the miseries of War, without discovering a bias towards either party. In his Verses on the Restoration he catches the zeal of the times, and denominates Charles the Second "a Second Phœnix." The first drawing is the Author's Portrait, who is represented with a thick bushy head of hair combed over his forehead, and hanging down behind almost as low as the broad bands he wears do before; his coat and waistcoat, with a multitude of small buttons, are such as were commonly worn in the last century; the following couplet is underneath:

'Corporis effigies nulla tam viva tabellis
Nostri quam scriptis mentis imago nitet.'

Of the other twenty drawings I can challenge the greater part as copies from Sandys's Travels, Quarles's Emblems, and the Prints in the Common Prayer Books; under one of them is written 'per me T. Burgaynie,' which look as if they were executed by one of the Author's family, under his own direction. L. L."

P. 324. "Sir William Browne bequeathed *three* gold medals, to be given yearly to Under-graduates, for the best Greek Ode in imitation of Sappho, the best Latin Ode in imitation of Horace, and the best pair of Epigrams (one Latin and the other Greek) after the model of Martial and the Anthologia respectively. Of these Exercises, which commenced in 1775, a Selection has recently (1810) been published from the Valpian press by Mr. Rennell of King's, with an excellent Preface, under the title of *Musæ Cantabrigienses;* and some of the Prizes have been gained by men subsequently in various ways highly distinguished." F. WRANGHAM.

P. 327. In the Chancel at Newton St. Lo, near Bath: "Near this place lie the remains of Abel Moysey, late of the City of Bath, Doctor of Physick, who closed a life distinguished by uncommon talents, industry, and success, in the practice of his profession, on the 11th of August 1780, in the 65th year of his age. He was taken off, after a short illness, in the fullness of prosperity, and in the vigour of his faculties, but not unprepared.

pared. He had set Religion ever before his eyes, and died the death of the Righteous. *Sublatum ex oculis quærimus.*"

P. 330, l. 21, r. "Warham."

P. 356. Sarah wife of Edmund Fielding was buried at East Stour, co. Dorset, April 18, 1718; where the following of their children were baptised: "Sarah, born Nov. 8, and baptised Nov. 23, 1710."—"Anne, born June 1, and baptized June 22, 1713." Buried at East Stour, August 16, 1716. —"Beatrice, baptised July 29, 1714."—"Edmund, baptised April 22, 1716."

P. 386, l. 1, r. "N° V." (and so in succession).

P. 390. "Arthur Bettesworth had also a son, who died unmarried, and a fourth daughter, who was the wife of Mr. Charles Clavey, Wholesale Linen-draper in Newgate-street." J. Brown.

P. 401. Verses to the memory of Capt. Robert Rivington, who commanded the Kent, belonging to the East India Company, and who fell gloriously on the 7th of October 1800, in an action with La Confiance, a French Frigate, in the Bay of Bengal:

"If active spirit tempt thee e'er to roam,
And quit thy native for a foreign home,
Remember well that, distant though you move,
No space from Friendship shall divide, or Love.
Lo! Robert, nurtur'd from his early youth
To glow with virtue, and to feel with truth,
In rip'ning age matur'd his just disdain
Of all that cringing Flatt'ry taught to feign.
His manly virtues mark'd their genuine source,
And naval toil confirm'd their native force.
In Fortune's adverse trial undismay'd,
A Seaman's zeal and courage he display'd;
For Honour firmly stood, at Honour's post,
And gain'd new glory when his life he lost. H. G."

P. 426, l. 2, r. "Feb. 1;" l. 9, r. "Dec. 29."

P. 426. Dr. Philip Hayes died March 19, 1797, in his 58th year. He had just come to town, in order to preside at the ensuing festival for the New Musical Fund. He dressed himself in the morning to attend the Chapel Royal, St. James's; but suddenly shewed symptoms of approaching dissolution, and expired in a short time afterwards. He was supposed to be the largest man in England, and nearly equal in weight to the late celebrated Mr. Bright the miller, of Malden, Essex. His remains were, on the 21st, interred in St. Paul's Cathedral.

P. 429. "Mr. Raikes was certainly a most respectable man; as was his brother Mr. Thomas Raikes, a very considerable Russia Merchant, and long a Director of the Bank, who has established a rich and spreading Family, very respectably connected in the City." J. Brown.

The outlines of a Character so distinguished in the Annals of this Country as that of Mr. Raikes cannot fail to engage the attention of the Reader. In proportion as he feels himself interested in the welfare of mankind he will interest himself in

in every particular which concerns this bright Example of unbounded Philanthropy. I shall refer the Reader to his ample and well-merited Eulogium (which was written by his friend Dr. Glasse) in Gent. Mag. vol. LVIII. pp. 11—15.

The Establishment of Sunday Schools being an Epoch in the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, I shall preserve a short state of facts, which will fully explain their origin.

Mr. Raikes one day mentioned to Mr. Stock, a Clergyman of most distinguished benevolence in his parochial charge, a complaint which he had just heard from a person, respecting the disorderly behaviour of poor children on the Lord's-day. Upon this *Mr. Stock*, who had himself founded Charity-schools in two parishes, of which he had before been Curate, *invited* Mr. Raikes to attend him into his own parish, in order to adopt some mode of doing good to the Children of the Poor. No previous plan had been concerted; nothing was thought of, tending to an Establishment of this nature, but what arose from the immediate suggestion of the moment as they visited the houses of the Poor. As the complaint had been directed to the profanation of the Sabbath, by the noise and riot of these untaught Children, it readily occurred to both these Gentlemen, that proper persons should be sought for to keep them under their eye and management during a certain portion of the Sabbath, and that the hours of confinement should be employed in instructing them in the principles of Christianity. They therefore took the number of Children, and, having found as many Instructors as were requisite, established four Schools immediately for the resort of these Children on the Sunday. Rules were formed by Mr. Stock for the conduct of the Children; and the Persons appointed to the management of the Schools undertook the important charge. *Mr. Stock* then took upon *himself* the inspection of the Schools; and Mr. Raikes agreed to bear two thirds of the expenditure necessary to their support, and Mr. Stock the other third. *Such* was the origin of Sunday Schools. Whatever, therefore, may be the merit of Mr. Raikes in this business, Mr. Stock is at least an equal sharer in the honour of this excellent Institution.

The following Letter was addressed by Mr. Raikes to the Society established in London for the Support and Encouragement of Sunday Schools in the different Counties of England:

"GENTLEMEN, *Gloucester, Oct. 7*, 1786.

"The Parish of Painswick exhibited, on Sunday the 24th ult. a specimen of the Reform which the Establishment of Sunday Schools is likely to introduce. An Annual Festival has, for time immemorial, been held on that day; a festival that would have disgraced the most Heathenish Nations. Drunkenness and every species of clamour, riot, and disorder, formerly filled the town upon this occasion. Mr. Webb, a gentleman who has exerted the utmost assiduity in the conduct of the Sunday Schools in Painswick, was lamenting to me the sad effects that might be naturally

naturally expected to arise from this feast. It occurred to us that an attempt to divert the attention of the vulgar from their former brutal prostitution of the Lord's-day, by exhibiting to their view a striking picture of the superior enjoyment to be derived from quietness, good order, and the exercise of that benevolence which Christianity peculiarly recommends, was an experiment worth hazarding. We thought it could do no mischief — it would not increase the evil. It was immediately determined to invite the gentlemen and people of the adjacent parishes to view the Children of the Sunday Schools; to mark their improvement in cleanliness and behaviour; and to observe the practicability of reducing to a quiet peaceable demeanour the most neglected part of the community, those who form the great bulk of the people. In the parish of Painswick are several gentlemen who have a taste for musick; they immediately offered to give every assistance in a Church Service; and my benevolent friend, the Rev. Dr. Glasse, complied with our entreaty to favour us with a Sermon. Mr. Campbell, a very active Justice of Peace, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Webb, of Ebworth, and several other Gentlemen, engaged to give their countenance. We were highly gratified too with Mr. Boddington's company, who kindly came from Cheltenham to take a view of this progress in civilization. He is one of your Vice-Presidents; and from his report you will receive a far more perfect idea than my pen can give. On the Sunday afternoon the town was filled with the usual crowds who attend the feast; but, instead of repairing to the alehouses as heretofore, they all hastened to the Church, which was filled in such a manner as I never remember to have seen in any church in this country before. The galleries, the ailes, were thronged like a play-house. Drawn up in a rank around the church-yard appeared the Children belonging to the different Schools, to the number of 331. The Gentlemen walked round to view them — it was a sight interesting and truly affecting — young people lately more neglected than the cattle in the field, ignorant, profane, filthy, clamorous, impatient of every restraint, were here seen cleanly, quiet, observant of order, submissive, courteous in behaviour, and in conversation free from that vileness which marks our wretched vulgar. The Inhabitants of the town bear testimony to this change in their manners. The appearance of decency might be assumed for a day; but the people among whom they live are ready to declare that this is a character fairly stated. After the public service, a collection for the benefit of the Institution was made at the doors of the Church. When I considered that the bulk of the congregation were persons of middling rank, husbandmen, and other inhabitants of the adjacent villages, I concluded that the collection, if it amounted to 24 or 25*l.* might be deemed a good one. My astonishment was great indeed when I found that the sum was not less than 57*l.* This may be accounted for from the security which the Establishment

of

of Sunday Schools has given to the property of every individual in the neighbourhood. The farmers, &c. declare that they and their families can now leave their houses, gardens, &c. and frequent the public worship, without danger of depredation. Formerly, they were under the necessity of leaving their servants, or staying at home themselves, as a guard; and this was insufficient; the most vigilant were sometimes plundered. It is not then to be wondered at that a spirit of liberality was excited on this occasion. A carpenter put a guinea in the plate, and afterwards brought four more to Mr. Webb. "It was my fixed design," says he, "to devote the sum that I received for a certain job of work to the support of Sunday Schools. I received five guineas — one only I put in the plate — it did not become me to put more — it would have looked like ostentation — but here are the other four,"— giving them to Mr. Webb. Another instance of spirit occurred in a man, upwards of eighty years of age, who seemed about the rank of the yeomanry. "Oh! that I should live," said he, "to see this day, when poor Children are thus befriended, and taught the road to peace and comfort here, and happiness and heaven hereafter!" The old man gave a guinea; and said he would leave another in the hands of a friend, if he should die before the next anniversary. When the matter of the collection was settled, we went to the Schools, to hear what progress was made in reading, &c. The emulation to shew their acquirements was so very general, that it would have taken up a day to have gratified all the Children. In the mean time the town was remarkably free from those pastimes which used to disgrace it. Wrestling, quarreling, fighting, were totally banished — all was peace and tranquillity. I fear I have been too prolix; but I could not convey the complete idea that I was desirous of imparting to the generous Promoters of Sunday Schools without writing these particulars. I forgot to mention that Mr. Fox, one of the worthy Members of your Committee, was present with us at Painswick. The Sunday Schools were first established at Painswick in the Summer of the year 1784. The Children had been bred up in total ignorance. Of the number that attended the Schools, 230 can read in the Bible or Testament, 80 can read in the Sunday Scholar's Companion, and about 21 are in the Alphabet. These Children have no teaching but on the Sunday; what they learn at the leisure hours in the week is the effect of their own desire to improve. Many have their books at their looms, to seize any vacant minute, when their work is retarded by the breaking of threads. To relieve the Parish from the burthen of cloathing these poor creatures, Mr. Webb proposed that such Children as by an increase of industry would bring a penny every Sunday towards their cloathing should be assisted by having that penny doubled. This has had an admirable effect; the Children now regularly bring their pence every Sunday; many of them have been cloathed; and the good consequences of laying-up a little are powerfully

powerfully enforced. It is pretty evident that, were every Parish in this kingdom blessed with a man or two of Mr. Webb's active turn and benevolent mind, the lower class of people, in a few years, would exhibit a material change of character, and justify that superior policy which tends to prevent crimes rather than to punish them. The liberality with which the Members of your Society have stood forth in this attempt to introduce a degree of civilization and good order among the lowest ranks entitles them to the thanks of the community, and particularly of an individual, who will be ever proud to subscribe himself,

Your most obedient servant, R. RAIKES."

"The Gentlemen of Painswick intend making a request to Dr. Glasse to publish his Sermon. The happy choice of the text had a remarkable effect in commanding the attention of the Audience. The Scriptures could not have furnished a passage more literally applicable to the subject. It was taken from Deut. xxxi. ver. 12, 13: "Gather the people together, men, women, and children, and thy stranger which is within thy gate, that they may hear, and that they may learn and fear the Lord your God, and observe to do all the words of this law; and that their children, *which have not known any thing*, may hear and learn to fear the Lord your God as long as ye live." Of Dr. Glasse's Sermon, see Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. p. 977.

In a Letter to the Rev. Bowen Dickens, of Ross, June 27, 1788, Mr. Raikes says, "I rejoice to hear that Sunday Schools are producing the same happy effects with you that are seen springing up in all parts of the Kingdom where the higher ranks of people will condescend to overlook the management. At Windsor the Ladies of Fashion pass their Sundays in teaching the poorest Children.—The Queen sent for me the other day, to give her Majesty an account of the effects observable on the manners of the Poor; and her Majesty most graciously said, that she envied those who had the power of doing good by thus personally promoting the welfare of Society, in giving instruction and morality to the general mass of the common people; a pleasure from which, by her situation, she was debarred. What a glorious sentiment is this for a Queen! Were this known among the Ladies of the British Nation, it would serve to animate them with zeal to follow the example which the Queen is desirous to set before them. You may mention it to the Ladies of Ross, who will not then perhaps be above noticing the Children of their poor Neighbours, if they are at present."

P. 449. Mr. John Robinson died Dec. 2, 1813, in his 61st year, leaving a widow, and two sons, John and Richard, the former a Bookseller in Paternoster-row, who is assisted by his Brother.

P. 475. The Rev. Haviland John Hiley (related to the Hileys of Dorsetshire, the descendants of Haviland Hiley, Merchant, of Poole, who had the name from James Haviland of that place, who died, according to Hutchins, in 1552) was born at Stapleton near

near Bristol in 1688. He was of Baliol College, Oxford; took the degree of M. A. in May 1714; was presented to the Rectory of Salford in Somersetshire by Mr. Bridges of Keynsham; and had an estate in that county, which once belonged to the Abbey of Bath. He was in 1716 chosen Master of the Free Grammar School at Reading (frequently called *Archbishop Laud's School*, from his having been educated in it); and continued in that office, with the most distinguished reputation, to Midsummer-day 1750. He married Eleanor the daughter of Mr. Francis Terrell, an Alderman of Reading, by whom he had nine children; the only survivor of whom was a daughter, married to the late Dr. Addington; and to this marriage may the Doctor's surprising success in life be primarily attributed. *Dux Fœmina facti.* He afterwards *practised* in London; and then *retired* to Reading. *Spectatus satis et donatus jam rude.* A Portrait of Mr. Hiley (a name still remembered and revered in that neighbourhood as the Busby of that Seminary) is in the possession of Dr. Valpy, the present Master of Reading School. A full account of this famous Seminary may be seen in Mr. Coates's "History of Reading."

Dr. Anthony Addington was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. May 13, 1740; M. B. Feb. 5, 1740-1; and M. D. Jan. 24, 1744; was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1756; and practised in London till his health obliged him to retire into the Country, when he settled at Reading, where he particularly attended to cases of insanity. As such, he was joined in the Report printed in Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. p. 44; and was the person who, during the illness of the Sovereign in 1788, held forth so strongly the idea of convalescence; and whose *hopes* on that occasion, so happily realized for the Nation, had great influence on the political *faith* of Mr. Pitt. He had been the confidential friend and physician of the great Lord Chatham; and a friendship grew up between their respective families, which produced the happiest effects to both. He published "An Essay on the Scurvy, with the Method of preserving Water sweet at Sea, 1753," 8vo; and "An authentic Account of the Part taken by the late Earl of Chatham in a Transaction which passed in the Beginning of the Year 1778," concerning a Negociation between Lord Chatham and Lord Bute. He died March 21, 1790; when his eldest son Henry (then Speaker of the House of Commons, and now Lord Viscount Sidmouth) succeeded to a fortune of 2000*l.* a year. The Right Honourable John Hiley Addington, (now M.P. for Harwich, and Under Secretary of State) is another son. His third daughter was married, in 1782, to William Hoskins, esq. of South Perrot, co. Somerset; his youngest, in 1789, to Charles Bragge, esq. (now the Right Hon. Charles Bragge Bathurst, M. P. for Bodmyn, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster); another, in 1771, to Richard Sutton, esq.; another, 1770, to Dr. Samuel Goodenough, of Oxford (now Bishop of Carlisle).

P. 475.

P. 475. The Rev. John Spicer was born in Reading in September 1713. His father was a man of property, and an Alderman of that town. He was educated in Reading School under the above-mentioned Mr. Hiley; and thence removed to St. John's College, Oxford, where he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Potter, Dec. 21, 1735. The next year Mr. Hiley, who had been a witness to his abilities, and had directed them with so much advantage, received him as an Usher, and gave him an opportunity of maturing those talents which seem to have been given him for the instruction of youth. In 1737 he took the degree of M. A. and was ordained Priest by Bp. Secker at Oxford. He was soon after (1754) presented by his father to the Rectory of Tidmarsh, and afterwards to that of Pulham, Berks, on the latter of which he resided till the year 1750, when, by the unanimous request of his friends, he was called to succeed his old Master. In this situation he acquired great credit and very considerable emolument. His two Rectories, the adjoining Parishes of Pulham and Tidmarsh, are situated about five miles from Reading; and he *did the duty* (as it is commonly expressed) by riding over from Reading on a Sunday morning. This place can never be held as a sinecure. Though honoured more than once by Royal notice and munificence, and since endowed by an unfortunate Prelate, and afterwards by different public subscriptions, and boasting a Cardinal among its Masters, it is perhaps inferior in endowment to every other foundation. But the excellence of its situation made it a valuable object to a man of learning and industry; and Mr. Spicer was possessed of these qualities in an eminent degree. Several, in Church and State, are the living instances of the success of his labours. The first Chancellor's prize which was given at Oxford for poetical compositions was obtained by one of his Scholars. He resigned, in 1771, the School of which he had been so long the pride, as Scholar, Usher, and Master; but continued to reside at Reading, and was very active in turnpike and navigation business, in which his opinion was much regarded. In 1779 he was installed into the Prebend of Preston in the Church of Salisbury.—To the hour of his death his life was marked by zealous endeavours to promote the temporal and eternal welfare of his flocks and the prosperity of his country. The innovations which the corruption of the times attempted to introduce in the religious tenets of this country met with his steady abhorrence and opposition; and the last paper which he wrote (see a letter signed C—o in Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 825) was fully expressive of his sentiments. Formed on classical models, his style was chaste and animated. His Sermons were no less distinguished for their intrinsic purity, and that glow which the French call *onction*, than for the commanding eloquence with which they were delivered. Had he run in the race of a Porteus, he scarcely would have failed to obtain an equal prize. In a civil capacity his services were great to his friends and to his country. Often has he undertaken the cause

of the poor oppressed, and obtained their redress, at the expence of no inconsiderable share of his time and fortune. It would perhaps be difficult to find an instance in which distress in any shape was known to him and left unrelieved. Plans of public improvement, which he formed, have often proved, on the experiment, his knowledge and penetration. Few of his writings were printed, except occasional Poems, in Latin and English, spoken by his Scholars at the triennial visitation of the School; and those were only distributed among his friends. To the Gentleman's Magazine, indeed, he was a frequent contributor. One only article will be here pointed out, to introduce a wish that he had been as prophetic in his poetry as he was sincere in his wishes *(On the Expedition to America,* vol. XLVI. p. 178.)—To record any circumstance which may tend to the edification of mankind cannot be an unpleasing task. In this view the following, which may be considered as his dying words, ought not to be unnoticed. It was left to a grateful pupil, Mr. Coates, to inform his Friend, a few days before his death, of his real situation with respect to this world. With perfect composure he addressed him in these words: "The will of God be done! I have spent a life of more than seventy years without one serious illness. I am fully satisfied, and thankful to the Almighty for his various blessings. A course, which to you appears so long, to me now seems like a span. I consider this world as nothing; to the mercy of God, and to the great realities of another world, I now commit myself." In this frame of mind he died on the morning of the 27th of November 1785. He married in 1752 Margaret daughter of Mr. Chapman, Rector of Stradfieldsay, a sister to the late learned Archdeacon of Sudbury; but he left no issue. He died worth 10,000*l.* or more, the interest of which he gave to his wife (by whom he had no children) for her life, and, after her death, to a numerous set of distant relations of his own.—This sketch cannot be better closed than with the following extract of a letter from a Gentleman of distinguished worth and learning: "I cannot but most sincerely condole with you on the loss of an ardent friend. I own myself most sensibly affected by it, when I call to mind the many years I was under his tuition, the many instructions I received from him during that period, and the uninterrupted harmony that has subsisted between us. In his public character as a Schoolmaster he exhibited true genius and sound abilities; and, when retired from that honourable station, he constantly proved himself an active member of society, ever ready to assist the distressed and relieve the indigent. His conduct through life was open and undisguised; and whoever has any thing to say against it, let him endeavour to act better upon the whole — *& erit mihi magnus Apollo.*"

P. 500, note, l. 7, r. "not out of vanity or ostentation, but merely to ascertain," &c.

P. 514. The following familiar Epistle is now first printed from the original:

"These

"*These to Mrs. Rebeckah Plot, at* [*her Father's*] *Mr. Ralph Sherwood's, at the upper end of Threadneedle-street, London, d'd.*

"The *Borden* Gazette,

from Wensday Apr. 15th to Satterday Apr. 18th.

"*Sutton Barne, Apr. 15th.*—The Lord of the Manor there continues very well, and is in great hopes of an heir, if his Spouse takes care and does well, whereby he is encouraged to put all things here in good repaire; in order whereunto, a double load of lime and eight loads of sand were brought in that day, and soe were his deales for new-flooring the parlour, and all his furniture for the best chamber, &c. all very safe.

"*Ditto, Apr.* 16.—The Carpenter and Mason both arrived there by six in the morning; the former beginning to plane the boards, and to get up the poles for a new kitchin-garden; and the latter to white the ceilings of the parlour and best chamber; and both of them together in the afternoone set up the chimney-piece in the said best chamber.

"*Ditto, Apr. 17th.*—The Mason whited the ceilings over againe, and the Carpenter filleted the studdy round, both top and bottom, with narrow boards. About noone the same day came the Upholsterer from London; and the afternoon following hung the same chamber, the Mason in the meane time lessening the best chamber chimney, and laying the white tiles; and the Carpenter preparing slitt deales of nine inches broad to fillet the best chamber round at the bottom, and planeing the rest.

"*Borden-street, Apr. 18th.*—The Joyner of Milton came to the Church there, to view the old pues belonging to Sutton-barne, in order to pull those downe, and to erect a new one, layeing them both into one. The same day the Upholsterer set up the Oxford bedd in the studdy at Sutton-barne, and the looking-glass that came now a second time from London, very safe, and soe compleated that chamber by noone, which is indeed a very pretty box, and 'tis thought will please the Lady of the said Manor. The Mason and Carpenter set up the chimney-piece in the parlour there the same day; and then in the afternoone the former began to lessen the parlour chimney, and the latter to naile up the boards round the best chamber; and the Upholsterer cut out the new hangings for the said roome, and began to sowe them together; which concluded that day. What follows you may expect by the next post.

"*London, Apr. 16th.*—This day Dr. Plot had news sent him by his Spouse from thense, that the Duke of Norfolke was come from Holland, &c. The letter was very welcome to him, though he believes it will occasion him to take a trip in the tilt-boat to see him and his deare Spouse sooner than otherwise he intended. In the mean time he recommends her and her little Woman of Kent to the protection of the Almighty; sends his duty to Father and Mother; love to Brother, Sister, Son Jack, and Sr Nanny; service to Mr. Woder, Mr. Jourdan, &c.; and still remaines his Spouse's most truely affectionate husband, ROB. PLOT.

"*Advertisement.*—My Spouse, I believe, forgot to put me up a paire of silke stockings for Sundays, for I cannot find any."

P. 514. The following Epitaphs are from Borden Church, Kent:

1. "S. M.
ROBERTI PLOT, Armigeri,
Militiæ Regiæ Districtûs Miltonensis Centurionis fidissimi,
Qui, sacrâ insuper Christiani Militis armaturâ
Indutus, cœlum diu precibus obsessum tandem rapuit,
Et in copias Sancti Michaëlis Archangeli relatus est,
12° Kalend. } Salutis reparatæ 1669.
Maii x°. } Ætat. Climacterico magno.
Ejusdem sub auspiciis (Mortalis licet Naturæ Spolii)
Prope lectissimam conjugem Rebeccam
Vicino sepulchro captivam tradiderit,
Ad extremæ Tubæ clangorem ipsam Captivitate ducturus captivam.
Parentibus, Sibi, ac Posteris, hoc Marmor posuit
Robertus Plot, LL.D. Oxoniensis, filius unicus."

2. "Near this place lies interred the body of REBECCA PLOT, widow and relict of Dr. Robert Plot, LL.D. Obiit 5th March, 1713. Ætat. 51. In memory of his dear mother, Ralph Sherwood Plot, gent. her son, erected this atchievement."

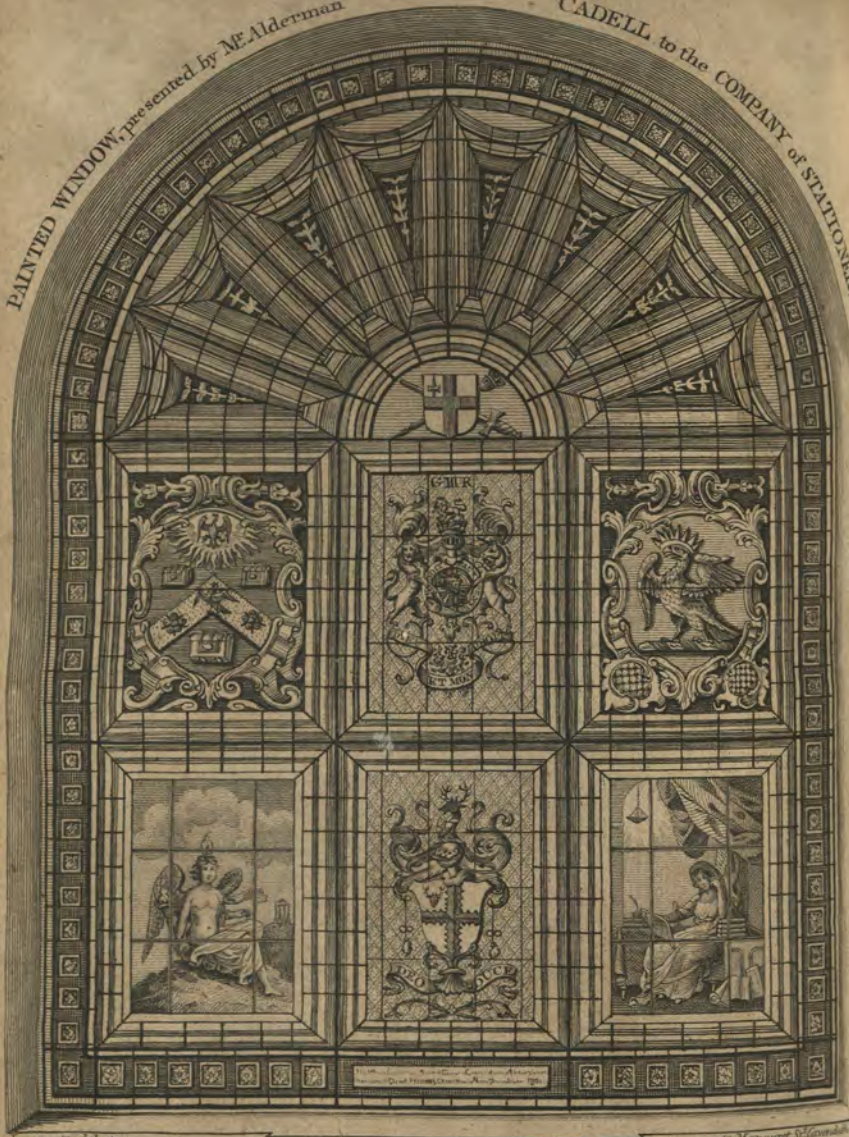
3. "H. S. I.
Vir clarissimus ROBERTUS PLOT, LL. D.
Olim in Academiâ Oxoniensi Collegii Universitatis Convictor,
Primus Chymiæ Professor, Custosque Musæi Ashmoleani;
Societatis Regiæ Londini Sodalis, eidemque à secretis.
Regi Jacobo Secundo Historiographus,
Summoque Angliæ Marischallo in Curiâ Militari Registrarius:
Historiâ Naturali Oxoniæ et Staffordiæ illustris;
Cantii Natalis soli Antiquitatibus
(si fati sivissent) illustrior extiturus:
Fælicissimus Vetustatis scrutator, Naturæ indagator singularis;
Pietatis, in Deum, in Regem, in Ecclesiam, et Academiam,
cultor integerrimus: sibi solum imperiosus, aliis omnibus quam facilimus, qui Vesicæ doloribus diutinè tortus, Mortalitatem non Famam exiit, pridie Cal. Maii, anno Salutis 1696, Ætatis suæ 55.
Rebecca Plot ejusdem Relicta mœrens posuit."

See some particulars of Dr. Plot in Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. p. 1089.

"Near this place lies interred the body of RALPH SHERWOOD, Citizen and Grocer of London, who died September 9, 1705, aged 80 years; and also the body of MARY his wife, who died August 8, 1708, aged 74 years; leaving behind them two daughters: Mary, the relict of the Rev. Gervas, now Minister of Battersea in Surrey; and Rebecca, relict of Robert Plot, late of this parish, LL.D.; who, to the memory of their beloved and loving Parents, have erected this monument."

P. 529. Some varying statements having been thrown out in the Gentleman's Magazine respecting the Writers of the History of Rochester, the following particulars were communicated by Mr. Shrubsole: "The History originated with Mr. Fisher, in the

PAINTED WINDOW, presented by Mr. Alderman CADELL to the COMPANY of STATIONERS.



Longmate del. & sc. St. Margaret St. Lambeth

To the Right Hon.ble Sir WILLIAM DOMVILLE, *Bar.t*
Lord Mayor of the City of LONDON,
And to the MASTER, WARDENS, ASSISTANTS, *and* LIVERY,
of the Worshipful Company of STATIONERS,
this Plate is inscribed by their old and
faithful Friend and Brother,
J. Nichols

Oct.r 1.1814.

the Summer of the year 1771. At that time he proposed it to Mr. Shrubsole, and asked for his assistance in composing it, which was readily granted; and Mr. Shrubsole employed his leisure time in that work all the following Winter. In the Spring of the year 1772 he presented his good friend his various papers on the subject. How suitable they were to Mr. Fisher's purpose, he will not enquire of that gentleman, since he has, from under Mr. Fisher's own hand, full evidence of his high approbation of what was sent him for his History. Mr. Shrubsole supposes that he hath a just claim to about half of the History of Rochester; but he readily acknowledges that Mr. Fisher was far more obliged to the Rev. Mr. Denne, of Wilmington, than he was to him; for that gentleman wrote the History of the Priory, and by far the most valuable part of that work. These things Mr. Shrubsole is able to authenticate by various letters from Mr. Fisher, written at that time. Mr. Shrubsole had the pleasure of near thirty years very friendly correspondence with that truly-worthy and sensible Gentleman, whose letters, on various subjects, were so agreeable, that Mr. Shrubsole has copied the most material parts of this correspondence, which fills three folio volumes." Gent. Mag. LVI. pp. 908, 994; LVII. 696, 1052.

P. 571. On a marble tablet fixed against the West front of the Methodist Meeting at Edmonton, supporting an urn like a covered dish on a foot, is this Inscription, commemorating the Relict of Mr. Deputy Kent:

"Near this monument lie the mortal remains of Mary Kent, who exchanged this world of sin for the realms of Peace and Joy, March 3, 1803, aged 104 years."

P. 581. Mr. Francis Eginton, of Handsworth, near Birmingham, justly celebrated for his ingenious discovery of painting and staining of glass, far surpassing that of the Antients, in which his numerous works (of which a good specimen may be seen in the annexed Window in Stationers' Hall, presented to that Company by the late Alderman Cadell) will long continue monuments of his unrivaled abilities, died March 25, 1805. —— Mr. Eginton's first work of any consequence was, the Arms of the Knights of the Garter, for two Gothic Windows over the Stalls in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. — In the East Window of the new Church at Wanstead, Christ bearing his Cross, and the Arms of his Majesty and Sir James Tilney Long, bart. — In the Archiepiscopal Chapel at Armagh, a large Window with the Parable of the Good Samaritan, figures as large as life. — In the Bishop of Derry's Palace, a Figure of St. James the Great. — In the East Window of St. Paul's Chapel, Birmingham, the History of St. Paul, in three compartments: Persecuting the Christians; Converted; Restored to Sight. — In the East Window of Salisbury Cathedral, the Resurrection of Christ, a single Figure; with ten Windows of rich Mosaic to accompany it; and also the West Window. — The East Window of Lichfield Cathedral. — In Babworth Church, co. Nottingham, a Monumental Window to

to the memory of a Lady; subject, the Resurrection. — In Dr. Parr's Church at Hatton, the Crucifixion; St. Peter and St. Paul; Archbishops Cranmer and Tillotson, &c. — In Aston Church, two Monumental Windows; in one, the Resurrection of the Lady to whose memory it was erected. — In Shuckburgh Church, St. John in the Wilderness, and Coats of Arms. — In the Ante-chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford, eight Ornamental Windows in Chiaro Oscuro, with whole-length Figures, large as life, of John the Baptist, Mary Magdalen, Henry III. and VI. Bishops Wykeham, Wainflet, and Fox, and Cardinal Wolsey. The great West Window, representing the Day of Judgment, by Schwartz; restored in 1794, after the damage by high wind in 1703. — Coats of Arms in the Hall at Merton College. — In the Chapel of Pains-hill, seven Historical Windows, of the Good Samaritan, the Agony in the Garden, Christ bearing the Cross, the Virgin Mary, Mary Magdalen weeping over the dead Body, the Appearance to Mary Magdalen in the Garden, and the Ascension. — In the Mausoleum of the Yarborough Family at Brocklesby, co. Lincoln, a Dome 18 feet diameter, with Cherubs and Glory. — In Wardour Castle Chapel, a Window representing the Trinity, with Cherubs and Glory. — In the Banqueting-room at Arundel Castle, in a window 20 feet by 10, Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, the full size, and several Portraits in different characters. In the Gallery, the Portrait of J. C. Brooke, esq. Somerset Herald. In the Library, Apollo and the Nine Muses. — At Sundorn Castle, co. Salop, the seat of John Corbett, esq. three Windows, of Abraham's Sacrifice, Peter delivered from Prison, and Angels weeping over a dead Christ. — In Pepplewiek Church, co. Nottingham, over the altar, Faith and Hope, for the Hon. Frederick Montague. — In the Chapel at Barr, the seat of Joseph Scott, esq. over the altar, an Angel and Child, full size. — At Fonthill, 32 Figures of Kings, Knights, &c.: William the Conqueror, Rufus, Henry I. Stephen, Henry II. Richard I. John, Henry III. Edward I. II. III. Richard II. Robert Earl of Gloucester, Sir Hugh Bardolph, John Lord Montacute, Sir Hugh Hastings, Robert F. Hamon, Laurence Hastings Earl of Pembroke, Sir Reginald Bray, Arthur Prince of Wales, Sir Hugh Marville, Sir William Tracy, Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester, Thomas Despenser Earl of Gloucester, Sir Brian Stapleton, Sir John Harsick, father of Bp. Gardner; a Figure from an antient Tomb at Malvern; Alban de Vere, second Earl of Oxford; two Figures from the Tomb of Crouchback; and a Knight in Armour. For the great Bow-window in the Library, Saints Ambrose, Athanasius, Augustine, Etheldrida, Columba, Bede, and Roger Bacon. In the Gallery, Coats of Arms, &c. In the Hall, six large Windows of rich Mosaic Ornaments and Arms, &c. In the Chapel, four Windows, each 25 feet high. — Whole-length Figure of Christ, large as life, over the altar at Stanor, Berks. — The Agony in the Garden, in Llangollen Church. — Various Arms and Ornaments in the Churches

Churches of Earthing, Upper Arley, Mangwell, St. Martin Outwich, and Tewksbury; and four Tops of Windows for the Hall at Penrhyn. — Eight Windows for Sir Robert Lawley's Staircase at Canwell, near Lichfield. — Four for Mr. Williams's Corridore at Temple-Mills. — For Mr. Hope, of Amsterdam, an Ornamental Window of his own design, and other small pieces. — For the Princess Czartarisca, an Infant Samuel, the size of Nature; and an Emblematic Window, representing Faith and Hope. — Several other lesser Works in different parts of the Kingdom. *Shaw's Staffordshire, II.* 122; *where is a View of his House.* — See some Verses to the Memory of Mr. Eginton, by Mr. Henry Lemoine, in Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. p. 64.

P. 598. At Dunchurch, co. Warwick, in the South aile, a white marble tablet, with open marble doors, is inscribed,

"Here lieth interred the body of
Thomas Newcombe, Esq. a worthy Citizen of London,
and Servant to his late Majesty K. Ch. II. in his Printing-office;
who departed this life 26 December 1681, in the 53d year of his age.
In memory of whom his son, Tho. Newcombe, Esq.
Servant likewise to his late Majesty and to his present Majesty
King James II. in the same office, erected this monument.
He likewise departed this life March 21, 1691, being Good Friday."

On the left door:

"Mrs. Dorothy Hutchinson, relict of Thomas Newcombe, sen. Esq.
departed this life Feb. 28, 1718."

Near the Church, to the West, are six Alms-houses, with this inscription: — "These Almeshouses are the Legacie of Tho' Newcombe, Esq. Printer to King Charles the 2d, King James the 2d, and his present Majesty King William 3d, for the maintenance of 3 poor men and 3 poor widows borne in this parish, built and endowed by his Widow and Executrix in the year of our Lord God 1693. — Thomas Newcombe, jun. gave by will 600*l.* for this purpose; the building cost 150*l.*; and the rest was laid out in the purchase of land at Shawell in Leicestershire. The Vicar for the time being manages the whole, and makes up the allowance 1*s.* 6*d.* a week, and with coals 9 or 10*s.*"

P. 598. The following Epitaph is copied from Mr. Park's "History of Hampstead:"

"*Mors mihi lucrum.*
Here resteth ye body of Mr. Evan Tyler,
late Cittizen and Stationer of London,
who departed this life ye fifth day of December,
anno Dom. 1682.

This tombe was ereected for, and at the speciall appointment and direction of, Mr. Evan Tyler, by us Henry Teonge, clerke, Nicholas Hardinge, and William Miller, his executors, ye 12th day of February, anno Dom. 1683."

P. 605, note; l. 5, r. "died Feb. 11, 1795."

P. 611. The two following Letters of Mr. William Herbert and Mr. Trench Chiswell are worth preserving:

"Worthy

"WORTHY SIR, *Cheshunt, August* 25, 1779.

"It is not without great regret that I am in some measure constrained to give you this trouble; but trust your goodness will forgive my assiduity, and take it in good part, when you consider that, having undertaken to re-publish Mr. Ames's History of English Printing, with all the additions and improvements attainable by me; and as you, Sir, have been so kind as to indulge me with the hope of what assistance is in your power, towards rendering the same as complete as possible, with respect to the Works of Caxton; I cannot, in justice to my Subscribers, or with satisfaction to my own mind, commit it to press without exerting my utmost endeavours to procure such a material help and embellishment. If it is agreeable to you, I will wait on you at Debden Hall, in order to make such extracts as may be necessary, or be governed by your directions in any other method you may deem proper for that purpose. No doubt but the Literary World in general will think themselves greatly obliged to you for such a kind communication; but none more so than, Sir, your most faithful, &c. WILLIAM HERBERT."

2. "SIR, *Debden Hall, Aug.* 29, 1779.

"An accident in my family has prevented my writing to you some time since, to inform you that I have received from Holland the very disagreeable intelligence that *all my fine Caxtons* have met the unfortunate accident of being burned, and *totally* destroyed; as I understand, by the neglect of a servant, during the master's absence, throwing down from a shelf a large bottle of *aquafortis* into the box where the books were, and neglecting them in his fright, so that much more mischief was done in the room. This unfortunate mischief deprives me of obliging you; which, otherwise, I should have done with the greatest pleasure in the world. I am, Sir, &c. TRENCH CHISWELL."

P. 613. The following Advertisement may be considered as a proper addition to "the Progress of Sale Catalogues." It is accurately copied from "The London Gazette (No. 3153), from Monday January 27 to Thursday January 30, 1695."——"On Tuesday the 4th of February next, and the following days, at 9 in the morning, at Mr. Knyff's house, over against the Painted Chamber, will be sold by auction, a curious Collection of Books, History, Geography, Poetry, and Divinity, in English, in all Volumes; also, almost a complete Set of Law Books, being the Second Part of the Library of the late Lord Stawell. Catalogues whereof may be had at Tom's Coffee-house adjoyning to Ludgate, and at the Place of Sale." J. DOWLAND.

P. 623. Richard Wright, of Emanuel College, Cambridge; B. A. 1762; M. A. 1765; M. D. 1773; F. R. S. 1767; Fellow of the College of Physicians 1776; and Physician to St. George's Hospital 1769; died at Knightsbridge, of a deep decline, Oct. 14, 1786; and his select and very curious Library, "the strength of which lay chiefly in Publications relating to the *Drama* and *Romances*," was sold by T. and J. Egerton, April 23, 1787.

P. 636.

P. 636. Nathanael Chauncy, esq. was brother of Charles Chauncy, M.D. from whom he inherited a considerable fortune. They were the sons of Mr. Charles Chauncy, a very respectable old citizen of London, a wholesale linen-draper in Cornhill, nearly related, it is believed, to Charles Chauncy, a famous preacher and writer, of Massachusett's Bay. He died at Stoke Newington, Jan. 3, 1763, aged 89, leaving issue, 1. Charles, M.D. F.R. and A.SS. who married Miss Tahourdine, but died without issue, Dec. 25, 1777; 2. Nathaniel, above-mentioned, who left between two daughters 120,000*l.* (their mother died Jan. 29, 1784); 3. Philip, who died unmarried, April 30, 1783; 4. a daughter; married to William Snell, esq. of Austin Friers, merchant, and of Edmonton, Middlesex; by whom she had issue, *inter alios*, a son, Charles, who took the name of Chauncy, and married one of the two daughters of his uncle, Nathaniel Chauncy, above-mentioned; the other married a Physician. — The Libraries of Charles Chauncy, M. D. F. R. S. and F. S. A. and of his brother, Nathaniel Chauncy, esq. "very able Scholars and able Bibliomaniacs," were sold by Leigh and Sotheby, in April 1790.

Against the wall of Mercers' Hall Ante-chapel is a mural monument, consisting of a pyramid of blue marble behind an urn, under which is a base with this inscription:

"In the adjoining vault are deposited the remains of
Philip Chauncy, Esq. who died April 30, 1763, aged 65 years;
of Mrs. Mary Chauncy, who died Jan. 29, 1784, aged 52 years;
and of Nathaniel Chauncy, Esq. who died Jan. 29, 1790,
aged 73 years."

The Rev. Charles Chauncy, Rector of Ayot St. Peter's, Herts, was of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1757; M. A. 1786. He died in February 1804.

P. 642. In the Chancel of St. Mary's Church, Warwick:

1. "Sacred to the memory of
William Hiorne, late one of the Aldermen of this Borough;
whose public character was distinguished by his zeal and integrity,
whose private life by humanity and friendship.
He died April 22, 1776, aged 64.
And of Mary Hiorne,
to her husband an affectionate wife,
to their children a tender parent,
to her acquaintance an amiable friend.
She deceased 26 Jan. 1759, aged 43."

2. "Sacred to the memory of Francis Hiorne, Esq.*
son of William and Mary Hiorne,
F. S. A. many years an Alderman of this Borough.
He departed this life, much lamented,
on the 9th day of December, 1789, aged 48 years.
This marble was erected, as a tribute of conjugal affection,
by her who well knew and reverenced him
for benevolence and virtue."

P. 659. The Rev. Philip Laurents, Master of the Grammar-school at Bury St. Edmund's, was born in the Island of Jersey, and

and was intended by his Parents for the Sea. He embarked on board a Newfoundland vessel, to proceed to the Fishery; but a sudden turn of wind obliged the vessel to put back; and the short trial he had made of a sea-life disgusted him, it seems, from the pursuit of it, for he stayed on shore. From this time he applied to study with incessant assiduity. But the Island did not at that time afford opportunities of making a great progress in classical knowledge. In Arithmetick and other branches of Mathematicks he distinguished himself as a Scholar, and even as a Teacher. At the age of twenty he first crossed the Channel, and came over to England. He entered at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he resided several years; but took the degree of M. A. in Trinity College, 1768. He was remarked for an insatiable thirst of knowledge, and for capacity and diligence equal to the greatest proficiency. He not only made himself a complete master of the Latin and Greek, but became well acquainted with the Oriental languages. His genius had a peculiar tint of originality. On his entrance into orders he found the avenues to Ecclesiastical Preferment in a great measure barred against a young man who had not great connexions or parliamentary interest. The wide field of Classical Education lay before him, and in this he determined to take his station. He soon entered into a connexion with a Mr. Galliardy, who kept a reputable Academy at Fulham. He married his daughter, and succeeded him. But this Seminary was not likely to confine his attention long. He often lamented the loss of a Scholar who, after having made, under his management, a considerable proficiency in the Classicks, and given him hopes that he would do him credit at the University, was suddenly called to measure tape, or to weigh raisins, behind a counter. When he was congratulating himself on the progress of another, who had presented him with a composition full of genius, he would be teazed with a complaint from the Parent, that the Child was still in *Reduction*. He took the first opportunity of resigning an employment so grating to a liberal mind, and confined himself for some time to the instruction of a few private pupils. In the year 1776 he was removed into a situation more congenial with the bent of his genius, the Mastership of Bury School. That School was in a comparative state of degradation from the rank which it had enjoyed under a Leeds, a Kynnesman, and a Garnham. In less than two years he restored it to its former eminence. His Plan of Education, conceived by a judgment like his, matured by long experience, and supported by his industry and application, was inferior to none of those Systems which time has sanctioned in the great Schools of Westminster, Eton, and Winchester. The Universities, particularly that of Cambridge, can attest the success of his labours. His grammatical and critical accuracy was such as baffled investigation in any composition which he had corrected. In the exercise of Latin Versification his Scholars were constantly employed; and their consequent improvement

ment in the collateral branches of Literature and of Taste verifies the observation, that none decry that exercise in a public school but those who are willing to conceal their ignorance of the art. His favourite relaxation from the laborious duties of his profession was Botany, in which he reached that eminence which he had attained in every literary pursuit. It was his custom, in the Midsummer vacation, to make a tour on the Continent. His Observations on Flanders, in Arthur Young's "Annals of Agriculture," will please the Scholar, the Farmer, and the Naturalist. Several other papers of his, printed in that truly interesting and patriotic work, deserve to be ranked next to those of a Symonds. — In his disposition he was friendly and generous. The various branches of his family often experienced his liberality. He bought a living in Worcestershire, to which he presented one of his Brothers; to one of his Sisters he gave an estate which he inherited in Jersey; and to most of his Relations his purse and his instructions were freely given. To justify these remarkable instances of liberality, it must be observed that he had no children, and that at his death, which happened in November 1787, he left a very ample provision to his widow. In his temper he was open and undisguised. Such was the opinion which the Publick entertained of his abilities and of his application, that, in a dependent situation, he always maintained an independent spirit.

P. 660. The Right Hon. Charles Wolfran Cornwall was bred to the Bar; but marrying a Sister of the first Lord Hawkesbury, left the Bar, and came into Parliament. After the Peace of 1763 he was appointed one of the persons to liquidate the German Accompts; for which service he had a pension allowed him. Some time afterwards he joined Lord Shelburne's Party, and was with the Opposition in all the questions concerning the Middlesex Election, the prosecutions respecting Junius's Letters, &c. But in 1774 he was made a Lord of the Treasury; which place he held till the General Election in 1780. Sir Fletcher Norton, who had been Speaker, having given some offence to the Court, when the new Parliament met was refused the chair, and Mr. Cornwall appointed in his room. After this appointment he was made Chief Justice North of Trent; which place he held when he died, together with a pension of 1500*l.* a year.—— Mr. Cornwall was very well on Dec. 27, 1788, and dined with a Friend, to whom he facetiously observed, that he should "weather out this storm." On Jan. 1, 1789, at 8 o'clock in the morning, he was considered as out of danger; and a message to that effect was sent to the House of Commons. At 12 the disorder took a fatal turn, and he expired the next morning.—As Speaker, he uniformly conducted himself with affability, dignity, and rectitude of conduct highly becoming his elevated situation. In private life, his behaviour was always that of a Gentleman. His remains were interred at the family burial-place at St. Croix, Wilts, on the 12th. The following is a copy of his Will: "I

Charles

Charles Wolfran Cornwall do make my last Will and Testament, to the effect following: I do appoint the Rev. Dr. Sturges, of Winchester, John Downes, Attorney-at-law, of the same place, and Samuel Dunn, my Secretary, to be Executors; and I do give them five hundred pounds each. All the rest and residue of my landed or personal property, of what nature soever, and all my estate and interest in the same, I do give to my Executors, in trust, that they do apply the whole income and annual produce of such property to the use and behoof of my dear Wife, for her life, in bar of all dower and settlement upon her whatsoever. And from and after her decease, I give to Dr. Sturges the sum of five thousand pounds; and the remainder I give to be equally divided between such Children of Sir George and Lady Cornwall as shall be living at the time of my Wife's death. In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, this first day of May 1787. C. W. CORNWALL."—"I direct that my funeral shall be at whatever place, and in whatever manner, my Wife shall appoint; provided that not more than five hundred pounds be expended on the same, inclusive of any monument to be placed where I am buried. C. W. CORNWALL."

P. 668. Russel Plumptre was of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M. B. 1733, M. D. 1738; appointed Regius Professor of Physick in 1741. He died Oct. 15, 1793, aged 84. He had one daughter, married to —— Ward, esq. of Wilbraham, co. Cambridge, and since dead. Dr. Plumptre had been for several years Father of the University; and there is no remembrance of so long a resident there as himself.

P. 669. Of Dr. Cornewall Tathwell see vol. VI. p. 114. He was a Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford; M. A. 1748; M. B. 1751; M. D. 1755. He was for some time Vicar of Hitchin; and afterwards marrying the daughter of Governor Roberts, of Stamford, April 17, 1759, he removed to that town, where he died in 1773.

The following Letter was addressed by him to Dr. Z. Grey:

"REVEREND DOCTOR, *Edinburgh, April* 24, 1748.

"I have had the pleasure of hearing you was well several times from my Father since I have been here; and I should have done myself the honour to pay my respects by letter before; but, as this place is happily no longer the seat of Rebellion, news from hence is of much less consequence than it was some time ago. However, I very readily embraced this opportunity by a couple of Gentlemen, who, after studying here this Winter, are, like dutiful children, now returning to their Alma Mater. Another of your University, as well as myself, finding the great advantages of this place in the improvement of medical knowledge, are willing to enjoy them something longer.

"I had been told so many shocking stories of this place, that I found it much better than I expected. They have one grand Street, which they boast has none equal to it in Europe; the only one that comes near it is said to be in Constantinople. The

Castle

Castle seems very strong, but is more indebted to Nature than Art; for it stands on all sides, except the entrance from the Town, upon inaccessible rocks. I should have mentioned that the rest of the Town is little more than a kind of Alleys running down on each side from the High Street above. As the Castle is at the upper end, the Palace (Holyrood House), which at present consists of a good Stone Court with a Piazza, and is generally the residence of the Commanding Officer in this part of Britain, is at the lower. Here is a Gallery, furnished with Pictures of the Scotish Kings from Fergus, who bears the date of 300 years before Christ, to James the Seventh; and Shakspeare certainly took his Macbeth from real History, as well as most of his other Plays; for here we find Duncan A. D. 1034, and Macbeth, Malcolm, and Donalbaine, successively reigning after him. The Infirmary is much the prettiest building in Edinburgh, and very well attended, all the Physicians and Surgeons in Town taking care of it in their turns, by which means we have an opportunity of seeing variety of practice; and one of the Professors this Spring has given us Clinical Lectures upon the Patients. Besides other conveniences, it contains one of the most commodious rooms for operations of Chirurgery, being a sort of Amphitheatre, which will hold a great number of people, and the light extremely well thrown upon the area in the middle.

"The College is scarce worth describing to you who have so many better before your eyes; but has a pretty good Library; among the curiosities of which are preserved a whole Chest-full of Love Letters of Mary Queen of Scots, and the original Marriage Contract between her and the Dauphin, signed *François* and *Marie*; the Protest of the Bohemian Nobility, about *Huss* and *Jerom of Prague* (from whence the Reformed got the name of Protestants), which is hung round with their Seals; the Piece of Servetus, called *Christianismi Restitutio*, for which he was burnt at Geneva; Buchanan's Skull; but I am told they have another edition of this at St. Andrew's, and dispute with them which is the most genuine; perhaps both have an equal title.

"In another part of the Suburbs stands a Charity-school for the Maintenance and Education of several Boys, founded by G. Herriot, a *Jeweller* in King Charles's time, who amassed an immense fortune, and was so intimate with Dr. Harvey, that some ascribe the honour of the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood to him. This is called Herriot's *Work*, a large square stone building, with a kind of towers at each corner, whose spouts come out like so many cannons, and, together with several quaint inscriptions about it, discover the odd taste of the age in which it was built. Thus his Arms, being three stars, have this motto, *Pietas ligat Astra Terris*. Over the door, within the court inclosed by the building, is the Founder's Statue, holding a ring set with several stones; under, *Hæc corporis effigies*, hoc *opus* est animi; and on the other side of the court is the most curious

curious inscription, where Herriot is supposed to say,

'*Aurifici* dederat mihi vis divina perennem
Et *facere* in terris in cœlo & ferre'—

And instead of the word *Coronam*, to fill up the line, *a Crown* is cut out in the stone. In all the Epitaphs I have seen here, the married women are set down by their maiden names, as if they were ashamed to take that of their husbands; and I was told by the Principal's Lady, that, some time ago, it would have been thought an unpardonable piece of fondness for a woman to sign a letter or any thing else with her husband's surname.

"I shall be glad if these trifles are any amusement to you; and I remain, with my compliments to your good family, your very obliged and obedient humble servant, C. TATHWELL."

In All Saints Church, Stamford, Dr. Tathwell is thus recorded:

"Sacred to the memory of Cornewall Tathwell, M. D. sometime Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, who practised Physick upwards of 24 years with such success as might be expected from his diligence and skill in his profession. He experienced cordial consolation in the hope and trust, that when the secrets of all hearts shall be laid open, it would appear to have been the sincere aim of his life to do good in the station where Providence had placed him. He to whom this marble is inscribed is now beyond the reach of sublunary praise; but may the brighter parts of his example produce the happy effect of contributing to excite others to do likewise! He died the 27th day of February 1773, aged 48 years."

P. 670. The Rev. John Lightfoot was born Dec. 2, 1735; obtained the Chapelry of Uxbridge in 1767; and was elected F. R. S. in 1781.

P. 672. The Rev. George Lynch, one of the two sons of George Lynch, M. D. and younger brother of the Dean, was admitted at Bene't College, Cambridge, 1750; proceeded B. A. 1754; M. A. 1757; was elected to a Fellowship in 1758; but vacated it by being preferred, in 1765, to the Vicarage of Lympne near Hythe. In 1771 he had a dispensation to hold with Lympne the Rectory of Cherington cum Newington; and to his Successor in this benefice he bequeathed 700*l.* towards rebuilding a Parsonage-house. Mr. Lynch was also in the Commission of the Peace for Kent; and, being blessed with many amiable qualities, died much regretted by those who had the happiness of his friendship, or the pleasure of his acquaintance. He married, Jan. 31, 1769, a Sister of the late Mr. Brockman, of Beachborough, and Widow of William Smith, esq. of Canterbury. She died Nov. 25, 1787, without issue. He died, at Ripple-house, near Deal, Nov. 19, 1789.

P. 677. Dr. Matthew Horbery was born at Haxay in Lincolnshire about the year 1707; and died at Stanlake in Oxfordshire 22d June 1773. His father was Vicar of Haxay; and both he and his mother died when their son was very young. The provision made for him was about 400*l.* which enabled the Executors

tors to send him to school, first to Epworth, and afterwards to Gainsborough. From thence he was removed, at a proper age, to Lincoln College, Oxford, being recommended to the protection of the Rector. This, however, obtained nothing more for him than a small exhibition; and his little fund being nearly exhausted, he looked anxiously forward to that period when he could be admitted into holy orders, which was about the same time that he took his Bachelor of Arts degree. He then went down to his native county, and did the duty of two churches. In this manner he rubbed on for about three years, when his prospects began to brighten; for immediately before, or soon after, he proceeded M. A. (which he did on June 26, 1733), he was informed that a Lincolnshire Fellowship was become vacant at Magdalen College; but so poor an opinion had he of himself, that it required some persuasion to induce him to offer himself a candidate. He however did offer, and was successful; and never was young man more happy, because, as he observed, "I had then an home." No great length of time after this he preached before the University; when the soundness of his doctrine, with a good voice and fine person, gained him a favourable hearing; and he was frequently called upon to deliver his sentiments before that learned Body. His manner was simple, without any ornament of gesture or of speech, though not without energy; and Garrick, who was one of his constant auditors, when they happened to meet at Lichfield, said of him, "that he was one of the best deliverers of a Sermon he had ever heard." He took the degree of B. D. 1743, and D. D. 1745. Dr. Smalbroke, Bishop of Lichfield, had appointed him his Chaplain; and, as they became vacant, collated him to the Vicarage of Eccleshall, and the Curacy of Gnosall; to which were afterwards added a Canonry of Lichfield and the Vicarage of Hanbury; when he resigned Gnosall. The whole of these preferments, even with the addition of his Fellowship, were by his management barely equal to his expences; for he had very little notion of accompts, or care about worldly things; the consequence of which was, that he was often most egregiously imposed upon. Let one instance of this sort suffice. Being desired to renew a lease at Lichfield, which was nearly expiring, he required the usual fine (under 20*l.*): but the tenant objecting that it was too hard, the good man was staggered, and the tenant left him, conceiving he had gained his end. It happened, however, that a gentleman of the place came in soon after, and said, "I suppose, Doctor, you have agreed with M—;" when receiving an answer in the negative, he immediately offered him 3 or 400*l.* (my Correspondent forgets which) for the renewal, together with an increase of the annual rent. About this period he was promoted by his College to the Rectory of Stanlake, when he quitted Eccleshall, having previously married Miss Sarah Taylor, daughter of a respectable Clergyman, late Vicar of Chebsey; whose love for and attention to him were, if possible, equal to his worth.

He

He chose this sequestered spot, that he might indulge his favourite propensity to reading and meditation; and because it was near to his beloved Oxford. From this retired mode of life, and from his well-known abilities, it was expected that some connected Treatise would have been found after his death; but he left nothing besides a number of Sermons (rather more than 200) and a Catechetical Lecture. This can only be ascribed to his superlative diffidence; an instance of which my Correspondent related: "As we were walking together to Oxford, where he was to preach before the University the next day, he said, 'I do not know how they will like my Sermon to-morrow, but I will *venture* it; I *think* I am right.' The subject was on the controverted text of St. Paul, Rom. v. 7. This anecdote (continues my Correspondent) reminds me of another: A Gentleman in the Law, of considerable erudition, who was intimately acquainted with and much esteemed him, remarked to me, 'Often have I seen him in company, where arguments have run high on learned topicks, sitting still, watching the smoke curling from his pipe, without uttering a word, when I was sure he could have set them all to rights in a minute; he was a walking library.'—In the early part of his life he was supposed to have been a coadjutor of Dr. Waterland; and it is yet more certain, that he paid no attention to an advance made to him by Bishop Hoadly, of whose peculiar notions he greatly disapproved." By desire he published three Sermons: the first, "On the Inspiration of the moral Parts of Scripture," preached at the Triennial Visitation of his Patron at Lichfield, 1745; the second, "On Charity," at Shrewsbury, 1747; and the third at Eccleshall, "On the Athanasian Creed," at the instance of a Noble Lady, 1749. At the solicitation of Bishop Smalbroke he wrote his Treatise on the Eternity of Hell Torments, and published it in 1744. There is reason to suppose that he was pressed in some measure into this service; not because he entertained any doubt of the truth of the doctrine, but because he was of that gentle, inoffensive nature, that benevolence of disposition, that he would have been more pleased with a *task* (the appellation he himself gives it in his Preface) of a different kind.—After his death his Library and Manuscripts were sold, except a few Sermons, which were selected by his Wife's Nephew and published. These never reached a second edition, though they had the following testimony from Dr. Johnson; who, after seeing them in the Library in Lichfield Cathedral, to which they were presented by his Widow, said to her as he met her in the Close, "Madam, I have been reading your late Husband's Sermons; they are excellent." Dr. Johnson was not singular in this opinion, several other learned Gentlemen having expressed their approbation of them in terms equally strong, if not so concise. They are written in a nervous, animated language, calculated to convince and persuade, without any affectation or pretence to rhetorick, but with a simplicity which was a prominent feature in the character of their Author.

It

It was a maxim with him, that *if a Writer was clear in his ideas, he would be equally so in his expressions.* It is somewhat remarkable, that whilst his Library, which consisted of upwards of 2000 volumes in the best preservation, was sold to Fletcher of Oxford for the small sum of 120*l.* and for which no more than 100 or 105*l.* had been offered by White and Payne, 200 of his MS Sermons, which I am certain were never transcribed by him, but appeared in the very state in which they first flowed from his pen, were disposed of (after a previous proposal) for 600 guineas. Dr. Winchester, an old acquaintance and fellow-collegian, said repeatedly, both before and after their sale, that the price of five guineas ought to have been put upon each, when they would have been parted with as rapidly as they were for three. — Dr. Horbery was indeed a truly amiable and excellent person, as well as a most able and sound Divine, who walked steadily through those profound depths of Theology in which men of inferior powers and attainments flounder and are lost; but of such uncommon modesty and invincible diffidence, that nothing could draw him out into public life. On the death of Dr. Jenner, President of Magdalen, he was solicited by 11 out of the 13 (I think there are) Fellows who compose the Seniority, to stand for the Presidentship; but he declined the flattering offer, saying to the Writer of this Biographical Sketch, "I prefer being where I am." The election then fell upon Dr. (afterwards Bp.) Horne, who, it was said at the time, would not have presented himself if Dr. Horbery would have come forward. I scarcely need add, that as he lived greatly beloved, so he died sincerely lamented, by those few who had the happiness of knowing him."—This article is taken from a communication to Mr. Urban, in 1806, by an excellent Correspondent, who signs himself *Clericus Surriensis;* and produced the following addition from the late Dr. John Loveday: "In the valuable Memoirs of Dr. Matthew Horbery we are told, that, 'immediately before, or soon after, he took his Master's degree,' he was a candidate for a vacant Lincolnshire Fellowship at Magdalen College. It appears, from the Catalogue of Oxford Graduates, that he was of Lincoln College, when he took that degree, in June 1733. In the next month he was elected Fellow of Magdalen. We are also told, that 'in the early part of his life he was supposed to have been a coadjutor of Dr. Waterland.' He was, most indubitably, the Author of "Animadversions upon a late Pamphlet intituled 'Christian Liberty asserted, and the Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity vindicated. By a Clergyman in the Country.' London, printed for W. Innes and R. Manby, 1735," 8vo. price 2*s.* This Country Clergyman was that noted Controvertist John Jackson, who is charged, in the Preface to them, with having 'misrepresented, not only the Antients but Moderns also; such as Bishop Pearson and Bishop Bull; but more particularly Dr. Waterland, almost everywhere, as often as he mentions him.' In an original manuscript letter from the

latter, now before me, dated in September 1735, from Twickenham, he writes thus: 'I thank you for acquainting me with your and my friend's name. I see no reason now for keeping it a secret. The end I had in view is already answered, by concealing it hitherto. However, I have discovered no farther yet to any one, but that he is a Fellow of a College in Oxford. I think, the sooner he is known, the earlier a reputation he will have. Every body that has seen the book speaks well of it, and none can justly do otherwise. Jackson has seen it, and calls it mine, which is his way. I hope some time to be personally acquainted with Mr. Horbery.' In another letter from the same Writer, in January 1736-7, from Windsor, is the following paragraph: 'I am glad to hear that our very ingenious and worthy friend Mr. Horbery has a Stall in Lichfield Church; and heartily wish it may be but as a step to greater preferment.' His Infirmary Sermon, on Charity, was omitted to be inserted in the admirable volume published by his Wife's Nephew in 1774; in which, at p. 416 of the 17th Sermon on Romans v. 7, the Preacher produces a quotation; and then adds, 'These are the lineaments and features of the righteous man, as given by one eminent hand; and we may finish the picture by the masterly strokes of another.' It may not be generally known that the former are copied from the 11th Sermon of Dr. Charles Hickman, afterwards Bishop of Derry, in his volume of "Fourteen Sermons preached in St. James's Church in Westminster, London, 1700," 8vo; and the latter from the first volume of the Sermons of Dr. James Foster, at Pinners' Hall in London, 1732. 8vo. His intimate friend and contemporary John Audley, D. D. who died, Senior Fellow of Magdalen College, April 2, 1782, at his native town of Birmingham, was the author of the following Inscription *designed* for his Monument in Stanlake Church, Oxon:

"MATTHEW HORBERY, D. D.
Rector of this Parish XVII years, and Canon of Lichfield,
died XXII June, MDCCLXXIII, aged LXVI.
A strenuous and able Defender of the Catholic Faith,
and a true Son of the Church of England.
In his Discourses from the Pulpit he was nervous, easy,
persuasive, eloquent; he was not ashamed of the
Gospel of Christ, nor handled the Word of GOD deceitfully.
His life and conversation were a transcript
both of what he believed and taught.
Integrity, simplicity of manners, Christian charity,
and unaffected piety, were conspicuous parts of his character.
In a word, he lived the life of the Righteous,
and his last end was like his.
Sarah (his disconsolate widow) dedicates this,
as a Memorial of his worth and her unfeigned affection."

Another Inscription, not so full, appears on the Monument.

The Sermons of Dr. Horbery are dignified by Dr. Johnson with no vulgar praise, when he says they were "excellent." In his

his life-time only three were published: but such was his reputation as a Preacher, that many of his Sermons in MS. have been since carefully preserved in the hands of some of his Reverend Brethren, who appear with high credit in the pulpit, decorated with his plumes. The late venerable Dr. Pegge, in his "Life of Roger de Weseham," p. 38, styles him "a person of great worth and learning, and well known to the world by his excellent theological performances;" and his fellow-collegian the truly-respectable Dr. Townson, in his "Discourses on the Four Gospels," justly describes "this late valuable Author" as one "who was as much loved by all who knew him for a pleasing simplicity of manners, as admired for strength and clearness of reasoning." The name of Dr. Horbery occurs in Gent. Mag. vol. XLIV. pp. 297, 356, 399, 503; LVIII. 790, note; LIX. 12, 1028; LXIX. 169, 281; LXXII. 182; LXXIII. 409; LXXV. 1021; and LXXVI. 546.

P. 678. The Rev. Charles Jenner was of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; B.A. 1757; M.A. 1760. He distinguished himself at the University by obtaining two of the Seatonian prizes, "The Gift of Tongues, 1767," and "The Destruction of Nineveh, 1769;" and by a "Collection of Poems" in 1766, 4to. He succeeded Dr. Hutchinson in the Vicarage of Claybrook, co. Leicester; and, having obtained a Dispensation to hold this Vicarage with Craneford St. John, co. Northampton, was instituted in 1769. He was the Author of two Novels, "Letters from Altamont in the Capital to his Friends in the Country, 1764," 8vo, and "The Placid Man, 1773;" and of "Letters from Lothario to Penelope," 2 vols. 12mo, including "Lucinda," a Dramatic Entertainment; a Sentimental Comedy, called "The Man of Family, 1771," 8vo; "Town Eclogues, 1772," 4to; "Louisa, a Tale; to which is added, an Elegy to the Memory of Lord Lyttelton, 1774," 4to; and many other poetical pieces, some of which have great merit, and shew that he possessed elegant literary accomplishments, refined taste, and exquisite sensibility of heart. In one of the "Town Eclogues," intituled "The Court Chaplain," the Author thus introduces himself:

"Grown sick of liberty and country air,
The morning saunter in the one-horse chair,
The social pipe, the solitary Muse,
The bowling meeting, and the weekly news,
The rustic Vicar quits his lone retreat,
To try what joys the London Clergy greet.
He mounts his mare, whilst Thomas at his back
Conveys twelve shirts and his best suit of black;
A half-year's tithe, to pay his way in town;
His six best sermons, and his last new gown.
To some kind neighbour he gives up the care
Of buying two young heifers at the Fair,
To tend his stock, to keep his garden nice,
And sell his barley at the market-price,

With all the pride of hagling for two groats,
And shewing a clean sample for his oats.
Joys more refin'd he means in town to seek,
And hires snug lodgings at a pound a week."

The situation and employments of a Court Chaplain are well contrasted with those of the rustic Vicar:

"Behold him now enur'd to courtly ground,
A constant dangler in the same dull round.
Deep read in Ecton; at his fingers' ends,
Preferments, values, old incumbents, friends;
With who stands first on every Courtier's list,
Who's serv'd, and who with promises dismiss'd;
With expectation sees each morn appear,
Though disappointment closes every year;
And, still with crosses ev'ry hour perplext,
Rests well assur'd his turn must be the next.
If chance a country neighbour strays to town,
He singles out the antique wig and gown;
Turns Ciceroni to his wond'ring friend,
And points out all the Court, from end to end;
Tells who is in, and who is out of place,
And feasts upon a simper from his Grace;
Explains the mystery of the wands and keys,
And ev'ry colour'd ribband that he sees;
More vain, alas! of this most useless knowledge,
Than all the learning that he brought from College.
Then having plac'd him in the foremost row,
To see the King pass by, and make his bow,
Announcing, as they pass, each lord and groom,
He next conducts him to the Chaplain's Room;
There vainly shews him how Court Chaplains dine,
And toasts a Maid of Honour in French wine."

Mr. Jenner was also the Author of a Copy of Verses intituled "April," written at the request of a Lady for the Bath-Easton prize, which they obtained; and these, I believe, were the last productions of his Muse *. He had a fine taste for musick; and his society was much courted by the Amateurs of that art. He possessed a considerable share of wit, and (what rarely happens) without the smallest tincture of ill-nature or malignity. His dispositions were humane and benevolent; his manners were soft and gentle, affable and condescending; his pulpit compositions were animated and persuasive; in short, his talents and accomplishments as a Clergyman, a Scholar, and a Gentleman, rendered him the object of universal respect and esteem; and he died, most sincerely lamented by his parishioners and the whole neighbourhood, May 11, 1774, aged 38.

A monument was erected to his memory in Claybrook Chancel, by Lady Craven, whose Muse thus weeps o'er his urn in beautiful and pathetic strains:

* See them in the History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. Part I. p. 135.

"Here

"Here in the Earth's cold bosom lies entomb'd
A man, whose sense, by every virtue grac'd,
Made each harmonious Muse obey his lyre:
Nor shall th' erasing hand of powerful Time
Obliterate his name, dear to each tuneful breast,
And dearer still to soft Humanity,
For oft the sympathetic tear would start
Unbidden from his eye; another's woe
He read, and felt it as his own.
Reader!
It is not Flattery or Pride that rais'd
To his remains this modest stone; nor yet
Did partial Fondness trace these humble lines;
But weeping Friendship, taught by Truth alone,
To give, if possible, in future days,
A faint idea to the race to come,
That here reposeth all the mortal part
Of one, who only lived to make his friends,
And all the world, regret he e'er should die. E.C. 1775."

P. 678. The Rev. Henry Barton, of Merton College, Oxford, proceeded M. A. 1740; B. and D. D. 1759; in which year he was elected Warden. Of the Doctor, who was a man of humour, and of a cheerful disposition, many pleasant anecdotes are in the recollection of his friends. That he was no enemy to a *pun*, the two following bear testimony. Being in company with a gentleman who had just printed two heavy folios, the Warden humourously observed, 'that the publication was deficient in several respects.' The Author, as was but natural, endeavoured to defend his volumes in the best manner he was able. "Pray, Doctor, ar'n't you a Justice o' Peace?" 'I am,' replied the Doctor. "Then," says Barton, "I advise you to send your Work to the House of Correction."—In the year 1763, on the Peace being proclaimed at Oxford, and the Heads of the Colleges being assembled, as is usual, on a temporary building erected for the purpose, Dr. Barton very gravely went up to the several Heads of Houses that were met on the occasion, and said, "I don't know why the Nation should be so well pleased with the Peace; for my own part, I think it a very bad one." 'A bad one, Doctor! why should you think it a bad one?' "That, certainly," says the Doctor, "is a bad Peace which brings so many Heads to the Scaffold." He died July 13, 1790.

Ibid. Mr. Joseph Gales quitted England in 1794; and settled as a Printer at Washington in America, where his office was destroyed by the victorious British Army in August 1814.

P. 687. Mr. John Shave was for several years one of the Printers of the Ipswich Journal. He died May 30, 1798.

P. 688, l. 22, r. "Tupman."

P. 695. Mr. William Hudson, author of the valuable "Flora Anglica," was a native of Kendal; was brought up to Physick, and kept an Apothecary's shop in Panton-street, where he practised

tised with great reputation till, a few years before his death, the house was found to be on fire at nine o'clock in the evening. He was not insured, but had no wish to be plundered by the mob, and kept the doors fast till he and his servants were nearly caught in the flames. He was elected F. R. S. 1761; and died May 23, 1793, in Jermyn-street, St. James's, aged 59.

P. 697. Mr. John Stevenson's Collection, consisting of five volumes, are now in the Bodleian Library, under the title of "Johannis Stevenson ΑΝΕΚΔΟΤΑ quædam Historica de rebus *Abingdoniensibus*."

Ibid. Sir James Stonhouse, of Radley, Bart. (the eighth Baronet of the name); of St. John's College, Oxford; B. C. L. 1742; Rector of Clapham, Surrey, 1753; D. C. L. 1757; died at his seat at Radley, Berks, April 13, 1792, aged 74. He was the youngest son of Sir John Stonhouse, Bart. Comptroller of the Household in 1712, who married to his second wife one of the daughters of Sir Robert Dashwood, Bart. of Kirtlington, co. Oxford, by whom he had three sons and six daughters. The three sons, John, William, and James, succeeded to the title, and all died unmarried. The estate devolved, first, to Lady Rivers, the heiress of the eldest of the daughters, for her life: and next to Capt. Bowyer and his heirs, an officer in the Navy, the second son of the second daughter, who was wife to Sir William Bowyer, Bart. — The title went to the Rev. James Stonhouse, M. D. (a collateral relation, who became the ninth Baronet). He received his academical education at St. John's College, Oxford; M. A. 1739; B. M. 1741; D. M. 1745; where his superior talents soon displayed themselves. In consequence of an early determination, he principally applied himself to the study of Physick; and, whilst he was yet a young man, commenced his medical career at Northampton; where, for exquisite skill and sound judgment, he soon attained to the highest degree of celebrity. Through a long course of years he there successfully discharged the urgent claims of his professional duties with equal care and equal fidelity to the poor and to the rich. With affectionate sympathy and regard he administered his assistance to the humblest victims of poverty and disease; nor did he neglect the opportunities that were afforded him of offering the balm of consolation to afflicted minds, whilst he exercised the powers of medicine for the relief of corporeal infirmities. He was a very useful Member of the Committee appointed to superintend the publication of Mr. Bridges's "History of Northamptonshire;" and to him alone is owing the institution of the County Infirmary at Northampton, in the year 1743; an Institution originally promoted by his benevolence, forwarded by his activity, and for many years regulated by his judgment. He continued to preside over it, in the capacity of a Physician, with unremitting anxiety, as long as he remained in the town. The admirable Book of Statutes and Orders which he compiled for its government, and which, on account of its superior excellence, has been admitted into

into other Establishments of the like nature, will remain an everlasting monument of his vigilance and attention; and his "Friendly Advice to a Patient," a work, both in its design and execution, worthy of its Author, clearly proves that he was not unambitious of being a Physician of the Soul. Dec. 1, 1747, he lost his wife, Anne, aged 25, a few days after the birth of her fourth child. "She was a lady of fine accomplishments and the greatest benignity of temper; perfectly amiable in all the relations, and uniformly good in all the offices, of life; which qualities must unavoidably render her death at once a cause of the most distressing sorrow and of the most delightful hope; and cannot fail to make her memory dear, her example useful, so long as any who knew her shall survive." During his residence at Northampton, he lived in habits of strict intimacy and friendship with Rev. James Hervey and Dr. Philip Doddridge; men, whose known sincerity gave a wide effect to their piety; and to whose writings, directed as they were by knowledge and tempered by charity, Posterity is indebted not only for rational amusement, but for solid instruction upon subjects which must deeply interest, because they nearly concern, the general welfare of mankind. — From principle, and not from prejudice, from candid enquiry, and not from blind zeal, from the certainty of conviction, and not from the prevalence of custom, was Dr. Stonhouse strongly attached to the tenets of the Established Church; and from the desire of enlarging the sphere of his exertions, and from the hopes of becoming more instrumental in making men "wise unto salvation," was he induced to relinquish the practice of Physick for the more important engagements of the Clerical Function. This circumstance in his life cannot possibly be attributed to any undue spirit of self-interest and accommodation; since the advantages arising to him from his former profession were much more considerable, and the difficulties attending it (to a mind like his) much less arduous, than those which awaited him in the discharge of his parochial duties. Soon after he entered into holy orders he was presented by the Earl of Radnor to the Rectories of Great and Little Cheverel, in Wiltshire; where he continued zealously to enforce the saving truths of the Gospel, till bodily infirmities rendered it necessary for him to spend a great part of his time at Bristol, for the benefit of the medicinal waters. Yet, even when thus separated from his flock, he still preserved a most anxious concern for their welfare, which was continually manifested by the wise and liberal provision which he made for their temporal as well as spiritual necessities. But, though these claimed his special regard, yet his zeal rested not here: that benevolence which is the true offspring of vital religion pointed out an ample range for the exertion of his talents. His leisure hours he employed in preparing Exhortations and Devotional Tracts, of which he published a considerable number. Some of them have been very widely disseminated by the Society for promoting

promoting Christian Knowledge; and a more judicious choice could not have been made; since they pourtray, in the clearest manner, the tendency of virtue to happiness, and of vice to misery, and are eminently calculated to enliven our faith, to confirm our hopes, and to invigorate our charity.—Such are the rude outlines of the life of the Rev. Sir James Stonhouse; and of such a life who would not rejoice to hear that the conclusion was characterised by calm resignation and sincere devotion? He died, at his house at the Hot-wells, Bristol, on the 8th of December 1795, in the 80th year of his age, blessed by the good, and lamented by the poor. The title of Baronet devolved to his eldest son Thomas, then in India.—As a Preacher, Sir James Stonhouse was almost without a rival. His eloquence was simple, grand, and energetic. He convinced the mind, while he warmed the heart. His style, though plain, was adapted to his subject; and, though never tricked out in glaring and gorgeous decorations, was yet marked by chaste imagery and elegant diction. But, above all, so solemn was his delivery, and so impressive his manner of awakening the feelings and commanding the attention of his audience, that the traces he made upon the mind were such as could not easily be obliterated.

In "The English Orator," Book IV. which treats of the Eloquence of the Pulpit, Mr. Polwhele has thus characterised him:

"The musick of a Stonhouse gives
To each pathetic sentiment new soul:
While every fine inflexion of a voice
Distinct and sweet, to his nice-judging ear
Attun'd, in melting modulation flows!"

To great quickness of apprehension, and to great nicety of discrimination, he united a lively fancy and a vigorous intellect. He was naturally fond of society; and his manners were as affable and polished as his conversation was brilliant and instructive. These qualities received an additional value from the lustre which they borrowed from his superior excellencies; from morals correct and exemplary; from benevolence, which was extended to every sect and denomination of men; and from religion, which was neither inflamed by enthusiasm nor soured by superstition.—The celebrity of this venerable Divine, both as a Preacher and the Author of several Religious Tracts, is well known. A numerous acquaintance, of all ranks, from the Peer to the Peasant, will long retain his memory in their affections, as a warm friend and an agreeable and instructive companion. That love to God and man, which is the essence of Christ's Religion, was so shed abroad in his heart, and so influenced his actions, that his energetic strains in his public addresses, even till within a few months of his decease (notwithstanding his great age and many infirmities) had suffered but little diminution; nor had his liberality any other restraint than that of genuine prudence. To all good men (those at least whom he believed to be such), whatever religious names they were distinguished by,

by, he cheerfully extended the right hand of Friendship; and a real indigent person, however strange his face, or futile his claim, never applied to him in vain for relief. Many Public Charities bear respectful testimony to his support; and many more of a private nature severely feel and lament its extinction, and especially those in his own parishes, where he had left a commission with a confidential friend (ever since his complaints obliged him to non-residence) to dispense books, medicines, and money, to the sick and poor, according to their exigencies. But what manifested the sincerity of his professions, and the real dignity of his character, much more impressively than can the description of words, or a retrospective view of his life, were his dying moments, in which he displayed a calm resignation of his soul to Him whom he loved and honoured, in the exercise of true Christian faith, yet without presumption, and in the enjoyment of hope full of immortality.

A plain oval Monument in All Saints Church, Northampton, immediately under that of his first Wife, is thus inscribed:

"Sacred to the memory of her affectionate husband,
Sir James Stonhouse, Bart. Doctor of Physick;
the Projector, Friend, and Physician of the County Infirmary,
established in the year 1743;
where the lame walk, and the sick are healed.
Afterwards he was for many years Rector of Great and Little
Cheverel, Wiltshire, and exemplary as a Minister.
But, in that immortal state on which he is now entered,
how dim is human excellence!
Reader, it is his superior honour at this period that he was
partaker with her in the Christian character with
whom he was united in the conjugal relation.
He died the 8th day of December, 1795,
in the 80th year of his age."

P. 701. The Rev. Charles Hawtrey, M. A. of Christ Church, 1756, brother to Stephen Hawtrey, Esq. Recorder of the City of Exeter, and one of the Portionists of Bampton, died at Bath, June 26, 1796. He was Author of "A Letter to Lord Stanhope, on the Subject of the Test, 1790," 8vo, and "Free Thoughts on Liberty and the Revolution in France, 1790," 8vo.

P. 702. The Rev. Benjamin Blayney was first of Worcester College, where he proceeded M. A. 1753; afterwards Fellow of Hertford College, where he took the degree of B. D. 1768, and of D. D. 1787; Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, 1787. He was also Rector of Polshot, co. Wilts; and a Whitehall Preacher. He distinguished himself greatly as a Scriptural Commentator and Translator; having published "A Dissertation, by Way of Enquiry into the true Import and Application of the Vision related Dan. ix. 20 to the End, usually called Daniel's Prophecy of Seventy Weeks; with occasional Remarks on Michaelis's Letters to Sir John Pringle on the same Subject, 1775," 4to; "Jeremiah and Lamentations,

Lamentations, a new Translation, with Notes critical, philosophical, and explanatory, 1784," 8vo; "The Sign given to Ahaz, a Discourse on Isaiah vii. 14, 15, 16, delivered in the Church of St. John, Devizes, at the Triennial Visitation of Shute Lord Bishop of Sarum, July 26, 1786; with a proposed Emendation of a Passage in his Dissertation on Daniel, 1786," 4to; "Christ the greater Glory of the Temple, a Sermon, preached before the University of Oxford, at Christ Church, Nov. 9, 1788," 4to; "Zechariah, a new Translation, with Notes critical, philosophical, and explanatory; and an Appendix, in reply to Dr. Eveleigh's Sermon on Zechariah i. 8—11 (to which is added, a new Edition, with Alterations, of the Dissertation on Daniel), 1797," 4to. In this Dissertation on Daniel the study and criticism of this learned Divine produced a Translation very different from that in the common English Bible, as well as from that of Michaelis. It is less liable to objection, particularly as it has no recourse to that ingenious but uncertain and unsatisfactory method of computation by Lunar years; it extends also to those verses of the chapter which Michaelis seemed to give up as inexplicable, almost in despair of ever attaining a probable solution of the difficulty. The Translation of Jeremiah and Lamentations is on the plan of Dr. Lowth's Isaiah, and does credit to its Author both as a Translator and a Critick. The same may be said respecting the Translation of Zechariah; and it may be added, that the candour and liberality which Dr. Blayney opposes, in this instance, to the intemperance and acrimony of his Antagonist, do him great honour. The Doctor also took uncommon pains in correcting the text of the Edition of the common Version of the English Bible, which was printed at the Clarendon Press, in 4to, 1769. He made a great number of additional references in the margin, and produced the most correct Bible in our language; but, unfortunately, a large part of the impression was soon after burnt at the Bible Warehouse in Paternoster Row. He died at Polshot, Sept. 20, 1801, aged 73.

P. 708. Dr. John Randolph was descended from a family of some standing and respectability in Kent. He was the younger son of Dr. Thomas Randolph, formerly President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, one of the ablest Divines of his time; every step of whose promotion was the honourable reward of some display of zeal and talent in defence of the doctrines of the Church; who died March 24, 1783, after presiding over the College for the long space of 35 years, and was buried in the Cloister; and whose wife was the sister of Sir John Honywood, great-grandfather of the present Baronet. Of the President's two sons, Thomas, the elder, was a Kentish Rector, of plain sense and quiet and unambitious habits, who closed in 1808 a life spent amid the love and respect of the neighbourhood where his ancestors had sprung. John, the younger son, was born July 6, 1749; became a Student of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; M. A. 1774; B. D. 1782; D. D. by diploma 1783; Præ-

lector

lector of Poetry 1776; Proctor 1781; Regius Professor of Greek 1782, and in the same year a Prebendary of Salisbury; Canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Divinity, and Rector of Ewelme, 1783; elevated to the Bishoprick of Oxford in 1799; translated to that of Bangor in 1807; thence to London in 1809; and was elected F.R.S. in 1811. He passed a great part of his life in the University of Oxford, and enjoyed a considerable reputation for learning and strong sense; and it is generally understood that, when he was elevated to the See of Oxford, the University was complimented with the nomination by the Crown, and that he owed his place on the Bench to their high opinion of him. He was called to the See of London, as it were, by the general voice; and administered the affairs of it with unshaken firmness, impartiality, and fidelity. He married, Sept. 20, 1785, Jane daughter of Thomas Lambarde, esq. of Sevenoaks; and left several children. He died in consequence of falling from his horse in an apoplectic fit; and his remains were interred at Fulham, amongst his venerable Predecessors, by the side of Bp. Gibson, whom he resembled in zeal for the Church, as well as in great talents for business and indefatigable industry. In his Epitaph his character is thus ably delineated:

"Under this Tomb is deposited all that is mortal
of that eminent Prelate, John Randolph,
who was born July 17, 1749; and died July 28, 1813,
too soon for the Church and his Country,
and lamented by all who have any respect
for high resplendent talents and qualities.
It was his lot to be placed in various and arduous stations;
but he shone conspicuous in all.
His learning was deep and accurate;
his taste correct, his judgment sound;
his industry indefatigable;
his piety sincere, his firmness unshaken;
his integrity uncorrupt.

"At Oxford, where he filled the Chairs of Poetry, the Greek Language, and Divinity, his name has long been enrolled amongst the most illustrious of her Sons. His Theological Lectures were so admirable, that, if the laborious discharge of his other sacred duties had not deprived him of leisure to revise them for publication, they would have constituted the most durable monument of his fame.

"At the age of 50, being raised to the Bench, he governed in succession the Sees of Oxford, Bangor, and London, having declined a still more exalted station in Ireland. Nor did he disappoint the great and general expectations that were formed of him. No man knew better than himself the Doctrine, the Discipline, the Rights, and the whole Constitution of the Church of England; and no man in these times was more watchful, more courageous, or more able to defend them.

"In him, therefore, the Church has prematurely lost an undaunted

undaunted champion of Orthodoxy, and one of her firmest bulwarks against innovation and change.

"Such was the Divine Will!
May those who were directed and animated by his counsels
whilst he was alive,
persevere in the same principles,
and still reverence his example and authority,
now that he is dead!"

The Bishop's Library was sold by auction, by Mr. Evans in Pall Mall, in April 1814.

P. 708. The eventful life of Orion Adams would occupy a volume of more than ordinary dimensions. He was a native of Manchester, and son of Mr. Roger Adams, the original Proprietor and Publisher of "The Chester Courant;" to which property he would, by right, have succeeded, had not his instability and eccentricities prevented it. For the last fifty years his life had been a lamentable scene of chequered events. In Birmingham (with his partner Boden), and at Manchester, Chester, Plymouth, and Dublin, he may be remembered as a Master Printer; and there are very few London or Provincial Printing-offices in the Kingdom where he has not occasionally worked as a Journeyman. For several years he practised a kind of itinerant or pedestrian pilgrimage; and frequently, after he had attained his 70th year, walked from London to Chester and back, with a heart as light as his pocket; for, under all adversities, his temper was cheerful, obliging, and friendly. He was intimately acquainted with many of the first Characters of the Stage; particularly Barry, Mossop, Ryder (with whose Father, as a Printer, he was in partnership in Dublin), and many others; and, at the memorable Stratford Jubilee, Orion Adams was distinguished as a brilliant Character from Birmingham, in his own carriage, though, a few months after, such was the versatility of his fortune, he sunk into the humble character of a Distributor of Play-bills to an itinerant Company. He died, in a very obscure lodging near Chester, in April 1797, aged 80, and in great poverty.

P. 714. Mr. Thomas Aris settled at Birmingham, as a Printer and Bookseller, in May 1740; and published N° I. of "The Birmingham Gazette; or, The General Correspondent," Nov. 16, 1741, at the price of three halfpence. This News-paper (after various advances in price) is still published, under the title of "Aris's Birmingham Gazette."

P. 717. The following Entry from the Journals of the Company of Stationers is equally honourable to Mr. Henry Baldwin, at that time Master, and to the Company at large. — "Dec. 12, 1792, at a Special Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Stationers, the Master informed the Court, 'that he had called a Meeting of the Members of it, with a view to take into consideration the propriety, at this moment, of concurring with other Public Bodies, by declaring their perfect satisfaction in the Constitution of this Kingdom, under the Government thereof by

by King, Lords, and Commons; and to express a sincere abhorrence of all seditious publications and attempts to disturb the tranquillity of this Kingdom.' — It was thereupon declared, unanimously, that, at a crisis so particularly interesting to all Corporations, whose very existence depends on the continuance of the Established Government, the Stationers Company (in an especial manner connected with Literature and Literary Men) seem called on, by the importance of the moment, to come forward, and avow their loyalty and attachment to the King and Constitution. The Court, therefore, whose duty it is to lead the way in all that concerns the Company, have met, for the purpose of declaring, individually and collectively, their firm and steady adherence and allegiance to the Constitution of Great Britain, under the administration of King, Lords, and Commons, as established at the Revolution in 1688, and as handed down to us at the present time. — It was then unanimously resolved, 1. That this Court do most earnestly invite all the respectable Members of the Company, Liverymen and others, to signify their concurrence with the above Declaration, by subscribing their names hereto in the Records of the Company. 2. That this Court, with proper deference to the talents and respectability of the Persons exercised in the employments of Literature, most sincerely recommend to all Authors, Editors of Public Papers, Printers, Booksellers, and whoever are concerned in the writing and publishing of opinions of Government, throughout the Kingdom, to declare with this Court their determined resolution utterly to DISCOUNTENANCE and DISCOURAGE all seditious and inflammatory productions whatever. And this Court will esteem themselves highly honoured by the ASSENT of all such AUTHORS and others, expressed by their signature to this Declaration, by letter to the Court, or in any other manner which their judgment shall dictate."

P. 730. Henry Vansittart, Esq. who was appointed in 1760 to succeed Lord Clive as President of the Council at Bengal, was charged with "having embroiled the affairs of the East India Company, by departing from Lord Clive's wise plan, principles, and conduct;" and of "giving up several persons of great consequence, to whom protection had been promised, to the vengeance of Cossim Ali Khan, whom Mr. Vansittart had invested with the Subahship, in the place of Lord Clive's Nabob, Mhir Jaffier." On this subject see several particulars in Gent. Mag. vol. XXXIV. p. 55.—"A Defence of Mr. Vansittart's Conduct, in concluding the Treaty of Commerce with Mhir Cossim Aly Chaum, at Mongheen; by a Servant of the Company," appeared in 1764, 8vo. Mr. Vansittart, in the same year, published "A Narrative" of his own Conduct, in three vols. 8vo. Some charges which were made in "Observations on Mr. Vansittart's Narrative, by Luke Scrafton, Esq. 1767," were answered by "A Letter to the Proprietors of East India Stock, from Mr. Henry Vansittart; occasioned by a late anonymous Pamphlet, and by the East

East India Observer, No. VI." The *anonymous Pamphlet* was the performance of Mr. Scrafton; who, before the appearance of the "Letter," had published an edition of his "Observations," without the writer's name; which edition was privately dispersed, *gratis*: but the Author, finding himself reflected upon as an anonymous spreader of scandal, reprinted his tract, and openly, in the title-page, acknowledged himself as the Writer—as he had before done to Mr. Holwell and others, to whom he had sent copies of it.—At the same period was published "An Address from John-Zephaniah Holwell, Esq. to Luke Scrafton, Esq. in reply to his Pamphlet intituled "Observations on Mr. Vansittart's Narrative."—Of the melancholy fate of the Aurora Frigate, in which Mr. Vansittart was lost, see Gent. Mag. vol. XLI. pp. 190, 237; XLIII. 345, 379; XLIV. 85.

P. 737. A curious specimen of Roger Payne's *Bills* may be seen in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXIV. Part ii. p. 440.

P. 759, l. 3 from bott. r. "aged 59."

VOLUME IV.

P. 123. "Hormesta Pauli Orosii, translated into Saxon by King Alfred.] Ormesta mundi, liber quem scripsit P. Orosius, neither means Orchestra, nor Miseria, according to Du Cange and others; nor true History; but the Planet Ormuz, in Persian "The Star of the World." "Scit Genius, natale comes qui temperat Astrum." Hor. Lib. ii. Epist. ii. v. 187. N.B. The Persian Astronomers call the Planet Jupiter Ormozd; vid. D'Herbelot, p. 81. v. tom. III. S. W.

P. 168. "The following paragraph was transcribed some years ago from an anonymous work, intituled "Deism Revealed," published in 1749, in two volumes 8vo; it occurs in vol. II. p. 25: "When Hooker's Book of Ecclesiastical Polity was shewn to the Pope, and he was told how poorly the Author was provided for: 'I am not afraid of that Church,' said he, 'which neglects such men as Hooker.' Probably, Mr. Urban, some of your numerous Correspondents can inform your Readers on what authority this assertion rests. On referring to p. 267 of Isaac Walton's Lives, edited by Dr. Zouch, I find "Ecclesiastical Polity" was introduced to Pope Clement VIII. as the work of a poor English Priest; and on Dr. Stapleton reading to the Pope the first book from English into Latin, the latter said to this purpose: 'There is no Learning that this man has not searched into, nothing too hard for his understanding: this man indeed deserves the name of an Author; his books will get reverence by age, for there is in them such seeds of eternity, that if the rest be like this, they shall last till the last fire shall consume all Learning.' No trace can I find, in the above-mentioned respectable Biographer, of the bitter sarcasm on the disposal of Church preferment; which, whatever

whatever force it might have in the sixteenth, must necessarily be considered as having no force whatever in the nineteenth century. L. L."

"The communication of L. L. (interesting as every thing under that signature has long been, whilst internal evidence makes genuine terminations as well-authenticated as initials), is as highly to the credit of the Pope therein referred to as to the honour of the Writer so justly noticed by him. It brings to my recollection what (if modern books of anecdotes have not made already too well known) I have pleasure in transmitting to you. It must be at a later date that a Pope paid that handsome compliment to the celebrated Iambics of Dr. George, in the Collection of "Musæ Etonenses," published by Prinsep, as taken from the Cambridge *Luctus* on the death of Frederick Prince of Wales, and addressed to his present Majesty, then become Prince of Wales by the death of his Father, beginning with

"Spes nuper altera, prima nunc, Britanniæ.'

These Verses owe their distinguishing title of *Cardinal* to the circumstance of their being shewn to the Pope of that period, Lambertini, Benediet XIV. a scholar and a judge of literary merit; who was so struck with them, as to declare that, had the Author been a Catholic instead of a Protestant Divine, he would have made him a Cardinal, and that he would bestow that honour on the Verses themselves; which he accordingly did, by asking a Cardinal present to spare his cap for the purpose of laying it on them.—The "sarcasm on the disposal of Church preferment" in the case of Hooker cannot be applied in this case; Dr. George was remunerated for his eminent services, as Head Master of Eton School, by the very appropriate and well-deserved promotion to the Provostship of King's College, Cambridge, on the election of those who knew his merit, with the additional dignified post of honourable retirement, as Dean of Lincoln, on the part of the Crown. E. J."

P. 225. Thomas Richardson, of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1673; M. A. 1682; D. D. 1698; elected Fellow of Eton, Nov. 7, 1684, in a very extraordinary manner, from being Conduct of the College. To prevent a person being obtruded on the College by the Court, the College-gates were shut; and in great haste Mr. Richardson was elected. He was installed Prebendary of Ely in 1697; became Master of Peter-House in 1699, where, among the Benefactors to the College, he occurs in 1709, by the gift of 45*l.* "ad restaurationem Muri Orientalis;" and in 1712 he gave 40*l.* "pro restaurandâ Porticû Australi." He was appointed Chaplain to the King in 1716; died, at an advanced age, July 30, 1733; and is buried in the Ante-chapel of the College, under a black marble, thus inscribed:

"Thomas Richardson, S. T. P. quem Collegium Petrense Custodem fidelissimum, Etonense dignissimum Socium habuit; Rei Literariæ Cultor assiduus; Literatorum insignis Fautor. Studiis annisque confectus, hic requiescit, A.D. 1733, æt. suæ 79°."

P. 247.

P. 247. The Hon. and Rev. Richard Hill, LL.D. was, in the early part of his life, a Statesman of considerable eminence. He was employed in various Embassies to the Courts of Italy by William III. and Queen Anne: and had the merit of bringing the Duke of Savoy into the Grand Alliance. Having been both a Commissioner of the Admiralty and the Treasury, and a Paymaster of the Army, he retired from civil employments in the reign of George I. and entered into holy orders. He died in 1727 at Richmond, where he had built a large house on a site given him by Queen Anne, which had been a part of the old Palace. See more of him in the Baronetages.

Ibid. note, l. 27, r. "of *many of* the Members."

P. 251, l. 12, r. "Mons. Sebastian Le Nain de Tillemont."

P. 278. Dr. William Barford was elected from Eton to King's College, Cambridge, in 1737; B.A. 1742; M.A. 1746; D.D. 1771. He was Tutor of his College, and presided as Moderator in the Soph's Scoool in 1747, 1751, and 1756; and was of course one of the Taxers of the University in each of the years succeeding. He was elected Public Orator, on the cession of Mr. Skynner, in 1763; which office he resigned in 1768; and was an unsuccessful Candidate for the Greek Professorship, on the death of Fraigneau. Sept. 17, 1764, he married Miss Hewer, of Royston; and in December following was presented by his College to the Rectory of Tilton, co. Northampton. In June 1770 he was installed a Prebendary of Canterbury, by presentation from the Crown, in consequence of his having been Chaplain to the House of Commons, on the appointment of Sir John Cust the Speaker. But he did not continue in this office above one Session; his successor, Sir Fletcher Norton, making choice of another Clergyman for that office. It was supposed there was some design to prevent his being favoured with the usual recompence for his service. His friends, however, contended, that he was not to be considered as the Chaplain of the Speaker, but of the House; and Mr. Thomas Townshend, afterwards Lord Sydney, moved, May the 9th, to address the King to confer upon Mr. Barford, as Chaplain, some dignity in the Church. He was ordered to preach before the House of Commons on the 30th of January that year; which Sermon he printed. He was presented by his College to the Rectory of Fordingbridge in Hampshire, which he ceded in April 1773, on being instituted to the Rectory of Kimpton in Hertfordshire; with which, 1778, he held the Rectory of Allhallows, Lombard-street. He printed "In Pindari primum Pythium Dissertatio habita Cantabrigiæ in Scholis publicis, 7° Kalend. Julias A.D. 1750," 4to, 1751; a Latin Oration at the Funeral of Dr. George, Provost of King's, in 1756; and an elegant Address, in Latin also, to Dr. John Sumner, who succeeded to the Provostship, on his election; "Concio ad Clerum, 1784," on the first Meeting of the Convocation at St. Paul's Cathedral. He was elected a Fellow of King's College March 19, 1784; and died, as he had lived, universally respected

respected by all learned and good men, in November 1792, at his Rectory of Kimpton. Mr. Bryant, in the Preface to the third volume of his "New System of Mythology," bears honourable testimony to the merits of Dr. Barford as a scholar and a friend. And it should be mentioned that he omitted no opportunity of contributing to the Academical Collections of Verses published at Cambridge on the usual solemnities of Royal marriages, deaths, and successions that occurred while he was a member of that learned Body.

P. 308. The best account of Dr. Edward Harwood will be derived from some of his own Letters.

"Mr. Urban, *Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, Oct.* 6, 1783.

"An old Gentleman, with whom my acquaintance commenced when I was Master of a Boarding-school at Peckham in the year 1753, and who knew that I had been a public or private Preceptor in the Greek Language ever since that year to the present day, desired me to give him a faithful translation of a passage in *Justin Martyr*, which has been much agitated among the present Disputants. This task, however invidious, I could not deny to my old friend; but it became an affair of great delicacy when he requested me to impart it to the Publick through the channel of your Magazine, which hath been long distinguished for such literary communications.

"The Monthly Reviewer, inaccurate in *his* version, is certainly right in remarking that this passage will not prove that the major part of the Christians in *Justin Martyr's* days were Socinians; though he hath treated *Dr. Priestley*, his learned vindicator, whom he insolently calls *Iste Græculus* (I wonder he did not add, with *Juvenal, Græculus esuriens)*, and myself, with an illiberality and want of candour unworthy a Scholar and a Gentleman, affecting to speak of 'a Dr. Harwood,' as if I were some new or obscure adventurer in the Republick of Letters; and confidently declaring that 'he did not know of my distresses when he reviewed my little practical Treatise on Contentment,' though he prefaces his remarks with announcing to the world that dreadful stroke of the palsy with which it hath pleased God to afflict me.—I have been a constant reader and sincere friend of the Monthly Review from the beginning; and it really grieves me to make this melancholy reflection, as I am shortly to leave this world, and have ever been the advocate of rational Religion. Yours, &c. Edw. Harwood."

[For the Doctor's interpretation see Gent. Mag. LIII. 831.]

"Mr. Urban, *Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, May* 17, 1793.

"I was greatly distressed in my melancholy confinement by a paper in your last Magazine, which announces to the Publick the approaching downfall of the New College at Hackney. As it is to be broken up this Midsummer, a Gentleman offered 8000*l.* for the premises; but the Proprietors and Agents asked 10,000*l.* In the name of Good Sense, what did the Dissenters mean by erecting so magnificent and expensive a structure? They have ruined the Institution, by setting out in too superb a style,

inconsistent with the plainness and simplicity of the Dissenters. How did they ever imagine that it could be supported, in the present age of extravagance and expence? The rich Dissenters, being generally Merchants and Tradesmen, send their sons to boarding-schools or private schools, where they continue till they are fourteen or fifteen; where they learn nothing, being sometimes better fed than taught, when they are taken into the counting-house or put behind a counter. The sons of the poor or middle class of Presbyterians are educated for Ministers, for whose support a fund is necessary. None of the rich Families bring up their sons for Presbyterian Parsons: they have too much sense, or too much worldly wisdom. What the rational Dissenters will now do, in the education of their sons for the Ministry, I know not. I am a few years past threescore, and have seen wonderful revolutions with regard to Dissenting Academies. The Academy at Kendal in Westmorland, kept by Dr. Rotherham, a learned and intelligent man, perished at his death. The Academy at Taunton, kept by Mr. Grove, and afterwards by Dr. Amory, was discontinued upon his removal to London. The Academy at Warrington was completely ruined, by building several stately structures, by being not able to raise money adequate to the pomp of them, and having no fund to assist the Students. The late Academy at Exeter, kept by the ingenious and pious Mr. Towgood and Mr. Merrivale, is now no more. The Academy at Daventry, Northamptonshire, is also broken up. I am a moderate and candid Dissenter; though above twenty years ago I was extremely ill-used by a very small Society, whose subscription, though I had a wife and numerous family, was continually diminishing. The Presbyterians neglect their Scholars. To say nothing of myself, they treated infamously Dr. Taylor of Norwich, the immortal Author of the Paraphrase upon the Romans, as may be seen in my Funeral Sermon occasioned by his death. With what disrespect and neglect they used the great and good Dr. Lardner, is fully manifested in Dr. Kippis's Memoirs of his Life. The Dissenters are too generally governed by the *vox et præterea nihil*. With regard to the speedy dissolution of the New College at Hackney, the old adage has proved too true, *Quos Deus*, &c.—those whom God is willing to ruin, He first blasts their understanding.—This is absolutely the very last paper I shall send to your useful Miscellany, as I do not expect to live from one week to another, and cannot get out of bed, or get into it, without help. Yesterday I have been deprived of my left side for eleven years. I am your obliged old friend, in much affliction and distress, EDWARD HARWOOD."

"MR. URBAN, *Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, Nov.* 5, 1793.

"More last dying Words from Mr. Baxter! The Spectator humourously observes, that, upon finding a very rapid sale for them (for Baxter, in his day, was infinitely more noted and eminent than any Dissenter is in our times), the next day they cried, 'More last dying Words of Mr. Baxter!'

"By

"By the arrival of my eldest son, who has for many years been a Surgeon in his Majesty's Navy, and who, to his great honour and my infinite satisfaction, was appointed Surgeon of the Providence, Capt. Bligh, after my anxiety and uneasiness on his account, I find myself greatly animated and invigorated.

"I have now lost the use of my left side above ten years, and these three last months have been entirely confined to my bed, from which I cannot rise unless I am lifted out while it is eased; yet have preserved my life by temperance and regularity. I am now sixty-four; but, upon reviewing my past life, I am sure that no person now living has enjoyed such advantages for the acquisition of classical and sacred literature as myself.—I was first put by my good Father under the care of Mr. Belsborrow of Darwen, one of the scholars of the famous Clarke of Hull, who was an excellent Grammarian, but a very severe Disciplinarian; constantly, when he was drunk, which was not infrequently, beating the best Scholars in his School. I learned Lilly's Grammar, which, as improved by Ward, is the best Grammar of the Roman language ever published. I was reading Ovid's Metamorphoses with him in the year 1744, when Pope died. In the year 1745, when the Northern Counties were greatly terrified and alarmed with the invasion of the Scotch Rebels, I was put under the care of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Hunter, some time afterwards Vicar of Weaverham, Cheshire, who had the best School, at Blackburn, Lancashire, of any gentleman in the county. This most worthy Preceptor began and concluded every day in his School with some select parts of the Liturgy. This most learned and worthy Clergyman, in the year 1748, wished to place me at Queen's College, Oxford, to which he belonged; but my Father, who was a stiff Presbyterian, I believe would have died if he had seen me in a surplice. I was then removed to one of Coward's Academies, where I continued five years, the only blank in my life; for, what Systems of Ethicks and Divinity I learned, I afterwards took pains to unlearn them all; it was "Markii Medulla," a gloomy heavy Dutchman's Divinity, which was taught us, and which was only Calvin's Institutes epitomized. In the year 1750 I taught a Boarding-school at Peckham, Surrey, and devoted myself to the study of the Greek and Roman Classicks; and, preaching occasionally for Dr. Benson at his Meeting in Crutched-friers, I became intimate with that great man, and with Dr. Lardner, who always shewed me very great respect. Afterwards, in the year 1754, I removed to Congleton in Cheshire, where I taught a Grammar-school, delivered up to me by one of the most ingenious and learned men I have ever known, the Rev. Mr. William Turner, with whom I lived in friendship and harmony for seven years, preaching alternate Sundays to two small Societies, Whitelock in Cheshire, and Leek in Staffordshire. In 1765 I was invited to take the charge of a very small Church in Bristol; but, upon publishing a second Edition of "The Supremacy of the Father," written by one

Williams, I was constantly every week calumniated, in the Bristol Paper, as an Arian, a Socinian, a Deist, and worse than a Deist. On account of this public abuse, my salary diminished every year; and the last year, though I had a numerous family, it fell considerably. In Bristol, in the course of five years, I read carefully the Greek Fathers of the three first centuries; the Greek language, after many years study, being as familiar to me as the French is to any English gentleman, having had no occasion to consult a Lexicon for twenty years. I immediately, at the desire of some Friends, came to London, and applied for a place then vacant in the British Museum; and it was happy that I was too late in my application; for, a month afterwards, I was in a situation more profitable. God knows, I mean no reflexion on the Merchants and Gentlemen of Bristol; I always found them to be a generous and hospitable people. But the lowest class of people in that city is a century behind the improvement of the rubbish of St. Giles's. Since the year 1772 I have lived, on the whole, extremely happy among my old Friends in London, by literary industry procuring a sufficient maintenance for myself and family.—I have written more books than any one person now living, except Dr. Priestley; have never spoken evil of Dignities, but have lived on the best terms with the Established Clergy, who ever respected me as a Scholar. After expending a great deal of time in discussing the subject, I am neither an Athanasian, Arian, or a Socinian; but die fully confirmed in the great Doctrines of the New Testament, a Resurrection, and a future state of eternal blessedness to all sincere Penitents and good Christians. I am your obliged old friend, in much affliction from the palsy, E. HARWOOD."

After 14 years of miserable confinement from the palsy, he was released from his sufferings, Jan. 14, 1794.

The following Epitaph for him was communicated by his Son:

"H. S. E.
Edvardus Harwood, D. D.
Vir summo ingenio præditus,
qui literas sacras, æquè ac humanas,
mirâ felicitate coluit, et ornavit.
Ob. 14 Jan. anno 1794, ætatis suæ 65.
Reliquiæ ejus uxoris, filiæ minoris natu S. Chandler, D. D.
juxta hunc tumulum sitæ sunt.
Ob. 21 Maii, anno 1791, æt. suæ 58.
E. H. Fil. pos."

He published an Introduction to the Study of the New Testament, 1767, 8vo; a Translation of the New Testament, 2 vols. 1768, 8vo; "Five Dissertations: 1. On the Athanasian Doctrine; 2. On the Socinian Scheme; 3. On the Person of Christ; 4. On the Rise, Progress, Perfection, and End of Christ's Kingdom; 5. On the Causes which evidently conspired to produce our Saviour's Agony, 1772," 8vo; "The Life and Character of Jesus Christ delineated, 1773," 8vo; "Miscellanies of the late ingenious and celebrated M. Abauzit,

M. Abauzit, on historical, theological, and critical Subjects, translated from the French, 1774," 8vo; "A View of the various Editions of the Greek and Roman Classicks, 1775," 8vo, which went through several editions; an Edition of the New Testament in Greek, with English Notes, 2 vols. 1776, 8vo; Sermons, 1776, 8vo; "The great Duty and Delight of Contentment, 1783," 8vo; his Case, 1784; "The melancholy Doctrine of Predestination exposed, and the delightful Truth of universal Redemption represented, 1778," 8vo; Letter to Mr. Badcock, 1784; Discourse on St. Paul's Description of Death, 1790, 8vo.

P. 342. Dr. William George was born in London, and admitted at King's College in 1715; B.A. there 1719; M.A. 1723; D.D. (Com. Reg.) 1728. He was Assistant and many years Head Master of Eton School. He married Miss Bland in November 1728, a daughter of Dr. Bland, his predecessor at Eton. He was also Chaplain to the King. In an accurate knowledge of the Greek language he was eminently skilled; and his Latin "Ecclesiastes," preserved in the "Musæ Etonenses," on the *Camera obscura*, and *Omnia Vanitas*, are entitled to high commendation. In 1732 he preached before the House of Commons, and printed his Sermon; as he did several others on particular occasions. At his election to the Provostship there was a very hard contest (see before, p. 252); and he obtained it (January 30, 1742-3) only by a few votes against his competitor Dr. Chapman. In 1748 he became Dean of Lincoln; in which year he printed a Sermon preached before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and died August 22, 1756.

P. 406. The Rev. William Salisbury was of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1725; M. A. 1729; B. D. 1737. He was presented by his College to the Rectory of Moreton in Essex, 1752; and by the Governors of the Charter-house to that of Little Hallingbury. He was the Author of "Two Grammatical Essays; first, on a Barbarism in the English Language; second, on the Usefulness and Necessity of Grammatical Knowledge in order to a right Interpretation of the Scriptures, 1768," 8vo; in a copy of which, belonging to the late Dr. Loveday, before the Second Essay, the following words were written by the Author: "See many of the following Observations confirmed by the learned Bishop Pearce in his Comment, printed in 1777." Mr. Salisbury published, in 1772, a Sermon preached at the Bishop's Visitation; and in 1776 an octavo volume was published (the Subscribers to which were desired, by Advertisement in the News-papers, to apply to the Editor at *Moreton Parsonage*), intituled, "The History of the Establishment of Christianity; translated from the French of Professor Bullet by William Salisbury, B.D. With Notes by the Translator, and some Strictures on Mr. Gibbon's Account of Christianity and its first Teachers." He was for many years a Correspondent in the Gentleman's Magazine; and died Jan. 31, 1796, aged 90.

P. 460.

P. 460. The Rev. John Gooch, youngest son of the Right Rev. Sir Thomas Gooch, bart. Bishop of Ely, by Hannah daughter of Sir John Miller, bart. of the county of Sussex, was born in the Lodge of Caius College, Cambridge, of which his father was then Master; and was entered thereof; B.A. 1749; M.A. 1753; D.D. 1765. Early in life Dr. Gooch married Miss Sayer, daughter of John Sayer, esq. who survived him; and by whom he had three sons, who died in their infancy, and two daughters, Mary and Rachel; the former married to the Rev. Dr. Radcliff, Archdeacon and Prebendary of Canterbury; and the latter to the Right Rev. Dr. Richard Beadon, at that time Public Orator of the University of Cambridge, Archdeacon of London, and Rector of Stanford Rivers and Orsett, Essex (afterwards Master of Jesus College, and successively Bishop of Gloucester and Bath and Wells). With the gravity of a Clergyman, Dr. Gooch united the easy manners of a Gentleman, and was very greatly esteemed by a numerous and respectable acquaintance. Having resided all his life in or near Cambridge, and kept up a constant connexion with the place, he was more generally known in the University than perhaps any man for so long a time, of whatever rank or character. He was a cheerful and pleasant companion; his disposition and habits were friendly and hospitable; and his house was frequently visited by persons of most consequence, old or young, in the University. In many instances he entertained at his table the father, sons, and grandsons, in succession, as they became Academicks, of the same family. Five or six years before his death he had a sickness of some continuance without immediate danger, which left behind it a debility of mind and body, whence it too evidently appeared that his constitution had sustained an injury from which it was in vain to hope he would ever be relieved. Towards the end of November 1802 he was found by his servant on the floor in his room, unable to rise; and could give no account how long he had lain, or how he happened to be in that situation. Medical assistance was immediately procured, and it was found that one leg was greatly swelled and inflamed, with every appearance of a speedy mortification. Little hopes were entertained that it could be prevented, and his life was pronounced to be in the most imminent danger. But, by the medical skill and unremitting assiduity of his Physician and Surgeon, Sir Isaac Pennington and Mr. Thackeray, a cure was effected, which did them great credit. But no skill or care would have been sufficient without the tender and affectionate attentions of his daughters, who, as soon as they heard of his danger, flew with pious haste to comfort him by their presence, and to relieve their distress by the performance of every office required or suggested by filial love and duty; nor without the solicitous and persevering vigilance of honest and faithful servants. From this time his daughters never both left him; and, as soon as he was fit to travel, he was removed from his home, that he might have the benefit of their constant

constant observation and immediate assistance; and remained in the house of one or other of them till the time of his decease. But, though his leg was cured, his debility increased; and occasionally he had sudden attacks, which deprived him, while they lasted, of distinct perception and judgment, and sometimes of the power of utterance so as to be understood. At length the fits became more frequent and alarming; and the last, which happened Jan. 5, 1804, produced a total insensibility; and in this state he continued till he died, without pain, and without a sigh or groan, on the 7th, at the Palace of Wells; and was buried, on the 16th, at the East end of the Cathedral. — At the time of his death he was Rector of Fen Ditton and Willingham, co. Cambridge; which preferments (together with some offices in the Diocese of Norwich, given him by his father while Bishop of that See, and the Commissariate of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury and the Town of Bury, and the fifth Prebend of Ely, in which he was installed June 16, 1770), received from his father, had been in his possession half a century.

P. 460. Of Dr. Thomas D'Oyley see vol. VIII. p. 565. He was a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford; B. C. L. 1732; D. C. L. 1737; Rector of Kelshall, Herts; Rector of Radmill, Sussex, in 1749, which in the same year he exchanged for that of St. Mary Abchurch, London; Archdeacon of Lewes, and Chancellor of the Church of Chichester, 1751; Prebendary of Ely 1757; and Vicar of St. Peter's at St. Alban's 1763. He published a Sermon preached before the Governors of the Small-Pox Hospital in 1766; died at Kensington Jan. 27, 1770, and was buried at Chiswick. His wife having been struck with the palsy that afternoon, and dying before the next morning, they were both buried at the same time. He was succeeded in his Prebend of Ely by his eldest son, Matthias D'Oyley, who had been educated at Westminster, and was afterwards of Bene't College, Cambridge; B. A. 1765; Rector of Pevensey, Sussex, in 1767; M. A. 1768. He resigned his Stall at Ely in 1757, on being presented to the Rectory of Burstead in Sussex. Thomas, his second son, who succeeded his father at St. Alban's, was of Christ's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1766; M. A. 1769. He exchanged St. Peter's in 1798 for the Vicarage of Walton-upon-Thames, which he still holds; and is Chaplain to the King.

P. 499. Dr. Richard Terrick was of Clare Hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1729; M. A. 1733; D. D. 1747; Chaplain to the Speaker, Preacher at the Rolls, and Canon of Windsor, 1741; Bishop of Peterborough 1757; translated to London 1764; and died Mar. 31, 1777. He married Tabitha, daughter of Mr. Waller of Yorkshire; by whom he had two daughters; Elizabeth married to Nathaniel Ryder, esq. (in 1776 created Lord Harrowby); the other to the late very learned Dr. Anthony Hamilton, Archdeacon of Colchester, Vicar of St. Martin in the Fields, &c. &c. — In Sion College is an admirable Portrait of Bp. Terrick, taken in 1761; his right hand on a table, his left holding a book.

The

The following is an original Letter from this worthy Prelate;

"DEAR SIR, *Amen Corner, March* 30, 1757.

"You may possibly have seen my name in the Papers as Bishop of Peterborough. Had I been assured by a proper authority that the fact was really so, you should not have had the first intelligence from the public news. But indeed I could not give my friends that pleasure with any certainty before this day.—Had not my domestic affairs suffered so much, I should have found it an easier task to have accepted his Majesty's favour to me; for I should then have been better able to have borne the necessary expence attending it. I must, however, go through it as well as I can, being unwilling to refuse a dignity in my profession which I must esteem as an honour to myself and family.—I am so much engaged in paying and receiving the compliments of my friends, that I am afraid it will not be in my power to call upon you until my hurry is over.—Mrs. Terrick joins with me in compliments. I am, dear Sir,

"Your very affectionate and obliged servant, RIC. TERRICK."

He published six single Sermons: 1. "On the King's Accession, before the House of Commons, 1742;" 2. "A Fast Sermon, before the Lord Mayor, 1745;" 3. "A Fast Sermon, before the House of Commons, 1756;" 4. "On the 30th of January, before the House of Lords, 1758;" 5. "For the Propagation of the Gospel, 1758;" 6. "For the London Hospital, 1761."

His monument in Fulham Church-yard is thus inscribed:

"Here lie the remains of Richard Terrick, late Bishop of London, Dean of the Chapel Royal, and one of the King's most honourable Privy Council. He was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough in July 1757, and translated to the See of London in June 1764. Having discharged the sacred duties of his function as became a virtuous and able Prelate during a period of twenty years, his great experience and sound judgment, his candour, moderation, and benevolence, would have raised him to a rank still more exalted; but, though happy in such a testimony of his Sovereign's approbation, he suffered no inducement to tempt him, at so late an hour, to change his sphere of public action, well satisfied with the consciousness of having so spent his day as to have secured to himself and to his memory that highest and most lasting of all earthly rewards, the esteem of good men. He died March 31, 1777, aged 66.

"Under this tomb are interred the remains of Mrs. Tabitha Terrick, widow of Dr. Richard Terrick, late Bishop of London. She died Feb. 14, 1790, in the 78th year of her age."

P. 536. Robert Gale, esq. (brother to Roger) died at Abbot's Langley in March 1737. He had been a Commissioner of Excise.

P. 554. Mr. Samuel Gale, at the time of his death, held the situation of Searcher of the Books and Curiosities imported into this Kingdom. See Gent. Mag. vol. XXIV. p. 47.

P. 576. See a more particular account of Mr. Laurence's Treatise on Gardening in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVII. p. 607; which produced the following communication: "The Rev. John Laurence

Laurence being my maternal great-grandfather, his Works fell into my hands many years ago. He has always stood high in my esteem, for the many excellent sentiments dispersed through what I may call his Domestic Life, the two volumes on Gardening, &c.; and for his orthodoxy and liberality as a Divine, in the octavo volume intituled "Christian Morals and Christian Prudence," published in 1717. This is a little body of sound practical Divinity, equally free from the Socinianism of that day, and from the Fatalism of the present, *vulgariter Calvinism*. The Author of it must have been a very learned, and, what is more, an internally pious Priest. The Edition of his Gardening in my possession contains a copper-plate of him, by Vertue, taken from an original painting, large as life, now at Pallion, Durham, the residence of his grandson, John Goodchild, esq. Laurence, I believe, is the orthography. He was a Prebendary of Salisbury; and was offered by the Lord Bishop of Durham the choice of either the Living of Haughton, near Darlington, or Bishop-Weremouth. He accepted the latter, and there he resided during the remainder of his life. His only son, John Laurence, was Rector of St. Mary Aldermanbury, and had also a Living in Essex. He also was a lover of a Garden. His three daughters were married: Elizabeth to Goodchild, of Pallion; Penelope, to Pemberton, of Bambridge Holme; and Mary, to Dale, of Durham. Yours, &c. JOHN STONEHOUSE, *Manchester*."

P. 599. Walter Titley, esq. was admitted a King's Scholar at Westminster 1714; elected to Cambridge 1719. Whilst he was a King's Scholar, he was much befriended by Bishop Atterbury, who chose him for his Son's Tutor. His taste and learning were much improved by the Bishop's conversation; and he was a resident in the family about the time of the supposed plot in 1722. From Westminster Mr. Titley went off to Trinity College, Cambridge, in which he for many years held the Lay-fellowship founded for a Civilian. He was early in life (1730) sent Envoy-extraordinary to the Court of Copenhagen, where he died, after a long residence, very highly esteemed on account of his many amiable qualities. Of his productions as an Author, which were rather little elegant trifles than elaborate performances, a good specimen may be seen in his celebrated "Imitation of Horace," Book IV. Ode 2; and some of his Latin Verses are in the "Reliquiæ Galeanæ." He bequeathed a sum of money to the University of Cambridge, part of which was to be applied to the public buildings. This sum in 1768, when Sir James Marriot, Master of Trinity Hall, was Vice-chancellor, was voted to erect a Musick-room, of which a plan was engraved, to solicit a farther aid from contributions, but failed of success. This ingenious Gentleman's character shall be given in the words of an intelligent Prelate: "Among the contemporaries with Bishop Newton at Westminster were many who made afterwards a distinguished figure in the world. Among these the Bishop particularly notices Walter Titley, a very ingenious young man, at first Secretary to the

the Embassy at Turin, afterwards, for many years, his Majesty's Envoy to the Court of Denmark. His plan of life, as laid down by himself, was, to prosecute his studies at Cambridge till he should be thirty; from thirty to sixty to be employed in public business; at sixty to retire and return to College, for which purpose he would keep his fellowship. This plan he nearly pursued; he kept his Fellowship; he resigned his public employment; but, instead of returning to College, where in a great measure there were a new society, and few or none were left of his own age and standing, he remained at Copenhagen, where, by his long residence, he was in a manner naturalized, and there lived and died, greatly respected and lamented."

P. 644, note, l. 16. Of John Murray, esq. see vol. III. p. 663.

P. 648. The Rev. Thomas Harmer, of Westerfield, co. Suffolk, a gentleman greatly and deservedly esteemed in the Literary World, particularly distinguished for his knowledge in Oriental Learning, and his skill in the study of Antiquities. He was the Author of, 1. "Observations on divers Passages of Scripture; placing many of them in a Light altogether new, ascertaining the Meaning of several not determinable by the Methods commonly made use of by the Learned, and proposing to Consideration probable Conjectures on others, different from what have been hitherto recommended to the Attention of the Curious, grounded on Circumstances incidentally mentioned in Books of Voyages and Travels in the East, 1764," 8vo. This edition being very incorrectly printed, was reprinted in 1777, with a second volume; and two more were added in 1787. 2. "The Outlines of a new Commentary on Solomon's Song, drawn by the Help of Instructions from the East. Containing, 1. Remarks on its general Nature; 2. Observations on detached Places of it; 3. Queries concerning the Rest of this Poem, 1768," 8vo; second edition 1775.—He died, at an advanced age, November 27, 1788, having been upwards of fifty-four years Pastor of the Dissenting Congregation in that place; and his character was thus elegantly drawn by Dr. Symonds: "The reputation of Mr. Harmer, as a Scholar and a Divine, is, I believe, fully and universally established. If, as a Writer, he may sometimes be thought inelegant in his style, and too minute in the investigation of facts, yet these defects are amply compensated by the general choice of his materials, and the clearness of method with which he digested and arranged them. Some books come into the world set off with all the ornaments of language, and, with their authors, are soon forgotten; they resemble those meteors which by their luminous appearance attract our notice, and almost in the same moment vanish from our sight. The credit of Mr. Harmer's writings rests upon a foundation strong and durable. He hath professedly treated a subject of the first importance, which had before been touched upon only incidentally; and, by shewing at large the wonderful conformity between the antient and modern customs in the East, hath not only thrown

thrown a considerable light upon numberless passages in the Bible, but hath opened new and fruitful sources of information, for the use of future Expositors. — But it would be doing great injustice to Mr. Harmer to confine our attention to the fruits of his learning alone. As the whole purpose of his studies was to illustrate the Scriptures, so it was his constant endeavour to practise those duties which are therein declared to be essential to the forming of a true Christian. He was a man of unaffected piety; equally kind as a master, parent, and husband; meek and modest in his deportment; and invariably averse from every degree of intemperance and excess. Superior to all those narrow and illiberal prejudices which we are apt to imbibe from education or habit, he was governed by a general principle of benevolence; and though he was called the Father of Dissenters, yet his good offices were so far from being confined to those of his own communion, that he acknowledged and encouraged merit wheresoever he found it. 'I will apply to Harmer,' was the usual language of every injured person in his neighbourhood; and it seldom happened that the aggressor was not soon induced, by his persuasion, to repair the injury which he had done; and I do not exaggerate when I affirm, that there is not, probably, a single instance of an individual to be found, who, by a mild and seasonable interference, prevented more law-suits than Mr. Harmer. When we reflect that all these virtues, which he so eminently possessed, were still heightened by the character of a Peace-maker, a character to which an evangelical blessing is annexed, we cannot but look upon his death as a public loss; much less can we be surprised that it should deeply affect all those who personally knew him and enjoyed his friendship: but by none is it more sincerely lamented than by him who offers this slender tribute of regard to his memory."

P. 665, l. 34, r. "Robert Jenner, D. C. L."

P. 678. Dr. James Ibbetson was of Exeter College, Oxford; M. A. 1741; B. D. 1748; D. D. 1752; Rector of Bushey, Herts; and in 1754 Archdeacon of St. Alban's. He was Author of the following pieces: 1. "Epistola ad Phil-Hebræos Oxonienses; London, 1743." 2. "A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of York, on Thursday 21st August, 1746; London, 1746." 3. "A Sermon, preached before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, &c. at the Parish Church of St. Bridget, on Wednesday in Easter Week, 1759; London, 1759." 4. "A Charge delivered to the Clergy of St. Alban's Archdeaconry, at a Visitation, on Thursday April 24th, 1760; London, 1760." 5. "A Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of St. Alban, A. D. 1765; London, 1766." 6. "Copies of several Letters to the Trustees of the late Archbishop of Canterbury for the Disposal of his Grace's Options, and the Case stated relative to the Rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate." 7. "A Sermon, preached within the Peculiar of Nassington and its Members, Yarwell, Apethorpe, and Wood Newton, in the County of Northampton, in the Month of October, 1777; London, 1778." 8. "Copy of a Letter to the Hon.

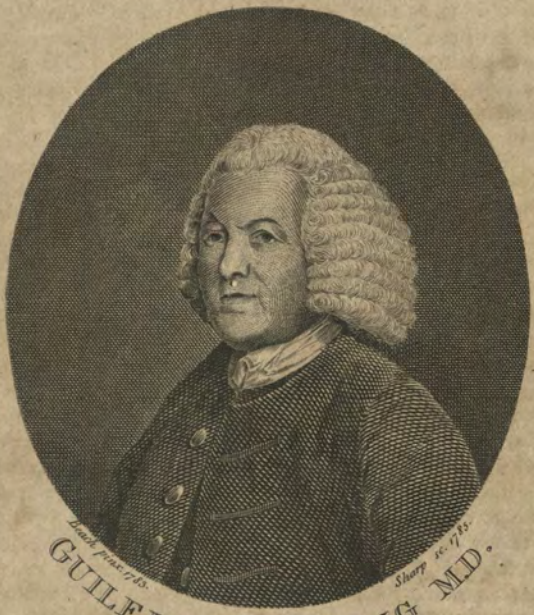
Hon. Henry Fane, 1776." 9. "Copy of a Letter to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, 1777." 10. "A Sermon, preached in a Country Church on the Fast Days 13th December 1776, and 27th February 1778; London, 1778." 11. "A Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of St. Alban, in the Year 1778; London, 1778." 12. "Extract from a Charge to the Clergy in April 1780." 13. "Extract from a Charge to the Clergy in April 1780." 14. "An Address from one Ecclesiastical Judge to another." 15. "Extracts from Two Letters to the Rev. —— ——, LL.D. Chancellor of the Diocese of ——." 16. "Letter to Mark Holman, Doctors' Commons." 17. "A short History of the General Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, holden in the 21st Year of His present Majesty."— He died Aug. 12, 1781; leaving a son, a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn.

P. 685, l. 27, r. "Matthew xvi. 21."

P. 713. Dr. William Cuming, of Dorchester, youngest surviving son of James Cuming, an eminent Merchant in Edinburgh, was born in 1714. After a suitable education in the High School of that City, and under the particular tuition of Alexander Moir, formerly Professor of Philosophy at Aberdeen, he applied himself to the study of Physick four years in the University of Edinburgh, and became connected with some of the most eminent Students in that line. In 1735 he spent nine months at Paris, improving himself in anatomy and the French language; and he passed some time at Leyden the following year; but returned just before the death of his father. An elegant Ode, addressed to him on his going to France, August 31, 1735, by Mr. S. Boyse, is printed in Nichols's "Miscellany Poems," vol. VI. p. 341; and in the same volume, p. 328, is "The Vision of Patience, an Allegorical Poem, sacred to the Memory of Mr. Alexander Cuming *, a young Gentleman unfortunately lost in the Northern Ocean, on his Return from China, 1740."— In 1738 he quitted Edinburgh for London; and while his friends meditated a settlement for him at King's Lynn, in the room of Sir William Browne, his friend Dr. Fothergill found out a more promising one for him at Dorchester, where he remained to the last, notwithstanding the most pressing invitations from his friend Fothergill to succeed Dr. Russel in London. In 1752 he received a diploma from the University of Edinburgh; and was soon after elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians there, of which he died senior Fellow. He was elected, in 1769, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London; and, in 1781, of that of Scotland. In the space of a few years after his establishment at Dorchester he came to be employed in many, and,

* Elder Brother of the Doctor, and first Supercargo of the Suecia, a Swedish East India ship, which was wrecked on a rock about two miles East of the Island of North Ronalsha, the Northernmost of the Orkney Islands, Nov. 18, 1740. Immediately on the ship's striking, Mr. Cuming went off in the barge, accompanied by the Surgeon and six of the boldest Seamen, in order to discover what the Island was, but were never more heard of. Thirty-one of the Sailors were saved out of one hundred, the ship's complement.

in



GUILELMUS CUMING MD.
Col. Reg. Med. Edinb. et
Soc. Antiq. utriusque Sod.

Rien rechercher; — Rien rejetter;
Ne se plaindre de Personne.

in process of time, with an exception of three or four at most, in all the families of distinction within the county, and in the adjacent ones. At length his chaste manners, his learning, and his probity, as they were more generally known, rendered him not only the physician, but the confidential friend of some of the best families into which he was introduced. His warm and friendly attention to the interests of the late Mr. Hutchins, author of "The History of Dorset," in bringing into light that well-written and well-arranged work, cannot better be expressed than in the grateful language of its Author: "One of the gentlemen to whom my acknowledgements are eminently due permitted part of that time which is so beneficially employed to far better purposes, and is so precious to a gentleman of his extensive practice, to be diverted to the work in hand; the publication of which he patronized and promoted with great zeal and assiduity; nor did his success fall short of his zeal. Without his friendly assistance my papers might yet have remained undelivered to the press; or, if they had been committed to the Publick, would have wanted several advantages and embellishments with which they now appear." [The Doctor's interleaved copy of this work, which he bequeathed to Mr. Gough, his friend and co-adjutor in its publication, has been of very great service in improving a Second Edition.]—The tenderness of his eyes was, through life, the greatest misfortune he had to struggle with; and, considering the many obstacles which the complaints of those organs have occasioned in the pursuit of knowledge, it is wonderful how he attained the degree of erudition which he was well known to possess. In his retreat from the more busy pursuits of this world, the surviving companions of his youth continued the friends and correspondents of his advanced years; and he enjoyed to the last the singular satisfaction of being visited by the most respectable persons in the county for probity, rank, and fortune. It is much to be regretted that Dr. Cuming, who had been the means of so many valuable performances being laid before the Publick, and some of them improved by his pen, had not himself stood forth to give that information for which he was so well qualified, both in point of classical learning and elegant composition.—The Sherborne Mercury of March 31, 1788, records his death with this honourable testimony: "He was a Physician of learning, strict integrity, and great humanity; possessed of a happy turn for enquiry and observation; devoted, from an early age, to the faithful discharge of the duties of his profession. The death of this excellent man is a misfortune to his friends and neighbours more immediately, to the faculty in general, and to all mankind." See Memoirs of his Life, and several of his Letters, at the end of the fourth edition of the Life of Dr. Fothergill by Dr. Lettsom, by whose favour a good Portrait of Dr. Cuming, by Sharp, after Beach, is here annexed.—I possess a considerable number of his friendly and intelligent Letters.

VOLUME

VOLUME V.

P. 7, l. 23. "Mr. Cave had this improvement so much at heart, that it was hardly possible to miss the good effects of such a temper. If he heard of the loss of a single customer, he would say, "Let us be sure to look up something, taking of the best, for the next month."

P. 12. Sir Thomas Raymond was made Serjeant at Law 1677; Baron of the Exchequer April 1679; and Judge of the Common Pleas February following. He died on the Circuit, 1683. His Law Reports are well known. His only son and heir, Sir Robert Raymond, was appointed Solicitor-general 1710, and Attorney-general 1720; a Judge of the King's Bench Jan. 31, 1723-4; one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal January 1724-5; and Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench Feb. 24, 1724-5, on the death of Sir John Pratt. He was created Lord Raymond Jan. 15, 1731. He died March 18, 1732-3, having married Anne daughter of Sir Edward Northey, Attorney-general, by whom he left an only son, Robert, second and last Lord Raymond; on whose death, 1753, without issue, the title expired.

P. 18, l. 14, for "lest," r. "last."

P. 32. The following particulars of Mr. James Ralph, "an Author by profession," were communicated by the late Rev. S. Ayscough, from Ralph's Letters to Dr. Birch, and other sources. "May 20, 1739, requests Dr. Birch to correct the Universal Spectator. — May 30, requests farther lights for the Debates in Parliament, in which he was engaged. — Nov. 12, requests the loan of two or three guineas. — Feb. 14, 1740-1: "I am to have a benefit at Drury-lane on Tuesday Feb. 24; and, if it suits you to do me any service, it will most seasonably oblige," &c. — Without date. He complains that all his schemes are broken — requests to be redeemed from such a plunge of misfortune. — No date. Mentions his Poems of Night, Zeuma, Muses' Address, and Clarinda. — No date. "As poor as a Poet. I am now really at my last resource till my Play is finished; and, unless you can reprieve me, both that and I shall die together." — March 22, no year. Requests attendance at the Hay-market, to a new Comedy of his. — Birch MS. 4304, Letter from Thomas Dale to Dr. Birch. "I have seen some extracts of the Prompter. By the manner and style, I take Ralph to have a hand in it. Pray let 's know what he does now, and how he lives; whether still with Astrea; and what 's gone with the woman and children." Dec. 19, 1736. — James Ralph, Literat. ob. 1762, Jan. 24. See Biog. Dram.; Whincop's Poets; Lond. Mag. 52. — Miss Ralph, Chiswick, dau. of Literat. 1762. Lond. Mag. 166. — See Monthly Review, XVIII. 348. He wrote anonymously 'The Case of Authors by Profession or Trade stated, with regard to Booksellers, the Stage, and the Publick.' — Egerton's Theatrical Remembrancer, p. 165: James Ralph, esq. 1. The Fashionable Lover, or Harlequin's Opera; performed at Goodman's-fields, 1730,

1730, 8vo. 2. The Fall of the Earl of Essex, altered from Banks's Play; acted at Goodman's-fields. 1731, 8vo. 3. The Astrologer, a Comedy; acted once at Drury-lane. 1744, 8vo. 4. The Lawyer's Feast; acted at Drury-lane. 1744, 8vo.—Hawkins, Life of Johnson, p. 861: "Ralph, a writer of this class (by profession), and who had formed some such connexions as would have flattered the hopes of any man, was a tool of that Party of which the late Lord Melcombe laboured to be the head. To serve the interests of it, he wrote a periodical paper, and a voluminous History of England, fraught with such principles as he was required to disseminate. This man, in a pamphlet intituled 'The Case of Authors by Profession,' has enumerated all the evils that attend it, and shewn it to be the last that a liberal mind would choose."—Again, p. 329, speaking of the favourites and dependants on Mr. Doddington, afterwards Lord Melcombe: "Mr. James Ralph was another of his dependants; of whom, as a pretender to genius, much may be learned from the Dunciad. He was a tool of that Party of which his Lordship laboured in vain to become a leader; and, to serve its purposes, by inflaming the minds of the people, wrote a weekly paper, called 'The Remembrancer.' For this, and other good deeds of the like kind, he is, in the Diary, held forth as an exemplar to all Writers of his profession, and dignified with the character of an honest man."—On looking over Doddington's Diary, Ralph seems to have been employed chiefly as a confidential messenger, and only occasionally consulted. "On this account I could patiently hear his Lordship recommend Mr. Ralph as a very honest man:" and in the same page inform us, that he was ready to be hired to any cause; that he actually put himself to auction to the two contending Parties (the Bedford and the Pelhams); and that, after several biddings, the *honest* Mr. Ralph was bought by the Pelhams. See Preface, p. ix.—Thursday July 5, 1764. Mr. William Martin, Deputy-master of the Office of Pleas in the Court of Exchequer, told me, that he had been assured by a worthy Dissenting Minister, that, at a public meeting and dinner of his Brethren, at which himself was present, Mr. Rose of Chiswick related to them the following story: That Mr. James Ralph, when he was so ill as to apprehend death, observed to Mr. Rose, whom he left his executor, that there was in a certain box papers that would prove a sufficient provision for his family. Upon Mr. Ralph's death, on Jan. 23, 1762, the box was examined by Mr. Rose, who found in it a bundle of papers, with an inscription on the cover, purporting that they were given him by the Prince of Wales's own hand. The title of them was, 'The History of Prince Titus;' and the piece appeared to be the History of the Prince of Wales himself, which had been drawn up by his Royal Highness in conjunction with the Earl of Bute, and transcribed from their several papers, which were in the bundle, by the Prince himself. The chief subject of the History was, to represent how much he

he had been wronged by his Father and his Father's Ministers, against whom he expressed the deepest resentment, and a resolution to revenge himself upon them when he should come to the crown. When Mr. Rose had read the piece, he thought proper to acquaint Lord Bute with what he had in his possession; who declared great satisfaction in knowing where the papers were; and intimated that his Majesty, the present King, would be equally pleased, and ready to consider Mr. Ralph's daughter on that account. Accordingly, a pension of 150*l.* was settled upon her, which she enjoyed but a short time, dying about a month after her father. Mr. Rose has since been more reserved with regard to this story; which has occasioned those who heard him tell it, and know how unwilling he now is to recollect it, to suspect that he has a sufficient consideration to induce him to silence, especially as he appears to be more affluent in his circumstances than he was formerly, before the time of his mentioning the story."

P. 52 Of Mr. William Rider, see vol. III. p. 737.

P. 56. The Preface and Introductory Verses to the XXIVth Volume of the Magazine, 1754, were written by Dr. Hawkesworth.

P. 58, note, l. 2, r. "till his death, Dec. 8, 1766."

P. 59. John Dunton was born Dec. 5, 1681; and died in 1735.

P. 76. "Madam Jane Nicholas" was a considerable benefactrix to the Town of St. Alban's by her will dated 14 October and proved 18 December 1708. Her bequests were to take effect within a year after the decease of her daughter Sarah Dunton without issue, who is recorded to have been buried in the Abbey Church 21 March 1720. Among other things she bequeathed to the Minister of the Parish 5*l. per annum* for ever for preaching an annual Sermon, which I have heard, I believe, more than once. She desired to be buried in the Abbey Church; and directed that the annuities she had left might be expressly engraven on her tomb-stone, that the memory thereof might not be lost, but preserved for future ages. It was a wise provision; but, like many other testamentary directions, never attended to, for there appears not the smallest vestige of any of the family through the whole church." J. Brown.

P. 87, note, l. 27. "Lord Bristol, upon my telling him this remark on Dr. R. Freind's Letters to Lady Sundon, said, 'I knew her; she was a simple woman, and talked accordingly.' I do not remember a single anecdote in the Doctor's Letters worth mentioning—except Dr. Bentley's coming out in his night-gown and large wig, with the Alexandrian Old Testament Manuscript under his arm, at the fire at Abingdon-house that damaged the Cotton Library.—Desired Lady Sundon to come in pattens, as the Cloisters were damp.—Story of Dr. Bentley reading some of his Notes on Milton when Wilcocks Bishop of Rochester was by." T. F.

P. 93. Dr. John Freind had the practice of all the Tories, as Mead had of the Whigs. When Freind was sent to the Tower, Mead

Mead attended his patients, and restored to him all the fees.—Dr. Freind had once a fee of 300 guineas for a journey from London to Ingestree in Staffordshire, to attend Mr. Pulteney, who lay there dangerously ill, but recovered before Dr. Freind arrived." T. F.

P. 97, l. 10, r. "Very early in the year 1727-8, Bp. Atterbury communicated to Dr. Freind his "Reflections on the Character of Iapis in Virgil."

P. 101, l. 8 from bott. — "as well as the other Gentleman's* thoughts about the Verses†."

P. 102, l. 15. Dr. Freind's *Nephew* did not succeed to his property; but his *only Son* John, who died unmarried in 1750.

Ibid. note *, r. "Anne, Relict of Dr. John Freind, whom he married in 1709, and eldest daughter of Thomas Morice, esq. Paymaster of the Forces in Portugal at that time. She died in 1737, and was buried near her Husband at Hitcham, Bucks."

Ibid. last note. It never has been *ascertained* that the Epitaph on Philips was written by Atterbury. Dr. Johnson only speaks from *hearsay*, and does not give his authority. Among the Bishop's Papers there is nothing which implies it.

P. 103, l. 3 from bott. for "1728," r. "1728-9."

P. 112. The Hon. Charles Montagu, fifth son of Edward the first Earl of Sandwich, was of Trinity College, Cambridge, and incorporated Master of Arts at Oxford 1682. He was afterwards Chancellor of the Diocese of Durham, and Sheriff of the County; and served for the City in the Parliaments summoned in 1685, 1695, 1698, 1700, and 1701. He first married Elizabeth daughter of Francis Forster, of Belford, in the county of Northumberland, esq. by whom he had issue an only son, James Montagu, of Newbold-Verdon, co. Leicester, esq. He had to his second wife Sarah daughter of —— Rogers, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, esq.; and departing this life in the year 1721, left issue by her Edward; John, Lieutenant-colonel of Foot, who died unmarried; and a daughter, Jemima, married to Sir Sydney Meadows, knt. His eldest son, the said James Montagu, of Newbold-Verdon, was chosen to serve for the Borough of Camelford, in the county of Cornwall, in the first Parliament of his late Majesty; and in the year 1721, by the gift of his uncle the Lord Crewe, Lord Bishop of Durham, had the seat and estate of Newbold-Verdon, where he spent the remainder of his days with such cheerfulness, freedom, and hospitality to the rich, and charity to the poor, that he was generally beloved. "On Saturday last," says Mrs. Montagu, in a letter dated from Newbold-Verdon, August 9, 1744, "we arrived at my Brother Montagu's; who has made this place one of the most charming and pleasant I ever saw; the gardens are delightful, the park very beautiful, the house neat and agreeable, and every thing

* Mr. Pope.

† A Version of the First Eclogue of Virgil; which Mr. Morice had put into the hands of Mr. Pope by desire of the Bishop.

about it in an elegant taste. My Brother has made great improvements. It was a very bad place when Lord Crewe left it to him, and had no ornament but fine wood; now there is water in great beauty, grand avenues from every point, fine young plantations, and, in short, every thing that can please the eye. But nothing gives me so much pleasure as the obliging and friendly reception of the Master, who has entertained us in a kind, an elegant, and magnificent manner. It is delightful to observe the regularity and order of the family, and the happiness that appears in the countenance of every friend and servant." Coming to town some years afterwards, he fell sick and died; and on Nov. 8, 1748, was carried to be buried in the church belonging to his seat at Newbold-Verdon, wherein he was succeeded by Edward his brother. This Edward was a man eminent for his acquirements in Science, particularly in Mathematicks; and much beloved and respected for his amiable character and strong understanding. He married, on Aug. 5, 1742, a lady perhaps better known in her time in the circles of fashion and genius than any of her contemporaries. This was Elizabeth eldest daughter of Matthew Robinson, esq. of West Layton in Yorkshire, and of Mount-Morris in the parish of Monk's-Horton, near Hythe in Kent. By her he had an only son, who died an infant in 1744. He died in 1775, leaving her, whose "Essay on the Genius of Shakspeare" and epistolary talents have immortalized her name, to survive him, till Aug. 25, 1800, when she died at her house in Portman-square, in the 80th year of her age.—It is very singular, that the wives of two first cousins of this family of Montagu should thus stand at the head of the Nation for epistolary genius. The lately-published Letters of Mrs. Montagu give her a clear superiority over Lady Mary. Mrs. Montagu was born at York, Oct. 2, 1720. Her Father was grandson of Sir Leonard Robinson, youngest son of Thomas Robinson, esq. of Rokeby in Yorkshire; from whose eldest son was descended Sir Thomas Robinson, of Rokeby, bart. and his brother Dr. Richard Robinson, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, who was created *Baron Rokeby, of Armagh*, with remainder to the Robinsons of West Layton; in consequence of which, Mrs. Montagu's brother, Matthew Robinson, of Mount-Morris, succeeded to that honour in 1794; which, at his death in November 1800, descended to her nephew Morris Robinson. Her mother, Elizabeth Drake, was a Cambridge heiress; and during her residence in that county she derived great assistance in her education from Dr. Middleton, author of "The Life of Cicero," whom her maternal grandmother had taken as a second husband. Her extraordinary talents, as well as beauty, appeared from her earliest childhood. At this period she formed an intimacy with Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, who in 1734 married the late Duke of Portland. This was cemented by her frequent visits to Wimpole in Cambridgeshire, then the seat of Lord Oxford. Her Letters to this Correspondent, which

which are preserved from her twelfth year, shew her astonishing prematurity of wit and language. Her "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakspeare," in answer to the frivolous objections of Voltaire, must always rank with the best Illustrations of our great English Poet. Her work is not an elaborate exposition of obscure passages, but a comprehensive survey of the sublimity of his genius, of his profound knowledge of human nature, and of the wonderful resources of his imagination. But such was the inimitable excellence of her Letters, by which she carried on an intercourse with a large portion of the Literati of her time, till the close of her long life, that all agreed in entreating that on some future day they might be published. Lord Lyttelton and Lord Bath, in particular, her favourite friends, repeatedly urged it, as considering that they exhibit the fertility and versatility of her powers of understanding, and the excellence of her disposition, in a more complete manner than any other species of composition. The same request was made by Dr. Young, Mr. Gilbert West, Lord Chatham, Mr. Garrick, Mr. Stillingfleet, Lord Kaimes, Dr. Beattie, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. Burke, Mrs. Carter, and Mrs. Vesey. Two volumes of her early Letters were published by her nephew and executor, Matthew Montagu, esq. M.P. 8vo. 1809; which were followed by two more in 1813. "But when it is found," says her Editor, "in the future remaining volumes, that she became, in her middle age, as remarkable for discretion of conduct and propriety of demeanour as she had been in her childhood and youth for vivacity and sprightliness, the progress of her disposition will appear to be no less interesting than the improvement of her taste, and the enlargement of her faculties. She was an exemplary wife to a man much older than herself, and proved herself worthy to be the bosom-friend of a Husband whose strict honour and integrity as a Gentleman and a Member of Parliament were not less conspicuous than his unwearied diligence and deep research as a Man of Science. We shall find her to be the most approved friend of the wisest and best men of her age, as well as the most admired companion of the wittiest. Her conversation was sought by all who were distinguished for learning, for politeness, or for any of the qualities which give lustre, or dignity, or influence. The Scholar and the Statesman were alike desirous of her society; and she was so fortunate as to acquire the esteem and attachment of some men who united both characters. She was permitted to entwine her myrtle with the bays of the Poet, to share the counsels of the Politician, and to estimate the works of the Historian, the Critick, and the Orator. She subdued her propensity to satire; and if her wit was so abundant by nature as to be inextinguishable, she found means so to temper its lustre that it should no longer dazzle by its brightness, or excite apprehension of a mischievous consequence. In her youth her beauty was most admired, in the peculiar animation and expression of her blue eyes, with high arched dark eye-brows, and

in the contrast of her brilliant complexion with her dark brown hair. She was of the middle stature, and stooped a little, which gave an air of modesty to her countenance, in which the features were otherwise so strongly marked as to express an elevation of sentiment befitting the most exalted condition. As she advanced in age, her appearance was distinguished by that superiority of demeanour which is acquired by the habit of intercourse with persons of the most cultivated talents and the most polished manners. Her very look bespoke the fire of genius, arising from strength of taste and solidity of judgment. If to these qualifications we add the soundness of principle, the tenderness of benevolence, and the calm piety of her latter years, we shall behold a picture of an individual who might be justly termed an ornament to her sex and country." See also a character of her in *Censura Literaria*, vol. I. p. 87, vol. II. p. 178. She left her estate to her nephew Matthew Robinson, who had by her desire taken the name of *Montagu*, and is younger brother to the present Lord Rokeby.

P. 116. Mr. Masters's first intimation of being offended respecting the Life of Mr. Thomas Baker was thus expressed:

"SIR, *Landbeach, near Cambridge, Jan.* 22, 1783.

"Your 'Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer' lately falling into my hands, it was with infinite surprize I found the article of Mr. Baker transcribed almost *verbatim* from my Papers. I should be glad, therefore, to be informed to whom I owe that favour, to enable me to make proper acknowledgments; which request I flatter myself you will comply with on your own account as well as mine; and therein oblige, yours, &c. ROBERT MASTERS."

"REV. SIR, *Jan.* 28, 1783.

"The Memoirs of Mr. Thomas Baker, in the 'Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer,' which you are pleased to claim so warm an interest in, were compiled from the Manuscript Collections of the late Dr. Z. Grey*, which fell into my hands by purchase out of a Country Bookseller's Catalogue — from the printed authorities referred to — and from hints received from some respectable Friends in the counties of Cambridge and Durham. — If these Memoirs are an improvement on the Life of Mr. Baker first published in the new Edition of the 'Biographia Britannica,' it is entirely owing to the assistance above-mentioned. But if there is, as you complain, any conformity between them and your own Manuscript Papers, you will not be surprized that Dr. Grey should have had more than one copy of what the Author of the 'British Topography,' I. 220, note, tells us his Widow gave to you. I am, Sir, your humble servant, J. NICHOLS."

"SIR, *Landbeach, Feb.* 21, 1784.

"Mr. Baker's Life is now finished; in the Preface to which I have taken some liberties with your Friends Gough and Cole, which you may not perhaps much relish, but have let you off with only *a gentle wipe.* — I have got Materials for a History of both my Parishes, Land and Water Beach, with Denney Abbey

* I still possess Dr. Grey's original MS Sketch of the Life.

situated

situated therein, which probably may be brought forward ere long. I am, Sir, your humble servant, R. MASTERS."

I shall take this opportunity of introducing a few Extracts from Mr. Baker's original Letters to Dr. Grey. But it is remarkable, that, though Mr. Baker was in general minutely exact, scarcely any one of these has the date of the year. They are accordingly here placed without attempting arrangement.

"DEAR SIR, Having received a present of chocolate and generous wine from Lord Oxford, I beg your Lady will accept of a taste. If it pleases, I have more at her service, for my Lord has presented like himself, that is, very liberally. When it has stood a while and settled, I will desire you will taste it at my Chamber; in the mean while I shall be glad to meet you at the Coffee-house, for I doubt you keep too close. I force myself abroad against my inclination, for no one can be more inclined to keep his chamber. With my humble service to your Lady, and best wishes for a happy New Year, I am, &c. THO. BAKER.

"The But, I presume, is Palm wine*."

"WORTHY SIR, *Cambridge, March* 21.

"I have just now received your parcel, and am to thank you both for the book and the tea. I have not yet had time to taste it. I can have no doubt but that any thing that comes from your Lady must be good. I shall either keep the canister for you, or pay you for it. I shall send the other small parcel to Pembroke Hall, by the same hand that conveys this to the Post-house. If you see Mr. Bedford, you will present my service, and let him know I received his Letter, and shall answer it shortly, after I have spoke with Dr. Tudway and the Bursar.— I am likewise to thank you for a former Letter. I did your errand to Dr. Middleton and Mr. Professor Dickins†; and shall not forget your service when I see them next. I shall likewise remember Mr. Newton, who is yet at London in your neighbourhood. Your pamphlet that would not bind with the rest I shall keep for your use, with the other books.

"My Lord Harley is now at Wymple; but you will find Mr. Wanley according to my directions, who has always free access to the books. — My service to Mr. Wheatley. THO. BAKER."

"WORTHY SIR, *Cambridge, June* 14 [1723].

"Not knowing whether I shall see Dr. Cutler and his Friends any more, I send this by the Carrier, with my thanks for the favour of your last Letter. The Doctor and his Friends return with the same degrees they had at Oxford‡; which, by the short

* See "A Morning Conference between a Puritan Preacher and a Family of his Flock, on the 30th of January," in Butler's Remains.

——— "Fetch that Bottle unto me
Thy Master brought me home last night
For *Palm*, and said he knew 'twas right."

† Francis Dickins, LL.D. Fellow of Trinity Hall, King's Law Professor 1714. He died June 2, 1755, at his house in Hampshire.

‡ Dr. Timothy Cutler (Missionary at Boston in New England) was created D. D. at Oxford by Diploma May 21, 1723. See some of his Letters in vol. I. p. 481, and vol. II. p. 545.

conversation

conversation I had with them, as well as by the testimony of better judges, I find they very well deserve. I hope they will meet with better encouragement from those that are best able to confer it.—I thank you for your offer of helping me to more tea; but it is now sold at Cambridge at so easy a price, that it is not worth the while to give you that trouble.—Though you do not notify it, yet I wish you joy of a daughter; and hope the next year to give you joy of a son, that may bear your name, though you take care to preserve it otherwise by your Works.

"You will probably have seen Dr. Middleton before you receive this, who will acquaint you with our affairs, and make it needless for me to add any more, than that I am, &c. THO. BAKER."

"REV. SIR, *Cambridge, Sept.* 21.

"Mr. Verrelt has so much business upon his hands, and so little time to stay, that I cannot persuade him to take a journey to Doddington, though I made him your kind offer of a horse and other conveniences of your house. But, if you and your Lady could come over for two or three days, he would be glad to serve you to the utmost of his skill. You will be pleased to present my humble service to your Lady, and thanks for the favour she did me at my chamber. I am sorry the world is like to want so good a picture as it is in her power to give us whenever she pleases. But the picture of her mind will live when her features are forgot, and will be much more valuable than that upon her fan. I am sure it will be so to me, and to all those that have the honour to know her.—I am to thank you, Sir, for the use of your papers; upon perusal, I find them to be rarities; and, if you continue in the same mind, I shall be tempted to take you at your word, if it be not too great a robbery to your family. I am, &c. THO. BAKER."

"DEAR SIR, *Cambridge, Oct.* 10.

"I am glad to hear you and your Lady and Child came safe to Hemingby, where I wish you a happy Winter, and as happy a return in the Spring. The book I received; for which, and many others, I return my hearty thanks. I desire you will give yourself no farther trouble in looking out for more; I have books enough; this last will be a very proper employment for my old age, if I have grace to use it. The other book I sent to the Master of Magdalen, who was glad to receive it. Nothing new has happened since you left us. The Friends you name return their humble service, with Dr. Middleton, who is now with us, and Mr. Newcome, who thanks you for your kind letter.—You will present my humble service to your good Lady, and thanks for all her favours here at Cambridge, which I have so little deserved, and have no other way of expressing my thankfulness than by letter, being unfit for conversation, especially of ladies. But I am very much yours and hers, &c. THO. BAKER."

"DEAR SIR, *Cambridge, pridie Junii, and the weather as cold as it is in December.*

"Having a sure conveyance, by your good Friend that brought me your Letter, I take this opportunity of returning my thanks for

for the two tracts you intend me, which (I doubt not) are curious, and will be thankfully accepted, with all their typographical errors. You are so well acquainted with Booksellers and Printers, that you will be prepared for mistakes, as I shall likewise be, and shall be sure to place them upon the Printer, and not upon the Author, with whose accuracy I am well acquainted. I see you can find time for books under a multiplicity of other business. My great fear is, lest you should overload yourself with business, and prejudice your health by profiting the world. I wish you your health, as I do to your good Lady, to whom my most humble service. — Your Friends here present you with their service. — I just now received your books, and repeat my thanks. I am, &c. THO. BAKER."

"DEAR SIR, *Cambridge, July* 15.

"I was glad to hear you and your Lady came safe to Houghton. Together with your letter the Coachman delivered the book, which, though imperfect (as such old books will commonly be), yet is a fair copy, and very valuable, and I thank you for it. I have two or three books, duplicates, with me, which I believe you may want; when I see you next, they shall be at your service, as a debt of gratitude. The other book I sent to Mr. Moss. I wrote to Dr. Waterland, who (with his service to you) sends this answer: *I should be glad to see the Quarto Bible of* 1569. *I have not yet seen any such. Dr. Brett mentions an Edition of Archbishop Parker's of that year in large Octavo. I know no more.* So you see he will be glad to see your Bible; and, having almost finished with Mr. Lewis, the sooner the better. However, consult your own convenience. — We have no news; all things continue in the state you left them. I had the favour of a visit from the famous Mr. Vertue; but I shall always make good what I said to you. My humble service to your good Lady, not forgetting little Miss; to both whom I wish all health and happiness, as I do to you. — Dr. Baker presents his service.

"The Messenger whom I sent to Mr. Moss tells me, from a Scholar his neighbour, that he is gone into the North, and is not expected back till towards November: so Dr. Moss, by making a Gentleman, has spoiled the Scholar. And yet the blundering Messenger might mistake *Norfolk* for the *North*.

"I am told (which I am sorry for) that Dr. Knight is taken ill in his way from Ely. I am, &c. THO. BAKER."

"DEAR SIR, *Cambridge, July* 24.

"I have the favour of your Letter, together with a Bible for Dr. Waterland, which I shall take care to convey to him this morning. But I have a greater favour to thank you for, which I will say no more of till I have the happiness to see you at Cambridge. I hope you will take Cambridge in your way from Hemingby. — Speaking of Dr. Waterland puts me in mind to acquaint you that his Brother has non-suited Mr. Kettle this Assize, to the satisfaction of all I have spoke with. — Dr. Knight was with me yesterday in good health; but poor Dr. Pearson is worse

worse than ever. I have (I thank God) undergone Mr. Lunn's operation with good success.—Mr. Hearne's last Book is printed off; I have not yet received it; but I shall presume your consent to subscribe for the next, *viz.* Annals of Edward the Second.—My humble service to your good Lady, not forgetting little Miss. Dr. Baker presents his service. I am, &c. THO. BAKER.

"DEAR SIR, *Cambridge, Aug.* 24.

"I thank you for your Book, which I will take care to return when I have the happiness to see you at Cambridge. In the mean while I am glad to hear of your health, and wish you a long continuance of it, and all other happiness.—Poor Dr. Pearson holds out beyond expectation; but is weaker and weaker, and has been prayed for in our Chapel these two or three last days.—You will present my humble service to your good Lady, not forgetting little Miss, I am, &c. THO. BAKER."

"DEAR SIR, *Cambridge, Aug.* 7, 1733.

"I am glad to hear of yours and your Lady's health, and that you are so well employed in examining Mr. Neal's Book; I should be glad to see the fruits of your enquiries, which doubtless would be of use and service to the Publick.—Dr. Cowell's Book did give offence, but it was chiefly to the Lawyers, who were jealous of a Civilian, and apprehensive of the Civil Law's prevailing, and gaining too much ground from Scotland.—Blackwood's Book might likewise give offence, he having wrote against Buchanan. The book is scarce, and I have it not by me. But he was a Scot, and the same that compiled the Epitaph upon Mary Queen of Scots, hung up at Peterborough, upon her shrine; and had the Author then been known to Queen Elizabeth, it might have cost him dear.—Sir Charles Cornwallis's Book I have, printed; but there is no intimation in it of the Prince's being poisoned, nor in a MS. in the Bishop of Ely's (Moore's) Library, giving a very particular account of the Prince's death.—Dr. Richardson* is said to have died worth 10,000*l.* and to have left only 300*l.* to the College; the rest to two Nephews. His Successor is not yet known; but I am told one of Pembroke Hall (Whalley†, I think, is his name, my memory is bad) is likely to be the man; and, being said to be a man of worth, I wish him success.—I am now alone, all our Friends being in the Country, and so you may imagine I should be glad to see you. In the mean while I wish you and your good Lady your health. THO. BAKER."

"WORTHY SIR, *Cambridge, March* 5.

"This day and this very moment I received your Books, printed and MS; and though I have yet had little time to peruse them, yet I can easily see I am much in your debt, and wish I knew as well how to be out of it. When I return your

* Master of Peter-House; of whom see before, p. 575.

† John Whalley, of Pembroke Hall; B. A. 1719; M. A. 1723; B. D. 1732; Master of Peter-House 1733; D. D. 1737; Regius Professor of Divinity 1742. He died Dec. 12, 1748; and was buried in the College Chapel.

MSS.

MSS. which, I doubt, are *not very valuable*, I must think of some small token of acknowledgment, though much beneath the favours wherewith you have loaded me. Hemingius's Poem, dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, is undoubtedly an original, and as such is a rarity, though the intrinsic value be not much. I do not know that it has been printed, and, I am apt to think, never will. The other two have less to say for themselves, and yet they are not to be despised: but I must not pretend to make a judgment upon so transient a view as I have yet had. *Victor* for *Faber* was my blunder, through too much haste; a fault I am often guilty of in letters. I wish you may find nothing of it in this. I am sorry it occasioned you a double trouble; Faber was the book I meant, and is the much more valuable of the two. If I meet with Dr. Beveridge's book in a sale, I shall be sure to remember; it begins now to be scarce and dear, as it is very valuable. I have it not in my Study, and indeed scarce any books that are in our Library. I thank you for your kind offer of Lyndwood's Provincial: but having it already in two old editions, I will give you no farther trouble.—In the last place (which should have been the first), I am to thank you for your kind invitation; but, without compliment, I am not fit to go anywhere beyond my own chamber, where I shall always be glad to wait on you whenever your occasions call you this way.

"Dr. Dickins is very agreeable company, whom I will acquaint with the favour you offer him the next time I meet him at the Coffee-house. I am, &c. THO. BAKER."

"DEAR SIR, *Cambridge, July* 23, 1736.

"I bless God, I am pretty well recovered from my late troublesome indisposition, though not without apprehensions of a relapse. I wish you and your Lady and little Miss much better health than I can hope to enjoy at this age; and therefore I must always think them happy that can die in good time.—Last Sunday, in the Vestry at St. Mary's, the Vice-Chancellor proposed a degree for the Gentleman you have so often spoke of; but it did not then pass the Heads. Nothing was said of Mr. Bedford. I am glad you have wrote to the Vice-Chancellor; whatever he sends to me I shall take care of. THO. BAKER."

"DEAR SIR, *Cambridge, Dec.* 6 [1739].

"Your messenger calling upon me in the dark, and my eyes not well bearing a candle, I doubt I shall send you a short and imperfect answer. I am glad you have heard from Mr. Peck; you are very kind in subscribing for his book; that is as much as I can do, or he will expect from me, who am a perfect recluse, and see nobody except at Chapel. But he seems to have met with good encouragement, the Speaker having given him leave to dedicate one of his books to him, and Mr. Benson for the other. These are men of interest, and I hope will enable him to go through with his books.—I should have been glad to have seen you at Cambridge; but we must all give way to business; so I wish you success in your tithes, and all other happiness:

happiness: and, with my compliments to your good Lady, I am, dear Sir, yours, &c. THO. BAKER."

"DEAR SIR, *Cambridge, Feb.* 9, 1739-40.

"By Mr. Cox's waggon I received a rundlet of mountain wine, with a letter from Mr. Woodcock, signifying that it came from Dr. Zachary Grey. Had he said nothing, I should have presumed it to come from my best Friend, of whose overflowing kindness I have had such experience already, without any other return than dry and barren thanks. That return I must make at present; and, with my humble service to your good Lady, wishing you and her your health in this severe and trying weather, I am, dear Sir, yours, &c. THO. BAKER."

P. 117. The following Inscription is on the stone placed, at the desire of the Rev. W. Cole, over the remains of Mr. Baker, in the Ante-chapel of St. John's College, Cambringe:

"H. S. E.
THOMAS BAKER, S. T. B.
Collegii hujus olim Socius;
Qui ex Senatus-consulto A. D. 1716 ejectus
In his Ædibus
Hospes postea consenuit.
Pius, Modestus, Doctus,
Antiquitatis Peritissimus.
Obiit Jul. 2, 1740, ætat. 84."

P. 120. Thomas Whincop, of Bene't College, Cambridge; B. A. 1667; M. A. 1671; Proctor in 1677; B. D. 1679; D. D. 1684. He was for some time University Preacher; and afterwards Rector of St. Mary Abchurch, and St. Lawrence Pountney, London, to which he was presented Nov. 10, 1681; but, a contest arising about the title, he was continued in his Fellowship till the suit was ended, though another Member (Mr. Sagg) had for some time before been pre-elected to it. As a testimony of his grateful sense of this and other favours from the College, he added 20*l.* to the stock for commons. He was chosen to represent the Diocese of London in Convocation in 1708; and died in 1713. He published three single Sermons: 1. "Before the Sons of the Clergy, 1695;" 2. "A Spital Sermon, 1701;" 3. "Before the House of Commons, Nov. 5, 1702."

P. 197, l. 1, r. "understood."

P. 205. "Barret — prevented by death — one impression." Besides the impression, 1580, after Barret's death, there was one in his life-time, 1573. See Life of Nowell, p. 221. Ainsworth's mistake is corrected ib. 222, n." R. C.

P. 214. "I happen to possess 'The History of the New Testament, representing the Actions and Miracles of our Blessed Saviour and his Apostles, attempted in Verse, and adorned with 152 Sculptures; written by Samuel Wesley, A. M. Chaplain to John Duke of Buckingham, and Author of the Life of Christ, an heroic Poem: the Cuts done by J. Sturt. The Third Edition. London, printed by R. B. for Thomas Ward, Inner Temple Lane,

Lane, 1717." It forms one volume octavo; and is addressed, *sans* date, to the Marchioness of Normanby, in a prosaic but fine, fulsome, flattering Dedication, in which the Author mourns over the loss of his 'most generous Patroness, our late Queen, of blessed memory;' but rejoices that the Marchioness survives. It seems a work perfect in itself, and discovers no traces of the Old Testament. It is, as all such works must be, mere pap, or milk and water, and could not expect the 'estimation of the Learned;' yet, to give it its due, the Engravings are pretty enough, much better than such things generally are, and by no means so *execrable* as Mr. Badcock represents them in p. 219, where, line 12, I conceive 'last work' ought to be 'the former work,' for I do not suppose the Treatise on Job contained Engravings." J. BROWN.

P. 226. Dr. Simon Episcopius, from whom Samuel Wesley accused Archbishop Tillotson of borrowing largely, was a man of great parts and learning, and the chief support of the Arminian Sect. He was born in 1583; and died April 4, 1643. His Theological Works, in two vols. folio, were published at Amsterdam in 1650.

P. 228, note, l. 14, for "1676," r. "Dec. 24, 1766;" and, l. 15, after "Grace," add, "and, hearing of your *Defence against Leland*, they have wrote to me to desire me to send it to the Translator."

P. 242, l. 34, for "stories," r. "stores."

P. 253. Arthur Pond, Portrait Painter, who was elected F.R.S. in 1752, and F.S.A. in the same year, died Sept. 9, 1758.

Ibid. note, l. 16. A rich old Abbot had a noble Collection of Medals, that had been transmitted to him from his ancestors; which, as he understood nothing of them, and was come to that time of life when, having no farther occasion for money, we love nothing else, he wanted to part with. Ficaroni, as being the Pope's Antiquary, was employed to get him a purchaser; and he brought him Sir Andrew Fountaine, who, he had before acquainted him, was a young English Cavallero on his travels, who knew nothing of medals himself, but had a mind to shew away, like other raw young fellows of birth and fortune, when he came home, with a little bad *vertù*. This did very well; but Ficaroni and Sir Andrew (who was one of the keenest *Virtuosi* in Europe, and *out-italianed* the Italians themselves) had agreed, before they went, to pick out all the rare and valuable ones, which the Abbot was to let him have for low prices, as being in a manner trash, for so Ficaroni was to wink at him; by which means they plundered the poor Ecclesiastick, while he was hugging himself on his and his Friend's duping the young English Cully. When they were come down, and got out of the Convent, Sir Andrew embraced Ficaroni, and said to him, as Augustus and Licinius might have done, "*Noi siamo due becchi fututi.* We are a couple of precious dogs!"

P. 259. Two original Letters from Mr. Ames to Mr. T. Martin:

"DEAR SIR, *Hermitage, 22d March*, 1753.

"You oblige me very much by your friendly and free Letter; I will with as much freedom answer your requests.—The Society have taken a house before the Rolls Chapel in Chancery-lane; and also purpose to meet and dine together next St. George's Day, though Easter Monday.—Mr. Vertue is got bravely well again; but has not been at the Society since.—The Rev. Mr. Pegge, one of our Society, has prepared for the press a Book giving some Account of our Saxon Coins, now in the hands of Mr. Bowyer, which I believe will be acceptable to the Lovers of those Coins.—I have Friend Masters's Book of C. C. C. C. and am now about reading it.—Now I cannot forbear to give you some relation of Sir Hans Sloane's Curiosities, as you cry out for the Lord's sake, which you know is a way our Beggars take to move compassion. Know, then, that the Parliament has been pleased to accept them on the conditions of Sir Hans's Codicil; that is, that they should be kept together, without separation, in one place in or near London, and should be exhibited freely for a public use. The King or they, by the Will, were to have the first offer. The 19th instant being appointed for a Committee of the whole House, after several speeches made by Mr. Gray, Sir George Lyttelton, and many others, the Speaker himself moved the whole House into a general regard to have them joined with the King's and Cotton Libraries, together with those of one Major Edwards, who had left 7000*l.* to build a Library, besides his own Books, and to purchase the Harleian Manuscripts, build a house for their reception, &c. But as this would require a larger sum than could now well be spared, and the Sinking Fund accounted sacred, he moved, that, as they were to be for the public use and utility, the Publick might, in some sense, be the purchasers; therefore he moved, though it might be disagreeable to several of his Friends, for a Lottery to raise money enough for all these purposes, which he thought might be done by gaining 50,000*l.* clear. This is the present state of the case, and to be considered again next Thursday.—Pray excuse this hasty scribble from one who should be extremely glad to meet you in health. In the mean time I rest,

"Your assured friend and humble servant, J. AMES."

"DEAR MR. MARTIN, *Hermitage, Dec. 30th*, 1756.

"I am to thank you for the favours at your house in my way to London, where I arrived, and met all well, on Thursday evening, but too late to go to the Society. The next I went to, and saw the Chinese Mandarine, who behaved very complaisant, yet could not speak English—only, as I am informed, Portuguese, of all the European languages. Their great antiquity makes them the proper subject of an universal Antiquary. What I have read of them shews that they are the descendants of Noah and his wife, after they came out of the Ark; and that they are the likeliest persons in the known world to read the Hierographical

Signatures

Signatures of Thebes and Egypt, not being used to read by an Alphabetical Character, as the manner was in more enlightened later ages. If you should go to Yarmouth before you come for London, pray make me acceptable to Mr. Barber; tell him I am much pleased with his delightful undertaking of a History of the Town of Yarmouth; and that he may meet with some materials in Holinshed, and in Jake's Account of the V Ports.

"I have sent you my own short Account of Dane-geld, lest you should be without it longer; so when you come to town you may return me another in its stead.

"All Friends are well; so farewell. J. AMES."

P. 263. Joseph Gulston, esq. well known for his Collection of Books and Prints, formed at an immense expence, no price being spared for any article, died in Bryanstone-street, after a lingering illness, July 14, 1786. No wonder the Collector's fortune proved at last unequal to his extensive views; which, with his Parliamentary engagements (for he represented the town and county of Poole in two sessions, 14 and 20 Geo. II.) brought on the disagreeable necessity of dispersing both his Collections by auction. His Books were sold by Mr. Compton, June 1784; his Prints and Portraits in 38 nights, January 16 to March 13, 1786, by Mr. Greenwood. Mr. Gulston married Elizabeth-Bridgetta, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Stepney, bart. by whom his portrait and that of Dr. Francis Courayer, both painted by Hamilton, were etched in 1772. There are larger portraits of Mr. Gulston and his Lady, after the same Painter, by James Watson and Richard Erlom, in mezzotinto.

Mr. Gulston's only son, Joseph, having unfortunately contracted whilst at school a habit of hard drinking, and having also been beset by a nest of sharpers, went abroad, in April 1787, with a Tutor, by leave of the Court of Chancery, of which he was a ward, with intent to reside some time at Turin. But a few days before his departure, prevailing on a young lady of great merit but small fortune, to whom he had long made his addresses, to marry him, they were united by banns at St. Bride's Church; and she, at his desire, consented to follow him to France, where he produced the proofs of his marriage to his Tutor, and introduced the lady as his wife. An account of this event having been transmitted to London, his Guardian stopped all his remittances and bills of credit; so that the young people, who were then got on as far as Paris, could proceed no farther for want of supplies; notwithstanding which, the young man got credit there to the amount of 1200*l*. But, the remittances still failing, he was at length thrown into the prison of La Force, in Paris, where he was confined four months, during which his wife was delivered of a son, and, being unable to get common necessaries, she and her infant must have perished, had not a Friend in London, no way related to them, supported both her and her husband. From this misery they were delivered by the humanity of the Lord Chancellor, who, in May 1788, most compassionately

compassionately ordered 1100*l.* to be paid, to release him from prison, and to bring over him and his family to England. But his joy on this event was so great, that he gave a feast in the prison, with a profusion of punch and spirits; and, making his guests drunk with repeated bumpers to the Lord Chancellor of England, drank to such an excess himself as threw him into a state of suffocation, in which he must have died if his friend Dr. Macdonald had not instantly relieved him by copious bleeding. After his return to England in May, as he was then within 18 months of coming of age, he was again beset by a nest of harpies, who so far fascinated him that he became totally regardless of the entreaties of his friends, and was scarcely ever with his wife and family, but took lodgings at a distant coffee-house, where he entered into every extravagance, contracted many debts, and lived in a state of inebriety little better than lunacy. Being at last persuaded, by the entreaties of his wife, his friends, and his physician, to go to the Continent, he accordingly went, at the end of March 1790, with his family, to Holland; and thence, in April, by easy journeys, to Lausanne. On his arrival there, he was attended by the good Dr. Tissot, who, compassionating his youth and situation, conceived a real affection for him and his family, and became to him not only the Physician, but a Friend, a Father, and Protector; and such is the force of goodness, that this excellent man's advice produced the happiest effects on his patient, who soon became a convert to his excellent admonitions, and a most sincere penitent. Bitterly lamenting the errors of his life, he left off entirely his bad habits; and, had it pleased Providence to indulge him with longer life, there was reason to hope that he would have become a worthy man; but it was too late, as he was reduced almost to a skeleton, and undergoing the severest afflictions. An happy crisis happened in his illness, from which the Doctor entertained real hopes. He began visibly to mend, and his appetite returned; when a ruthless Creditor in England, who had a bill for a large sum, immediately on his coming of age, empowered a person at Lausanne to commence a suit. The imprisonment was frustrated; but the terrors into which the youth was thrown threw him again into a state from which he never recovered. Never was a more sincere penitent. With his last breath he fervently prayed for pardon, and for the choicest blessings on his wife, his child, and friends; and that God would forgive, as he did, all his enemies, and those who had cruelly abandoned or injured him. After finishing that prayer, with only two gentle sighs he expired in the arms of his wife, Dec. 18, 1790, at the early age of 22 years and one month.

P. 269. George Scott, esq. of Wolston-hall, Essex, was lineally descended from William Scott, Lord Chief Justice of England and Justice of the Forests in the reign of King Henry III.; and to one of this family, William Scott, esq. of Stapleford Ferry, Wolston-hall was granted by King Henry VII. William Scott

was

was succeeded in 1494 by his eldest son John; and in that family the property continued till it devolved on George Scott, esq. a gentleman remarkable for his great knowledge, and for goodness of heart, a diligent enquirer after Antiquities, and a generous communicator to others. Mr. Scott was of St. John's College, Oxford; created M. A. 1743; and in 1763 (being then of Ingateston-hall) D. C. L. He married Jane daughter of Bp. Gibson; and died Sept. 2, 1780, aged 59, the last of an antient family. In some Manuscript Notes of the late Mr. Da Costa he is thus described: "A great Antiquary, not only of charters, leases, records, &c. but of matters or materials of Antiquity, such as coins, abbey seals, Roman lamps, and Etruscan ware; warlike instruments, as swords, daggers, pistols, helmets, saws, &c. other antient instruments; regalia, watches, monuments, or sarcophagi, baçaltæ, bronzes, idols, apparel, pictures, portraits, miniatures, and prints; and a numerous Collection it was; some trivialities, as usual in such Antiquarian Collections. The reserved Part of the Collection (so expressed in the Catalogue) was sold by Mr. Gerard, in Lichfield-street, Soho, on Thursday and Friday 4 and 5 July, 1782. He was between 60 and 70, and died about a year before the sale, a widower with no children; lived some years in Crown-court, Westminster; but retired to his seat at Wolston-hall in Essex about 1768. A very humane and friendly Gentleman, and communicative. He was Nephew to the celebrated Naturalist Dr. Derham; and published Mr. Ray's Remains, in octavo."

P. *274, l. 7, r. "Dr. Peter Woulfe."

Ibid. l. 15. Dr. Messenger Mounsey was for a considerable time Family Physician to Francis Earl of Godolphin, and Physician to Chelsea College; where he died, Dec. 26, 1788, in his 95th year. His character and humour bore a striking resemblance to that of the celebrated Dean Swift. By his Will he directed that his body should not suffer any funeral ceremony, but undergo dissection; after which, the "remainder of his carcase (to use his own expression) may be put into a hole, or crammed into a box with holes, and thrown into the Thames, at the pleasure of the Surgeon." The Surgeon to whom he assigned the charge was Mr. Forster, of Union-court, Broad-street. In pursuance of the Doctor's singular Will, Mr. Forster gave a Discourse, in the Theatre of Guy's Hospital, to the Medical Students and a considerable number of intelligent Visitors, on the dissection of the body. He introduced the subject by a sketch of the mental powers of Dr. Mounsey; observing, that his understanding was very comprehensive; that his genius and wit ranked him high in the Literary World; that his company was courted by men of the first character for talents and distinction; and that he retained the strength of his judgment, and the liveliness of his fancy, to the very advanced period at which his life ended.—Mr. Forster then vindicated the Doctor from all affectation, vanity, or whim, in having ordered his body for dissection and prohibit-d

prohibited all funeral ceremony; stating, that whatever singularity might appear in his Will was resolvable merely into a zeal for knowledge, and a desire of benefiting mankind, as he conceived that a dissection of his body would lead to the illustration of much useful truth. He mentioned also the philosophic contempt in which the Doctor held all funeral pomp, and every species of unnecessary form. — Mr. Forster then adverted to the morbid affections which he had prepared for demonstration, describing the appearance of the thorax and the abdomen, with their viscera *in situ*. He remarked, that the quantity of interstitial fluids was unusually small; that the viscera universally exhibited an healthy appearance; that there was no adhesion of the lungs to the pleura; and that the abdominal viscera were sound. The heart he observed to be much larger than the ordinary size. He demonstrated an entire bony ring at the mittral valves of the left ventricle; an ossious deposit in the side of the same ventricle; the semilunar valves completely ossified in their open state; the aorta descendens considerably enlarged, and loaded with innumerable deposits of ossious matter during its length, even to the extremities. He hinted, that the symptoms the Doctor experienced for many years back, on rising from the horizontal position, might be accounted for by these ossifications. He mentioned, that all the cartilages between the vertebræ were absorbed, consequently the spine was an entire bone. He observed, there were several deposits of ossious matter, as big as peas, in various parts of the spine; and that there were several holes likewise from absorption of the vertebræ themselves. The spine had a considerable incurvation. After the whole of the demonstration he said, that, having made his Report of these morbid affections to Dr. Heberden, according to the Will, he should deposit all the parts with these singular appearances in the Museum of Mr. Cline, as that able Anatomist would doubtless, in his Lectures, be able to render them subservient to the promotion of public utility. Mr. Forster, through the whole of this Discourse, amply justified the high opinion which Dr. Mounsey had entertained of his professional skill and general abilities.

P. 282. "The Rev. George Ashby went to the School in Turnmill-street about 1732, as he had before to George Basse in George's-court. Welby was a Presbyterian, and had only a few grown Scholars much older than George Ashby, who caught the small-pox from one of them who came abroad too soon. The School was near the New Prison. As soon as recovered, was sent, aged 9, to the Rev. Mr. Mills's School at Croydon, Surrey. After continuing there for three years, he finished at Westminster and Eton." T. F.

P. 285. Dr. John Cock was of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1737; M. A. 1741; D. D. 1760. He was presented to the Rectory of Great Horkesley, Essex, by the Hon. Philip Yorke, afterwards Earl of Hardwicke, on the cession of the celebrated

Dr.

PETER COLLINSON. FR.S. SAS. ACAD. REC. BEROL. et SVEC. SOC. Eta. LXXV.
Collinsonia

Dr. John Brown, Author of the "Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times." He died Jan. 30, 1796.

P. 308. Epitaph in Bunhill-fields Burying-ground, immediately under No 56: — "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Samuel Morton Savage, D. D. forty years Pastor of a Congregational Church among Protestant Dissenters in Berry-street, London, formerly under the care of the eminently-pious and learned Dr. Isaac Watts, and Professor of Divinity in the Academy late at Hoxton founded by William Coward, of Walthamstow, Esq. His superior natural abilities, extensive literature, and uniform piety, rendered him highly respected by those who knew him, and enabled him with honour and fidelity to discharge the duties of a private and public life. The approach of Death, though attended with circumstances peculiarly trying, he met with exemplary patience, Christian fortitude, and joyful hope. He died 21 February, 1791, in the 70th year of his age."

P. 309. "Dr. Chandler published also "A Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistle of St. James, attempted in imitation of Mr. Locke's Manner; with a Dissertation on Chap. II. 14—20, 1738," 4to. He had also previously published "A Paraphrase and Notes on St. Paul's Epistles to Philemon, the Thessalonians, Timothy, and Titus." There is a good Portrait of him, probably the one you mention, hanging in the Royal Society's Room. He had a brother, John, a well-known Apothecary at the East corner of King-street, Cheapside, who married, and had, 1. a son, George, now senior Surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, who married a Miss Lyde, sister to the Wife of Sir Lionel Lyde, bart.; and, 2 a daughter, Wife of George Jeffery, esq. some time Treasurer of the same Hospital." J. Brown.

P. 316. The Portrait of Mr. Peter Collinson is here annexed.

P. 326. "The best account, perhaps, any where to be found of the later Branches of the Fairfax Family is in Burnaby's Travels in America, third edition." J. Brown.

P. 327. Dr. Thomas Winchester was of Magdalen College, Oxford; M. A. 1735; B. D. 1747; D. D. 1749.

P. 338, note. My excellent Friend and valuable Correspondent (sorry am I to call him *the late)* Rev. Edward Jones, says, "Dr. *Caleb* Hardinge, whom I have seen at an Eton Election-dinner, was *not* of *King's College**, as I was well assured, had not Pote's "Catalogus Aluminorum" confirmed it to me also. I have now before me *Nicholas* Hardinge's printed (but not published) Latin Poems, as *given* to me "through E. Chamberlayne," my much-regretted friend and brother King's-man, of whom I have a Print† (one of 12 only taken off at first), from a Picture by Romney. In *my* copy of the "Verses," from p. 57 to 68, the leaves are missing, as *you* observe.—The Dialogue between the Author and his Friend Mr. Wray is admirably adapted to modern times." E. J.

* He was of *Jesus College.*

† "It is a Mezzotinto, by Jacobi. The Print is anonymous; and the Plate is still in the Family." J. B.

P. 342. "At Bury there are excellent regulations, not to dig within a stipulated number of feet of a wall or pillar." T. F.—Esther Hammerton died at Oxford in 1767.

P. 348, l. 1. "Sir Nicolas Hare, it is manifest, could not be a Baronet, who lived a century before the institution of the order. He might possibly, though I doubt it, be a Privy Counsellor to Henry VIII.; but he was Master of the Rolls under Queen Mary. Sir Nicolas and John were sons to *John, son to* Nicolas.—For "Sir Henry Lewis," r. "Sir Richard Lucy."—Hugh did not live to be "*the third Lord*;" see five lines lower." J. BROWN.

P. 349. "Henry the third Lord Coleraine married, 20 January 1717-18, Anne eldest daughter and *coheiress* of Mr. John Hanger.—In the Note below. Gabriel, third son of her *Father's* elder Brother, was created Baron of Coleraine; which title was enjoyed by his *second* son William; who dying Dec. 11, 1814, the title devolved on the celebrated Colonel George Hanger, now Lord Coleraine." J. BROWN.

P. 360. Mr. Samuel Knight was for some time a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He married the Sister of Mr. Partridge, Recorder of Lynn, by whom he had one son; but she dying soon after at Fulham, it so deeply affected him, that he declared he could never reside there again. Accordingly he obtained permission from Bishop Sherlock to exchange the Vicarage, which he also held himself, with Mr. Cumberland, for the Rectory of Stanwick in Northamptonshire. About the year 1766 he purchased the Manor of Milton in Cambridgeshire; and shortly after removed to the Manor-house, where he continued to reside till his death. In 1775, Mr. Graham Jephson, being presented to the Rectory of Milton, exchanged that Rectory in the following year with Mr. Knight, for the Vicarage of Fulham.

P. 364, l. 5. Stephen Martin Leake, esq. an old Commander in the Navy, died at Mile-end, Jan. 10, 1735-6, aged 70.

P. 367, l. 3 from bott. r. "as Deputy Earl Marshal."

P. 383, l. 17. "See Gent. Mag. vol. LI. pp. 76, 404; LV. 359, 512; and the Indexes to both Volumes of 1790." T. F.

P. 386. A Monument has been erected in the Porch of Palgrave Church, Suffolk, of white marble; and on a black tablet is the following Inscription:

"Desirous that Posterity might be informed in what sacred place were deposited the Remains of that able and indefatigable
Antiquary, THOMAS MARTIN, F. A. S.
who was born 8 March 1696-7, and who died 7 March 1771,
Sir John Fenn, Knight, F. A. S. of East Dereham in Norfolk,
as a tribute of respect to the memory of his friend,
caused this monument to be erected."

Above, are the arms of Martin: Azure, two bars Argent. Below are the arms of Fenn: on a fess three escalops in a bordure engrailed. Crest of Fenn, a dragon's head erased, collared Erm.

P. 389, note, l. 11. The Book there mentioned is now, I believe, in the possession of Thomas Mills, esq. of Saxham near Bury.

Bury. Upon the death of Mr. George Ashby of Barrow, his Books and MSS. were purchased by Mr. Deck of Bury, who dispersed them by a printed Catalogue. Among the MSS. relating to Suffolk, all of which were purchased by Mr. Mills, was one described as a small 4to of 90 pages, of Suffolk Funeral Monuments by Martin. Another in 4to, containing 439 pages, by Martin and Ives; and a third, of 160 pages, by Ives. The first of these most probably was the Book in question; and there is equal probability that it was bought by Mr. Ashby at Mr. Ives's auction in 1777; at least, there is no doubt but that the above MSS. had once been the property of Mr. Ives.

P. 394, l. 23. "Not only Foreign Universities, but Scotch, and even Oxford, confer degrees on persons they know little of, who may accept the compliment or not, as they please. Oxford conferred a degree on the Algerine Ambassador, a Mahometan; but I think he could not actually accept it, as probably some oaths or subscriptions would be required. I think somewhat like it was done at Cambridge in favour of Baron Monckhausen." T. F.

P. 408. The concluding Words of the Bishop of Ely's Sentence against Dr. Bentley, Master of Trinity College; taken from the original, under the hand and seal Episcopal of the Bishop of Ely:

"I having considered the several arguments of Counsel upon the same, with great care and attention, as I shall answer it to Almighty God hereafter, am sincerely of opinion, and I do hereby solemnly and finally declare, pronounce, and adjudge, as Visitor aforesaid, that the said Dr. Richard Bentley, Party in the said Cause, and Master of the said College, is guilty of Dilapidation of the Goods of the said College, and also of the Violation of the said Statutes; and that he is duly and legally convicted thereof before me as Visitor aforesaid; and that he the said Dr. Richard Bentley has thereby incurred the Penalty of Deprivation of his Office of Master of the said College, inflicted in such cases by the fortieth Chapter of the said Statutes: And I do accordingly, and by the authority aforesaid, hereby pronounce, declare, and adjudge him the said Dr. Richard Bentley to be duly and legally convicted thereof before me as Visitor aforesaid. — In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hand and Episcopal seal, this 27th day of April in the year of our Lord 1734. THO. (L. S.) ELY."

P. 410. Mr. Dibdin, after a well-deserved compliment to Bp. Fell, says, "Bp. More has a stronger claim on our attention and gratitude. Never has there existed an Episcopal Bibliomaniac of such extraordinary talent and fame in the walk of *Old English Literature!* — as the Reader shall presently learn. The Bishop was admitted of Clare Hall, Cambridge, in 1662. In 1691 he became Bishop of Norwich; and was translated to Ely in 1707; but did not survive the translation above seven years. How soon and how ardently the passion for collecting books possessed him, it is out of my present power to make the Reader acquainted. But that More was in the zenith of his Bibliomaniacal

niacal reputation while he filled the See of Norwich is unquestionable; for thus writes Strype: 'The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the possessor of a great and curious Collection of MSS. and other antient printed pieces (little inferior to MSS. in regard to their scarceness), hath also been very considerably assistant to me, as well in this present work as in others;' &c. Preface to *Life of Aylmer*, 1701, 8vo. Burnet thus describes his fine Library when he was Bishop of Ely: 'This noble Record was lent me by my very reverend and learned brother, Dr. More, Bishop of Ely, who has gathered together a most valuable treasure, both of printed books and manuscripts, beyond what one can think that the life and labour of one man could have compassed; and which he is as ready to communicate as he has been careful to collect it.' *History of the Reformation*, vol. III. p. 46. — It seems hard to reconcile this testimony of Burnet with the late Mr. Gough's declaration, that 'the Bishop collected his Library by plundering those of the Clergy in his Diocese; some he paid with Sermons, or more modern books; others only with *quid illiterati cum libris?*' On the death of More, his Library was offered to Lord Oxford for 8000*l.*; and how that distinguished and truly noble Collector could have declined the purchase of such exquisite treasures — unless his own shelves were groaning beneath the weight of a great number of similar volumes — is difficult to account for. But a public-spirited Character was not wanting, to prevent the irreparable dispersion of such book-gems; and that patriotic Character was George I who gave 6000*l.* for them, and presented them to the Public Library of the University of Cambridge! —

'These are imperial works, and worthy Kings!'

And here, benevolent Reader, the almost unrivaled *Bibliotheca Moriana* yet quietly and securely reposes *."

In one of almost his latest Letters the Rev. E. Jones observes, "Mr. Gough was right in his opinion of Bishop More, as to plundering his Clergy in borrowing and not returning books; and not those of his own Diocese *only;* as Bridges (History of Northamptonshire, vol. II. p. 45) reports his obtaining, through Bp. Cumberland of Peterborough, a curious Manuscript Original of the New Testament, supposed to be 600 years old (one Gospel, *St. Mark*, wanting), which had been found, wall'd, in Loddington Church, and which was lent by the Rev. George Tew, then Rector, to his Diocesan, to *shew* to Bp. More, who, when pushed to return it, said, he had mislaid, or could not find it. This very book, I have reason to believe, is now (1814) in the Public Library at Cambridge, among those given by King George I. to the University, as purchased from the then late Bishop of Ely." E. J.

P. 412, l. 7, after "single man," add "nor by a Clergyman. Dr. Ogden bought it for 100 guineas; given to Colonel King's Niece, or Cousin. Dr. Warton's Essay on Pope, II. 324. See Maty's Review, 1782." T. F.

* "And long may it continue to do so! must be the sincere wish of every Member of that learned Body." J. B.

P. 418.

P. 418. Epitaphs in St. Michael's Church, Cambridge:

1. "Here lieth the body of Sarah Middleton,
the wife of Dr. Conyers Middleton,
who died Feb. 19, 1730, an. æt. 57."

2. "Here lieth the body of Mary Middleton,
the second wife of Dr. Conyers Middleton,
who died April 26, 1745, an. æt. 38.
And also Barbara Middleton, her beloved Niece,
who died a few weeks before her, an. æt. 12."

3. "Here lieth the body of Conyers Middleton, D. D.
who died July 29, 1750, an. æt. 67."

P. 420. Josiah Wedgwood, esq. was elected Fellow of the Royal Society 1783, and of the Antiquarian Society 1786. To his indefatigable labours is owing the establishment of a manufacture that has opened a new scene of extensive commerce, before unknown to this or any other Country. It is unnecessary to say that this alludes to the Pottery of Staffordshire, which, by the united efforts of Mr. Wedgwood and his late partner Mr. Bentley, has been carried to a degree of perfection, both in the line of utility and ornament, that leaves all works, antient or modern, far behind. But, though this improvement of the manufacture in which he was bred, and which had been the employment of his family for several generations, occupied much of Mr. Wedgwood's time, he was frequently employed in planning designs that will for ever record the greatness of his mind; for, however the practicability of uniting the Eastern and Western Coasts of this Kingdom, by means of Inland Navigation, may have been shewn by Yarranton and others; yet it remained for Mr. Wedgwood to propose such measures for uniting the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal with the navigable part of the River Trent (in executing which he was happy in the assistance of the late ingenious Mr. Brindley, whom he never mentioned but with respect) as first fully carried the great plan into execution, and thus enabled the Manufacturers of the inland part of that county and its neighbourhood to obtain, from the distant shores of Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and Kent, those materials of which the Staffordshire Ware is composed; affording, at the same time, a ready conveyance of the manufacture to distant counties; and thus not only to rival, but undersell, at foreign markets, a commodity which has proved, and must continue to prove, of infinite advantage to these Kingdoms; as the ware, when formed, owes its value almost wholly to the labour of the honest and industrious poor, who in Mr. Wedgwood lost a kind master and generous benefactor. Still farther to promote the interest and benefit of his neighbourhood, Mr. Wedgwood planned and carried into execution a Turnpike-road, ten miles in length, through that part of Staffordshire called *The Pottery*; thus opening another source of traffick, if, by frost or other impediment, the carriage by water should be interrupted. Having given this imperfect sketch of his public life, let us consider

him

him in his private capacity; wherein, whether he is regarded as a husband, a father, a master, or a friend, his conduct will be found most exemplary. — Such is the account given by an old and valuable Friend, who knew him long and intimately. Another Friend adds, "Mr. Wedgwood was the younger son of a Potter, but derived little or no property from his father, whose possessions consisted chiefly of a small entailed estate, which descended to the eldest son. He was the maker of his own fortune; and his Country has been benefited in a proportion not to be calculated. His many discoveries of new species of Earthenwares and Porcelains, his studied forms and chaste style of decoration, and the correctness and judgment with which all his works were executed under his own eye, and by Artists, for the most part, of his own forming, have turned the current in this branch of commerce; for, before his time, England imported the finer Earthen-wares; but, for more than twenty years past, she has exported them to a very great annual amount, the whole of which is drawn from the Earth, and from the industry of the inhabitants; while the national taste has been improved, and its reputation raised in foreign countries. His inventions have prodigiously increased the number of persons employed in the Potteries, and in the traffick and transport of their materials from distant parts of the Kingdom: and this class of Manufacturers is also indebted to him for much mechanical contrivance and arrangement in their operations; his private manufactory having had, for 30 years and upwards, all the efficacy of a public work of experiment. Neither was he unknown in the walks of Philosophy. His communications to the Royal Society shew a mind enlightened by science, and contributed to procure him the esteem of scientific men at home and throughout Europe. His invention of a thermometer for measuring the higher degrees of heat employed in the various arts is of the highest importance to their promotion, and will add celebrity to his name. At an early period of his life, seeing the impossibility of extending the manufactory he was engaged in on the spot which gave him birth without the advantages of inland navigation, he was the proposer of the Grand Trunk Canal, and the chief agent in obtaining the Act of Parliament for making it, against the prejudices of the Landed Interest, which at that time stood very high, and but just before had been with great difficulty overcome in another quarter by all the powerful influence of a Noble Duke, whose Canal was at that time but lately finished. The Grand Trunk Canal is 90 miles in length, uniting the Rivers Trent and Mersey; and Branches have since been made from it to the Severn, to Oxford, and to many other parts; and it will also have a communication with the Grand Junction Canal from Braunston to Brentford. Having acquired a large fortune, his purse was always open to the calls of Charity, and to the support of every Institution for the public good. To his relations, friends, and neighbours, he was endeared by his many

private

private virtues; and his loss will be deeply and long deplored by all who had the pleasure of knowing him intimately, and by the numerous objects to whom his benevolence was extended: and he will be regretted by his Country as the able and zealous Supporter of her commerce, and the steady Patron of every valuable interest of society." He died at Etruria in Staffordshire, Jan. 3, 1795, aged 64.

P. 425. The following Letter was addressed to Mr. Gough:

"DEAR SIR, *London, 14th August*, 1769.

"It is very true that I was long and intimately acquainted with Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, and continued my acquaintance with his Son whilst he kept chambers in Lincoln's Inn; but, since his settling in the Country a few years ago, I have never seen him, I think, but once; nor know I in what County he resides, nor indeed of whom to enquire. I know him extremely tenacious of his Father's Papers; but as soon as I can learn where he may be found, I will endeavour to procure the Account you mention; and hope, if in his hands, he will either lend it, on promise of being returned, or give a copy of it, on paying for the transcribing, if it happens to be long; and I shall be happy if I can place it with you, who I am sure will make the best use of it for the service of the Society.—Unless I mistake much, Maurice Johnson outlived Dr. Mortimer; and, if he intended this Account for publication, would certainly have reclaimed it of the Doctor's Son, had he not had a duplicate himself; which I suppose he had. This I mention, that in case it cannot be got from Mortimer, application may be made to Mr. Johnson's Executors; who they are I do not know.—I wish you health and pleasure on your journey, which I am sure you will make an useful one; and shall always rejoice to be honoured with your commands; for, be assured, I am, with much respect and sincere esteem, dear Sir, your very affectionate humble servant, J. BAKER."

P. 465. Add to the Letters of Mr. North to Dr. Ducarel:

"DEAR SIR, *Codicote, 22 March*, 1752.

"I give you my hearty thanks for yours of the 17th, and of yesterday. The particulars which you mention in your first concerning Mr. Clarke give me some small surprize, but not the least uneasiness, as not being conscious of giving him any just reason of being so *prodigiously angry*. As I have no personal knowledge of the Gentleman, there can be no room of doubting the truth of my assurance of having no personal resentment against him. My Remarks were designed only against his Conjectures. The foundation of my arguments are, Records, Mr. Folkes's Table of Silver Coins, and my own Observations in a few particulars; and if the consequences which I drew from these against Mr. Clarke's notion are erroneous or improper, I stand willing and ready to receive conviction: but to whatever shall be offered by way of answer, if no better supported than his first notion, I will not fail to give a proper and sober reply. If any abuse has been or shall be offered, I shall take such notice of it as prudence and good manners shall direct. The whole is only

only a question of curiosity; and every man has an equal liberty to offer his own opinion, or point out the invalidity of the opinion of others. I shall be always willing to retract my own errors, and as equally resolute in defending what cannot be confuted. Give me leave to expect from your friendship an account of whatever Advertisements or Publications concern me or my Remarks, that silence (through want of information at this distance) may not be intepreted into inability or conviction.—What you mention in your letter of last night concerning Mr. Lethieullier and his kind invitation gives me much pleasure: whenever you think of going, send me a line by the Thursday's Post before, and I will be in town the Monday evening following. — In Carew's Work, printed in quarto, 1723, is the fragment of a Speech which he made at his introduction into the Society of Antiquaries; and mention of the same in his Survey of Cornwall, p. 61. In Mr. Ashmole's Diary of his own Life is mention of the Antiquaries' Feast in Charles the Second's reign. As I have neither of these books, I must be beholden to some friend for the use of them; or, if not too much trouble, an exact transcript of the particulars mentioned. I promise myself as much as this from your kindness: if you know where to get the book, my thanks and obligations will be equal to the favour.—With compliments to your Lady, I am, Sir, your obliged humble servant, G. North."

The two following Letters were addressed to Mr. North:

"Rev. Sir, *From the Antiquaries' House in Chancery-lane, Dec. 22, 1755.*

"The Council have desired me to acquaint you, that as several of their worthy Members have proposed to finish, and lay before them, within a fortnight, such Observations as they have been enabled to make on Mr. Folkes's Plates of English Coins, they would take it extremely kind if by that time they could be favoured with the assistance of yours also. In this they are the more earnest, as they are solicitous to forward, as much as may be, the Letter-press and graving of the Plates, that no longer delay than necessary may be given on their part to the publication of a Work so long and impatiently wished for by the Society and the Publick. At the same time the Council propose to take into consideration the appointing a new Engraver, under the direction of Mr. Vertue, whose ill state of health will not permit him to engage any farther in the Society's employ than superintending their Plates, of which he is very capable. If I have not the pleasure of seeing you before, I shall send you into the Country a Summons for the time appointed for the Council to meet. There is nothing farther necessary to acquaint you with than that, wishing you the compliments of the season, I am, dear Sir, with great esteem, yours, &c. William Norris."

"Sir, *From the Antiquaries' House in Chancery-lane, Jan. 15, 1756.*

"The Council not having heard from you since I sent you notice, by their directions of their intention of taking in a short

short time into their consideration such Observations as several of their worthy Members were preparing to lay before them on Mr. Folkes's Plates, in order to expedite, as much as in their power, the publishing that desirable Work; they by me renew their applications, that you would favour them with your attendance on Tuesday next, at five in the evening: or, if attending in person should be inconvenient to you, they request that you will transmit to me such Observations on the subject as you choose to communicate to them, and I will take care to lay them then before the Council. I am, &c. WILLIAM NORRIS."

P. 473, l. 8, r. "others."—P. 477, note, l. 13, r. "Europe."

P. 478. "The case of Margaret Cutting was a true one. See Simon Paternoster's Letter in Gent. Mag." T. F.

P. 494. "Dr. Rawlinson's Letter should conclude thus: "In hopes of a favourable answer, directed to London House, I am, Reverend Sir," &c. J. D.

P. 496. Two original Letters from Dr. Rawlinson; the first, to the Rev. Mr. Francis Wise, with the impression of a seal; the second, to Dr. Ducarel:

"REV. SIR, *London House, June* 20, 1744.

"Thanks for your kind promise as to Antiquity Hall. The original of the present was found in an estate of mine; and desires your opinion, which will be conveyed to me by the Professor.—Can you inform me of what College the late Consecration Orator, Mr. Taylor, was? I am, Sir, yours to command, R. RAWLINSON."

"SIR, *London House, July* 28, 1754.

"I had not troubled you with this, except to thank you for a letter from Dr. Burton of York, which I suppose came through your hands. The late proceedings have so clearly convinced me that friendship is all pretence, at least amongst some people, that I desire to discharge myself from any hopes of future obligations. An opportunity offered, when lately it might have been shewn; and even the Society had a power of canceling what I thought, and with some reason, ill usage: but this both friends and enemies neglected; and now it is my turn to shew my sentiments as to both, which I have done. As to affairs of Antiquities, I desire no more to be consulted, but leave the Society, and all its Members, which hastens on, though I may not live to see it. This pleasure indeed I shall have, living and dying, that I could not distinguish my friends amongst them; I mean those who are really such: My best wishes, as a man and a Christian, to all mankind.—I am, Sir, sending a large Cargo to Oxford of Marbles, Bronzes, and Pictures; those unpacked-up you may see before they go. Give me leave to add one line of the Poet as to late affairs, and you may make such application as you think à-propos—*Hoc Ithacus velit*, &c.—and take my leave. I am, Sir, your humble servant, R. RAWLINSON."

P. 497. The following Caricature appeared in "The Evening Advertiser, November 19, 1754:"

"Strong natural ambition, distressed by disappointments, forms one of the most pitiable objects a human creature is capable of becoming.

becoming. A disposition fitted by the benevolent Author of our Nature for society must be endowed with affections suitable to so amiable an appointment; must perpetually be feeling instinctive efforts towards promoting the happiness of his fellow-creatures; and must sympathize, antecedently to thought, and by an involuntary motion of the soul, with every enjoyment or misfortune that chequers the rational world about him. Little, therefore, is it to be wondered at, that a mind deprived of this principle of universal harmony, ever dissonant to the joys of others, and laboured up into a general misanthropy, should form one of the most wretched spectacles the eye is capable of beholding. A reasonable creature thus at war within himself, always bidding defiance to the struggles of his social powers, and exerting every studied artifice to conquer all the innate principles of his soul in alliance with his species, might alone suggest the abstract idea of monstrosity. Dark insinuations, artful calumny, railing accusations, cruel malevolence, designs black as Erebus, broils, stratagems, treasons, oaths, and blasphemy, are the regular and eternal fruit of habitual misanthropy. When the fountain is poisoned, all the issues are deadly. But when, like the fabled *basilisk* in a cage of glass, such a creature may be calmly viewed and contemplated, the most enraged virulence despised, and its destruction-glowing eye studied with philosophic composure; every agonizing feature will declare, every sound proclaim the extremity of anguish, till *the fury* subdues itself, and bursts, or consumes away, by the infection of its own poison. Naturally do these reflections arise from an unhappy well-known object, which a few evenings ago I had a nearer opportunity of surveying than ever before presented itself. The thing pretends to be an *Antiquarian*, out of sheer hatred to the present generation; and thereby, like the other Authors in his L. E. P. ascribes all merit to an age in which the most illustrious of living characters cannot possibly come in for a share. A minute Philosopher *literally*;—an Infant in every science, without the command of his mother-tongue, even for abuse and scandal, and of little acquaintance with any other; — an Opposer of our Established Religion, because its reasonableness, loveliness, and unbounded benevolence are so contrary to his own rancour and spirit of persecution; — an Abuser of the present Government, and of every one distinguished in its service, for tormenting him by the happiness and protection it diffuses, and of Foreign Attachments, out of downright hatred to the judgment of his Countrymen and Contemporaries; — a *mitred* Nonjuror, setting up for a standard of *orthodoxy*;—and a pardoned Rebel, joining the Crew of *London Evening* Writers to defame the Laws that tolerate him. In the last L. E. P. he stains by his compliments a Character too fair and polished to be affected by his abuses; and, like the ass in the fable, shews himself the most dangerous in his fawning. From the self-same motives he calumniates the Government, and becomes a nuisance and a common disturber of every subordinate

subordinate Society he finds admittance into — unless they be distinguished for faction like his own. — Our old friend the *Nonjuring Bishop* is returned to town, from assisting *the old Interest*, and shewing his teeth at Mrs. *Carnal* in *Oxford*."

P. 501, near the bottom. "The Barony of Seymour of Trowbridge was never revived; but Francis Seymour Conway was created Lord Conway, first, of Killulta in Ireland, and, secondly, of Ragley in Warwickshire; and his son was created Viscount Beauchamp of Hache, and Earl of Hertford." J. BROWN.

P. 510. "You have never mentioned Dr. Stukeley's Plan, published in 1721, of the City and remaining Walls of Verulam, as part of the *Vetusta Monumenta;* to the accuracy of which perhaps nobody since that time has been so able to bear testimony as myself." J. BROWN.

P. 517. Among several "Instances in which Longevity has been obtained by Temperance" (Gent. Mag. XLVI. 406) is noticed "Dr. Nathaniel Tindal; to whom the English Nation is under great obligations for the Translation and Continuation of Rapin's History, and who hath, to his everlasting honour, throughout his most arduous work, discovered a candid impartiality and enlargedness of mind equal to the indefatigable assiduity of his labours. He died at the age of 86."

P. 521, l. 8. "One cannot form a right idea of the Peutinger Table but by considering the whole, especially the Eastern end; I mean, in order to shew what was the Western end." T. F.

P. 524, l. 2. "Tredway's House in Leadenhall-street was five or six doors from Bishopsgate-street, and was destroyed by a dreadful fire Nov. 7, 1765; and near the top of the new-built house a little tablet was inserted in the wall, which I suppose still remains there, inscribed, as I remember:

"INCENDIO
CONSUMPTUM
RESTITUIT
T. T.". J. BROWN.

P. 534, note, l. 19. for "Gawin," r. "Gowin."

P. 546. "In the Index (vol. VII. p. 108), art. *Desmaiseaux*, I was surprized to read the following reference: 'Strictures on his Life of Milton, V. 546.' I knew very well that Desmaiseaux had written no Life of Milton; and on turning to the volume to which the reference leads, I found that Warburton evidently alluded to Toland's Life of Milton; though his expression is inaccurate, for he first mentions Toland and next Desmaiseaux as Life-writers; and then adds, 'And yet I had rather read the worst of them than be obliged to go through with *this* of Milton's, or the other's Life of Boileau.' According to grammatical construction, '*this*' refers to Desmaiseaux, and '*the other*' to Toland; but the Life of the French Poet was written by Desmaiseaux, and that of our immortal Bard by Toland. The fault rests with Warburton, rather than with the Compiler of the Index."

Index." J. B. R.—Peter Desmaiseaux, the son of a Protestant Clergyman at Auvergne in France, was born in 1666. He came over in his youth to England; and appears to have led the life of a Man of Letters, continually employed in composing or editing Literary Works. In 1720 he was elected F. R. S.; and, from his numerous Letters in the British Museum, appears to have carried on a very extensive correspondence with the Learned Men of his time, especially St. Evremont and Bayle. He died at London in June 1745. Bayle he assisted with many articles and remarks for his Dictionary; and published his "Letters" at Amsterdam, 1729, 3 vols. 12mo, with a variety of observations, which shew an extensive knowledge of modern literature. He also wrote the Life of Bayle, which was prefixed to the Edition of his Dictionary published in 1730, and was reprinted at the Hague in 2 vols. 1732, 12mo.—See farther particulars of him in Chalmers's Edition of the Biographical Dictionary, XI. 514.

P. 548, note, l. 11, for "stick," r. "stink."

P. 551. Dr. Robert Taylor had been a member of the Brazenose Society (see vol. VI. p. 5).—He was a Physician, first of Newark, afterwards of London, very eminent in his profession, and from his early youth a friend of Mr. Warburton.

P. 554. The Rev. William Romaine, M. A. died July 25, 1795, in his 81st year. See a full account of him, and of his publications, in Gent. Mag. LXV. 622, 701, 763, 876; LXVI. 676.

P. 565, l. 11, for "notices," r. "notice."

P. 569. Thomas Coventry, esq. of North Cray-place, near Bexley in Kent (which estate, of the annual value of 1400*l.* he had on the death of the Rev. William Hetherington), one of the Benchers of the Inner Temple, and formerly, for many years, Sub-governor of the South Sea Company, died in Serjeant's Inn, May 21, 1797, aged 84; and was buried in the Benchers' Vault at the Temple Church. He was a very amiable and beneficent character. When his friend Mr. Hetherington at his death left him his fortune, he said, "Why has he done this? I did not want it;" and he instantly gave the legacies and benefactions to the purposes of the Testator, although he might have retained them for his life. His estates, which are considerable, descended to his kinsman the Earl of Coventry. He was son of Thomas Coventry, esq. a Russia Merchant, and younger brother to William fifth Earl of Coventry, father of the present Lord, who, consequently, was his first cousin, and to whom and his family he bequeathed a considerable portion of his property. The following is the substance of his Will: To his great Nephew 50,000*l.* 3 per Cent. Stock, when he is 24 years old, and, if he dies under age, to be divided between the blind objects of Mr. Hetherington's Charity and Christ's Hospital; to Lord Deerhurst and his seven Children 10,000*l.* each; to Lord Coventry 10,000*l.*; to his eldest Son by his present Lady 10,000*l.*; and his youngest Son by her, Residuary Legatee; to Mrs. Evans, of Queen-square, 500*l.*; to her brother, Dr. Evans, Prebendary of Worcester, 500*l.*; to three Ladies in Worcestershire 500*l.* each.

P. 571,

P. 571, l. 14, for "Hortensius," r. "Hydaspes."

P. 572. Mr. Toland's Book, "Future Rewards," &c. was published, in 1740, by M. Steers, in the Inner Temple-lane.

P. 577. Add the following Letter to Mr. Bowyer:

"DEAR SIR, *May* 18, 1742.

"I received the favour of yours; and on the subject of the first part of it Mr. Woodward wrote me a letter by the same post. Their reasons for deferring the publication of the Second Volume are good; but against my sending it to a few Friends *, absurd and insolent. I have wrote them word of it, and they must have it. I write to Mr. Woodward by this post, to satisfy you. But, to make them as easy as I can, I consent that at present only six Friends shall have the Second Volume; namely, Mr. Pope, Lord Orrery, Lord Chesterfield, Mr. Murray, Mr. Allen. These you have orders about; and I desire you would follow them with all possible expedition, as directed, for I am ashamed they are not sent. The sixth is the Prince; and those for him I shall order Mr. Knapton to take of you, they being to be bound in a particular manner. Sure it needed no debate whether those to whom I had ordered only the First Volume should have them immediately sent; therefore, pray let it be immediately done, to Mr. Yorke and Mr. Goddard at Cambridge, and Mr. Lyttelton †.—You say, you send me the sheets I wanted to complete my Book; I say, no, only part of them. I still want the conclusion to the Second Volume from p. 664, and the conclusion of the Postscript from p. 64. — As to what you say of your mistake in the Commentary on the Essay about the second Passage of Newton's Opticks, I do not rightly apprehend it; but I am sure you will rectify any mistake that is material. I am glad care is taken to send them to Lord Orrery. — Dear Mr. Bowyer, do not let any hurry of business make you neglect any thing above, to do it very circumstantially, for it is of moment to me. — I am heartily sorry for Mrs. Bill's ill state of health; but hope the warm weather coming on will restore her to herself and friends. — I am glad you are got again upon the Dunciad. — Pray, as soon as all this is done, advertise me by letter, make all possible haste. I never knew any thing more provoking than the pretending to restrain me from giving my Friends my Books on pretence of scoundrel copies left, which I believe too was owing to their neglect. — As for the Books to the Bishop of Salisbury, Lord Carteret, and Mr. Sillouette, they must be deferred till these Masters of yours and mine give us leave. But, had Fletcher pretended to have served me so, he should never have had a line more of me; but he had more sense, and gratitude, and honesty, than a thousand such Executors as he has left behind him. I am, dear Sir, yours ever, W. WARBURTON."

P. 578. In a Prefatory Address to the "Vindication of Mr. Pope," dated May 18, 1742, he says to Mr. Allen, "I give myself

* See the Letters in vol. II. p. 153.

† "Prince's Secretary in Pall Mall W. B."

self the pleasure of conversing with you in this form, as I see you less in the idea of a Patron, than of a joint Labourer with me in the service of mankind: for while I attempt to explain the theory of this divine Philosophy of *Universal Benevolence*, you illustrate it by your practice. At most, therefore, I can but offer you the ESSAY ON MAN, set in a just light, as a mirror for your cabinet, wherein you may behold the perfect image of your own mind."

P. 583, l. 7. "Dr. Powell told me, that a man who was intimate with another might always find him out." T. F.

P. 593. Fielding, who laid the scene of the early years of Tom Jones in Prior Park, has given a picture of the beautiful situation of Mr. Allen's house, the *Allworthy* of his Novel. This delightful mansion was given by Mr. Allen to Mrs. Warburton, wife of Bp. Warburton, for life. In 1781 she was re-married to the Rev. Martin Stafford Smith; and on her death, in 1796, it came, under the Will of Mr. Allen, to Cornwallis Maude, Viscount Hawarden, and Baron de Montalt; whose second wife was Mary niece to Mr. Allen. That lady died in 1775, leaving one son, Thomas-Ralph, who, on his father's death in 1803, succeeded to the Peerage; and was himself succeeded, in 1807, by his half-brother, Constantine, the present Viscount.—Possessing a noble mansion in Ireland, and another in Wales, Prior Park had not sufficient temptation to induce either of these Noble Owners to make in it a regular residence; and this magnificent house,

"(Once tenanted by Allen; once the seat
Of active worth, and hospitable cheer;
By Pope and Warburton consign'd to fame;)
Arrests the view — a lone dismantled pile —
Of intellectual feasts and Attic glee
No more the scene! no more the Poet's theme!"

Cabanel's British Scenery, ed. 1814, *p.* 22.

P. 594. "The faithful Picture of Popery" had before been published, in 1738; and was, I believe, the same that was printed in the Magazine.

P. 595. In a Letter to Dr. Robert Taylor of Newark (see p. 620), he says, "I think I told you in my last, that the Society of Lincoln's Inn had made me an unanimous offer of the Preachership; which therefore I could not refuse, though I would gladly have done it; for it will require five or six months attendance; and the advantage of the thing itself you may judge of by this: Mr. Allen would have me take a house, for which I pay as much rent as the whole Preachership is worth. This only to you. And don't think I speak with any affectation when I tell you in your ear that nothing can be more disagreeable to me than this way of life. But I hope and determine that it shall not continue long. Don't you pity me? I shall be forced to write Sermons; and God knows what will become of the D. L. But, if I can do any good in this new station, I shall know how to bear the disagreements of it, and that's all. How capricious

is

is the fate of mortals! Any other Clergyman would think himself happy in such an honour as the Society has done me. I believe it is the first* that has been done to their Preacher. Ye I have no joy in it."

P. 598, note, l. 3. "*Thomas* Edwards certainly never was Fellow of King's. *Richard* Edwards was so in my time. — If the Lady in the Gent. Magazine (vol. LXXXIII. part ii. p. 413) has not better authority for her *Proofs*, than her Daughter has for Sir William Draper's being of Trinity College, I fear she will fail. Your Correspondent, now high in Legal rank (vol. V. p. 513), himself of Trinity, and the Son of a King's Man, will equally vouch for Sir William Draper's being of *King's*. — I witnessed the Flags of the unfortunate Manila '*affixa Delubra*' in our Chapel, with the Eulogy delivered by his Friend and our learned Tutor, Dr. Barford. — I am glad to see *another* R. C. whose name, at length or abridged, is an honour to your Compilation, take up any subject which has caught my own attention. I have great pleasure in lately meeting occasionally in *this* Diocese that most respectable *Archdeacon*, though he derives his *dignity* from *another*. I regret only his distance, at the Western extreme end of our County, where he is near neighbour to the still surviving part of the *Loveday* Family." E. J.

P. 599, l. 2. At the conclusion of this Letter, Mr. Warburton says, "When I consider, Sir, to whom I have addressed these Reflections, I find myself in the foolish situation of that old *Greek* Sophist who would needs entertain *Hannibal* with a lecture on the Art of War. And if my impertinence escape his censure, I shall be indebted only to your distinguished character of politeness and general candour, as well as to your known partiality and friendship for the Author: for I have ventured to give my thoughts on a question of Law, before one to whose superior eminence in that profession we see joined a force of reason and splendour of eloquence, which make truth reverenced by those it detects, and justice amiable even to those it punishes. But where should an *Author* turn, if not to him who hath, on all occasions, so generously lent his ministry to the support and protection of Letters whenever they have been reduced to apply to Justice for relief; and to whose successful patronage they are principally indebted for that share of security which they at present enjoy? For (to conclude my application to you, in behalf of Learning, with the words of your favourite Author), "Non causidicum nescio quem, neque proclamatorem, aut rabulam conquirimus, sed eum virum qui primum sit ejus artis antistes: qui scelus fraudemque nocentis possit dicendo subjicere odio civium, supplicioque constringere; idemque ingenii præsidio, innocentiam judiciorum pœna liberare; idemque languentem labentemque populum, aut ad decus excitare, aut ab errore deducere, aut inflammare in improbos, aut incitatam in bonos mitigare."

* "He means, by the *unanimous* offer of their Preachership." Bp. HURD.

P. 599.

P. 599. Mr. Knapton and Mr. Warburton to Mr. Bowyer:

"SIR, *Dec.* 22, 1748.

"A Leaf of Mr. Warburton's "Alliance" must be caneeled. I send also Mr. Warburton's alteration, and desire it may be done as soon as you can.—The Press-work of the Volumes now printing wants some care; Mr. Warburton does not like it; and I shall be glad that you will take all possible care about it, that it may be in the best manner possible. I am, &c. JOHN KNAPTON."

"I desire Bowyer may cancel one Leaf, and reprint it; it is p. 160. Instead of the words 'It hath been shewn that they make no distinct Estate there; and consequently are not Representatives but Agents only of the Church'— to be read thus: "It hath been shewn that they make no distinct Estate there; and consequently are not Representatives of the Clergy, but Agents only of the Church. W. W."

P. 600. The Letter of Mr. Warburton to the Editor of Lord Bolingbroke's Letters is incorporated in the Octavo Edition of Bishop Warburton's Works, 1811.

Ibid. The "Familiar Epistle to the most impudent Man living" appeared in 1749; and "the person so familiarly pointed out appears to be the Rev. Mr. Warburton. This pamphlet owes its rise to the Editor's Preface to Lord Bolingbroke's Three Letters; in which the late Mr. Pope's memory is treated in such a manner as was publicly resented by three different Writers, one of whom was said to be Mr. Warburton. The tract imputed to this Reverend Gentleman is thought to have highly kindled the wrath of Mr. David Mallet, the reputed Editor of Lord Bolingbroke's book, who, indeed, has been treated with great freedom and severity in this controversy. This last Gentleman is said to be the Author of a very angry Reply to Mr. Warburton's supposed Pamphlet, which the latter, however, took no public notice of; but his silence seems to have only farther irritated his antagonist, and to have provoked him to a second attack, *viz.* 'The Familiar Epistle,' &c. which is universally attributed to Mr. Mallet, and which is all through of a piece with its title, familiar indeed! It is an octavo pamphlet, price 6*d.* printed for J. Millan, near Charing Cross." *Monthly Review*, 1749, *p.* 238.

P. 603, l. 11. In a Dedication, "To the Worshipful the Masters of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 23, 1752," he says, "The following Discourses were preached, and are now first published, with a view of vindicating Religion from the insults of Libertines, and the indiscretions of Enthusiasts. Nor will so fair a purpose be at all sullied by the motive I had for this address; which was, only to acknowledge, in the most grateful manner I was able, my obligations to the Bench for the honour done me, at the last vacancy, in the generous offer of the Preachership of the Society, as well as for your constant civilities to me ever since I was honoured with the charge."

P. 605. "In writing it [the '*View* of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy'] he has surpassed himself; the reasoning and the wit

wit being alike irresistible, the strongest and the keenest that can be conceived. He himself was not a little pleased with this work; and says, in confidence, to a friend [Dr. Balguy], "I have given to it all the finishing in my power; and reckon, if any thing of mine should stumble down to posterity, it will have as good a chance as any. And now, *Cæstus artemque repono.*"

P. 606. To the "Third and Fourth Letters" was prefixed "An Apology for the Two first Letters, which may now serve for a Vindication of the whole;" dated Jan. 4, 1755; which he thus concludes; "My duty to GOD, to my Country, to Mankind at large, had, as I fancied, called upon me to do what I did, and in the *manner* I have done it. If I have offended any good man, any friend to my person or my cause, it is a sacrifice to duty; which yet I must not repent of having made, though the displeasure of a friend be the severest trial of it. I know what that man has to expect, both from *Infidelity* and *Bigotry*, who engages *without reserve* in the service of Religion.

"Ah let not *Virtue* too commence his foe!"

However, I have long since taken my party. "Omnia præcepi, atque animo mecum ante peregi. Nec recuso, si ita casus attulerit, luere pœnas, ob honestissima facta, dum *Flagitiosissima ulciscor.*"

P. 613, l. 15. In answer to his Friend Hurd, Dr. Warburton says, "I am glad you consent to my just thoughts of omitting the former short Preface, at present at least. As *Cibber* supplied the place of *Tibbald*, so shall *Taylor* take place of *Webster*; though I will tell you my thoughts sincerely, I do not think he has nearly so good an understanding as Webster. But it requires an infinitely better sense than either of them has, to understand the plainest of truths, *that the most learned Dunce, when, or wherever, he exists, remains still the same Dunce in which he came into the world.*" *Jan.* 12, 1757.—More than six years after, *May* 30, 1763, he again resumed the subject; see vol. V. p. 622.

P. 622. On an oval mural monument at Bath Hampton:

"Sacred to Ralph Allen, Esq. of this Parish,
who died August 30, 1777, aged 40 years.
Here Allen rests! far from the scene of strife,
This Vale receiv'd his last remains of life:
A calm associate, and a friend approv'd;
Who heard, esteem'd him; and who knew him, lov'd.
The Filial Shade Parental Ashes know;
Their victim crown'd by Heaven, rejoin'd below.
A Brother's sigh the speaking tablet rears,
Grav'd on his memory *whom* his heart reveres."

P. 627, note, l. 22, for "Religion," r. "Ridicule."

P. 628, l. 3. "MY LORD, *Doctors Commons, April* 8, 1765.

"I beg your Lordship's acceptance of the inclosed List of the Chancellors of your Diocese, which I hope is correct. Dr. Parsons, Chancellor thereof from 1677 to June 12, 1711, is known to have drawn up a curious manuscript Account of the Diocese

of Gloucester, and of the Antiquities of that County. When I had lately the honour of waiting upon your Lordship, I told you that I had heard Dr. Parsons had left this MS. to Succession, and thought it might possibly be found in the Registry at Gloucester. I since find that I was misinformed, and that his MS Collections fell, after his death, first, into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Colley, M. A. Chaplain of Christ Church in Oxford, and afterwards got into the Library of the late famous Antiquary Peter Le Neve, esq. whose noble Library of Manuscripts was sold by auction many years ago. I shall therefore give your Lordship no farther trouble on this subject, but will enquire of my friend Mr. Martin, of Palgrave in Suffolk (executor of Peter Le Neve), who bought these Collections; and if I have the good fortune to trace into whose hands they now are, will not fail to acquaint your Lordship therewith. I have the honour to remain, with great respect, my Lord, &c. &c.

"*Ld. Bp. of Gloucester (Dr. Warburton).* A. C. DUCAREL."

P. 628. Elizabeth Lady Mansfield was daughter of Daniel sixth Earl of Winchelsea and second Earl of Nottingham, and grand-daughter of Heneage the first Earl of Nottingham, and Lord Chancellor.—Dr. Warburton thus neatly compliments her:

"Madam, You ought not to think strange of an address of this kind from a *Churchman* to the Grand-daughter of that great Magistrate, who, while he held the Seals for the King and Constitution, besides the most exemplary attention to the proper business of his office, was elegantly ambitious to give the last polish to his Country, by a patronage of Learning and Science. Into this equal passion he resolved all his private satisfactions. He took early into his notice, and continued long in his protection, every great Name in Letters and Religion, from Cudworth, who died in the Reign of Charles the Second, to Prideaux, who lived under George the First. It was the care and culture of an Age; and, in spite of a dissolute, abandoned Court, he made the Reign of Charles the Second to be, what it is now likely to be always esteemed, our Golden Age of Literature.—The glory of bearing this relation to so *faithful a Guardian of the human Faculties in their nonage*, Providence, in reward of your virtues, hath doubled, in a still nearer relation to one who, in his high station, may with the same justice be esteemed the great Support of Civil Liberty, and is now engaged in the like generous task for the very Being of a free Community, which the other so successfully accomplished for that chief Ornament of it, Literature and Science.—But the honours you derive from others, you preserve untarnished, by the splendour of those you have acquired for yourself in the course of a sober and enlightened piety, which makes you an example to the best of your sex, as the patriotic virtues of your illustrious Consort will make him to the wisest of his."

P. 629. In 1761 he delivered a Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of Gloucester, which is printed in his collected Works,

and

and from which I shall copy a few characteristic lines. He tells the Clergy, "The usual time you sojourn in the Universities is very laudably employed in the prosecution of such studies as are to fit you for your *degrees*. Some of these are foreign to the Learning of your Profession; others but remotely relative to it; so that, what between the increasing expences of the *age*, rather than of the *place*, and the daily wants of a fresh supply for the Ministry, the greater part of you are turned out into the world before those incomparable Establishments have put the last hand to your education, and led you through the more sacred parts of the Temple of Wisdom. It is true, you no sooner step into the world, than you have your wants abundantly supplied. Instructors crowd in upon you from all quarters; and, just as on Man's entrance into life in the famed Table of Cebes, every false species of happiness presents itself before him, each striving who shall first get possession of the new comer; so, on your entry on the Ministry, every phantom of false science, raised up at the resistless call of the Sages in St. Paul's Church-yard, open wide their hospitable arms, to receive you to their daily, their weekly, and their monthly Lectures. What shining Collections of Polite Literature, what weighty Volumes of profound Criticism, have crowned their generous labours! But in *Scriptural abundance* their unsparing bounty chiefly displays itself. Commentaries; Histories, and even Dictionaries of the Holy Bible, keep rolling down upon you from the same perennial source; while the smaller Divinity, *like the flies and lice of Egypt from the dust of the land*, meets you in your dish, and lies hid in all you taste and handle. The artful disguise, too, is no less taking than the plenty. And, as Flaminius's Host of Chalcis entertained his Guest with a magnificent variety of viands, and all from the hog-stie, so the whole of this delicious cookery comes from as dirty a place — I mean, a Bookseller's Garret."

P. 630, note, l. 19, r. "Dr. Moore, first Dean and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury."

P. 632, note, l. 7, "Doctrines" should be "Doctrine;"— l. 13, "Matt. xxv. 30" should be "36;"— l. 15, for "Matt. xxi. 15," r. "15, 16;"— l. 17, for "xiii," r. "xii." R. C.

P. 633, note, l. 17, r. "*were* never;" l. 19, r. "p. 634."

P. 637, l. 2, r. "Bishop Warburton's Widow was re-married, at Wyke Church, Dorsetshire, Oct. 9, 1781, to the Rev. Martin Stafford Smith, B. D. his Lordship's Chaplain; Fellow of Corpus Chsisti College, Oxford; M. A. 1772; B. D. 1781; and Rector of Fladbury in Worcestershire 1793."

P. 639, l. 1. Of the Correspondence with Dr. Middleton see Bishop Hurd's Life, prefixed to his Friend's Works; and, by a Letter written by Warburton in 1750, it appears that he thought Dr. Middleton's talents "appeared nowhere to more advantage" than in the Letter dated Sept. 11, 1736.

P. 641, note, l. 32. "Gray and a few others borrowed freely, and seemed fond of having it known; not so Shakspeare." T. F.

P. 643. Bp. Warburton was not "a tall, robust, large-boned man," as stated by Bp. Newton; but middle-sized in all those respects. This appears from the Portrait prefixed to the Octavo Edition of his Works, from an original Painting preserved in the Episcopal Palace at Gloucester.

P. 646, l. 32. My late worthy Friend the Rev. E. Jones, in a playful Letter, says, "Your indulgence makes me almost as vain of the share you allow me in your volumes, as old *Alexander the Corrector* himself; whose person, *full* dress, and *ad*-dress, I still remember, from the time that Dr. Ashton brought him to dine in our College-hall at Eton; some of whose '*crazy Tulvs* and querulous pages, with his offers to represent the *Laity* in Parliament,' are still on my shelves, bought at the time, through old Pote's recommendation, to pay travelling charges, before I knew how much we should be indebted to him for his *Concordance*. — From my old habit, learnt from my friend Dr. Barnard, I found early occasion to mark with my *thumb-nnil*, for future reference, if I was not at leisure to do it *currente calamo*, some inaccuracies; which I knew you would forgive, and even like, my pointing out in your own performances, as you have liberally allowed me to do in those of others. It is to my habits of private tuition that you chiefly may impute my knack at *finding faults*. If I assure you that I find, as far as I have hitherto been able to enter on the perusal, I feel the pleasure I received in 1782 both renewed and increased; you will believe that my view is, to shew my wish and willingness to contribute towards the continuance of your own power to *inform and entertain*, whilst useful *instruction* is so frequently and agreeably intermixed; Warburton's '*uncleanly sample*' of criticism on *Magazines* and *Parsons* notwithstanding. — You will see I have anticipated the course of your Volumes, for the sake of pursuing a subject not new to *me* or *you*; which, though it may have escaped *your* memory, is renewed in mine, by an expression of the Bishop's, much more deserving the description above, as given by Mr. Cumberland, of my Patron Lowth's quotation from Catullus. — I have been interrupted in going quite through *your six* Volumes, which I reserve for the future leisure of what an old Book (which I wish I could procure) calls in its title '*Horæ subsecivæ*,' being obliged to snatch a hasty reading of *six other* Volumes — Anna Seward's *Testamentary Legacy* to an Edinburgh Bookseller, with whom, as I observe she had once at least an *actual interview*, I presume, by her '*fac simile*' and its result, she had formed an *eternal friendship*. As these, like her *present* to Walter Scott, fall in my way only in right of a Book Society at Kettering, I am under the necessity of giving *them* the precedence; and do not like them the less for their occasioning such frequent reference to my shelves, and refreshing my memory from *sixty others* of 'entertainment and information.' So many of my Eton and Cambridge Contemporaries, as well as others, with whom I have been intimate in later periods, are presented

presented to my recollection. as to make the book interesting; especially as I once had a *view*, though I was not introduced to the acquaintance of the Lady, when walking under her Palace-wall. Through Sir Brook Boothby and Mr. Tighe, I was entrusted with a perusal, and possession for some time, of Dr. Darwin's 'Botanic Garden' in manuscript, in a most beautiful Morocco gilt binding, presented him by a Lady. *My* province was, to mark with *pencil* on the blank page opposite any inaccuracy in punctuation, or such matters, as, from Dr. Barnard, we used to call 'Trowel-work.' I have ventured to correct in the Kettering Copy even a Scotish Printer's mistake in the writing *one* of the names of *one* of her *Friends*, who is there called by that highwayman-sounding title of Bag*shot* Stevens, which should be written Bag*shaw*." E. J.

P. 650. Mr. Pope's Friend was the Rev. Edward Southcote, a Clergyman of the Church of Rome, and the last male heir of Judge Southcote in Queen Elizabeth's time. Of the same family was Philip Southcote, esq. of Wooburn Farm, Chertsey, Surrey, whose Widow died there, aged 85, Oct. 14, 1783, leaving her estate at Wooburn to Lord Petre; and the rest of her property amounting to 4000*l. per annum*, to Sir William Jerningham, bart. Wooburn was one of the first places improved according to the principles of modern Gardening, and laid the foundation of a taste which is admired by all true lovers of that science.

P. 653, l. 34, for "*Waingford*," r. "Wandesford (in England)."

P. 658. From a variety of passages in the several Letters which I have printed of Bishop Warburton, it is evident that, whatever opinion of him may be entertained by those who did not know him, he was of a very forgiving, and even of a very benevolent temper.

P. 660. Add, "The New Method of Chemistry," 4to, translated from Boerhaave, with Notes, &c. by E. Chambers and Peter Shaw, 1727."—Of Dr. Shaw see hereafter.

Ibid, note, l. 14, add, "So said Dr. Powell to me, on describing Dr. Henry's History." T. F.

P. 664. Dr. William Cooke was born in St. James's, Westminster, Oct. 15, 1711. He went first to Harrow School, where his Family then lived, in 1718. Thence he was removed to Eton College, being chosen Scholar upon the Foundation at the election of 1721. In 1731 he succeeded regularly to King's College, Cambridge, and was admitted Scholar in January of that year; where, becoming Fellow of course in January 1734, and having taken his first degree of B. A. in 1735, he soon after was called back to Eton, to the place of an Assistant Teacher in the School; and continued in that employment till May 1743, when he was unanimously chosen Head Master. But the fatigue and confinement of that laborious office proved too great for his tender health and strength; he soon found himself obliged to think of resigning it; and having obtained of the College in 1745 the valuable Rectory of Sturminster Marshall in Dorset-

shire,

shire, he settled there early in the Summer of 1746. In June 1748 he was again brought back to Eton, being unanimously chosen Fellow of the College; and the Rectory of Denham in Buckinghamshire, within eight miles of Eton, becoming vacant that year, he obtained it by the friendship of Lewis Way, esq.; and, having resigned Sturminster into the hands of the College, he removed to Denham, and divided the year between the duties of that place and in the service of the College as Bursar. In this very commodious situation he continued many years, till, in 1768, his excellent Friend, the Rev. Mr. Charles Weston, Prebendary and Patron of Stoke Newington in Middlesex, in the Church of St. Paul, offered him that Rectory, which, in consideration of his numerous family, he accepted, and was presented to it accordingly. — He had proceeded D. D. in 1765; and the same year was appointed Chaplain to the Earl of Halifax. March 25, 1772, he was chosen Provost of King's College, Cambridge, by the unanimous vote of the Fellows; and, the year following, served the office of Vice-Chancellor. April 12, 1780, he was collated by his kind Friend Bp. Keene to the third Stall of Ely Cathedral; and on August 9 the same year was instituted to the Deanry, and installed Sept. 2. — He married, in January 1746, Catherine daughter of Richard Sleech, D.D. Canon of Windsor, by whom he had twelve children, six sons and six daughters. One son died young; two perished at sea, in the Thunderer man of war; and nine were living in October 1784: William, George, and Edward; Anne, his eldest daughter, married to Benjamin Way, esq. of Denham; Catherine, the second, to Samuel Halifax, Lord Bishop of Gloucester; and Charlotte, the fifth, to Pierce Taylor, esq. of Devonshire; the third, Frances; fourth, Mary; and the sixth, Susan, afterwards, in May 1792, married Treby Hele Hayes, esq. of Holwell House, Devon, only son of Benjamin Hayes, esq. of Wimbledon, Surrey. William, having been Greek Professor in the University of Cambridge, was presented by King's College to the consolidated Rectories of Hempsted cum Lessingham in Norfolk. George, having been bred in the Secretary of State's office, and from thence made Secretary to the Ambassador to Turin, and afterwards Consul at Tripoli, retired from business upon a pension from Government. Edward, the third son, was Secretary at War in Ireland. — Dr. Cooke died at Bath, 21st of November, 1797, aged 86; and these Memoirs, and the annexed Epitaph, written by himself, were communicated by him to Mr. Bentham a few years before his death. He was a man of very considerable abilities and learning; and published, whilst a Scholar at Eton, a Greek Tragedy, intituled Σοφια Θυεστου. Whilst he was Rector of Denham, he published a Visitation Sermon, "The more sure Work of Prophecy considered and explained, 1750," 8vo; with a view to Dr. Middleton's Examination of Bp. Sherlock's Discourses on Prophecy; and a Convocation Sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral, 1780, 4to.

On

On a marble tablet in a South Vestry of King's College Chapel:

"Epitaphium vivi.
M. S.
GULIELMI COOKE, S. T. P.
Qui,
per vitam bene longam,
quicquid potuit, quicquid assecutus est,
Regiæ (sub Deo) Henrici Sexti munificentiæ
acceptum omne referens;
quæ alterutri ejus Regali Collegio Θεσπίζει debuerat,
Alumnus aut Socius;
pro virili vicissim persolvit,
Informator, Bursarius, Præpositus."

P. 695, l. 35. "The Plan of a Free University, to be founded in England, by Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of All the Russias, with the Assistance of Dr. Free; being designed not only for the better Reception and Improvement of Her Majesty's Subjects residing in that Country, but also for the Admission of People of all Nations and Religions; thereby to establish a more extensive Commerce in *Literary* Affairs, and open a Communication of Science between the remotest Countries of the Globe, 1766."—"The situation," the Doctor says, "should be in the neighbourhood of the Capital, and on the Southern side of the River Thames, as the *most rural* of all the Environs of London. No place can be more convenient than the Village of Newington Butts; from whence, in the space of a quarter of an hour, or thereabouts, a person may walk to the Royal Palaces, the two Houses of Parliament, the Courts of Justice in Westminster, or to the principal Places in London; such as the Royal Exchange, the Custom-house, and the Tower, or great Arsenal."

Ibid. Dr. Free also published "A Specimen of an Universal Liturgy, in English, French, and Latin; with occasional Hymns for the Use of the Foreign Students in a Free University; designed for the Reception of Scholars of all Nations and Religions, &c. &c. By John Free, D. D. Vicar of East Coker in Somersetshire, Sir John Leman's Lecturer at St. Mary Hill in London, and Lecturer of Newington Butts. The Second Edition, 1766," 8vo.

P. 696. I have been favoured, by Mr. D'Israeli; with the following particulars of the scarce Tract noticed in this page:

"The publication of John Dunton, you will recollect, though transmitted by me, is not mine; it was the communication of a well-known literary Friend, who trusted to his memory.—I have at length examined the Work; and, had it not been already mentioned, it would deserve no further notice. It turns out to be one of those seven books, out of six hundred, which Dunton repents of publishing. It is intituled, "A Voyage round the World; or, a Pocket Library, divided into several Volumes; the first of which contains the rare Adventures of *Don Kainophilus*, from his Cradle to his 15th Year, 1691." To the Work are prefixed Panegyrical Verses, "by the Wits of both Universities,"

sities," who, however, offer no evidence of their residence or their quality; and may be suspected to be Wits of the University of Grub-street. One of these wretched panegyricks tells us that "the Author's name, when anagrammatised, is *hid unto none*," by which *John Duntone* would, and would not, conceal himself. These volumes were published in our Scribbler's thirtieth year, on his return from America; and are, in fact, a first essay towards that more mature "Life and Errors" which he gave the World in 1705. He seems to have projected a series of what he calls "The Cock-rambles of all my Four and Twenty Volumes;" but his readers, probably, deserted him at the third. *Kainophilus*, as he calls himself, "signifies *a Lover of News*, not any thing of *Kain*, as if I were a-kin to him." It is a low rhapsody; but it bears a peculiar feature, a certain whimsical style, which he affects to call his own, set off with frequent dashes, and occasionally a banter on false erudition. These cannot be shewn without extracts; and your volumes must not admit of such trifles. I would not add an idle accusation to the already injured genius of STERNE; but I am inclined to think he might have caught up his project of writing Tristram's life, in "twenty-four Cock-rambling" volumes; have seized on the whim of Dunton's style; have condescended even to copy out his breaks and dashes. But Sterne could not have borrowed wit or genius from so low a scribbler.—The elegant pieces of poetry were certainly never composed by Dunton, whose mind had no elegance, and whose rhimes are doggrel. On a rapid inspection, I have detected him transcribing from Francis Osborn and Cowley, without acknowledgment; and several excellent passages, which may be discovered amidst this incoherent mass, could not have been written by one who never attained the slightest arts of composition. He affects, however, to consider himself as "a great Original" in what he calls "this hop-stride-and-jump round the World;" and says, "So great a glory do I esteem it to be the *Author* of these *Works*, that I cannot, without great injury to myself and justice, endure that every one should own them, who have nothing to do with them; like the fellow at Rome who pretended to Virgil's Verses. But I need take no other way to refute these *plagiaries* than *Virgil* himself did, requiring the tally to his *Vos non Vobis*. Let any man write on at the rate this is already written, and I will grant he is the Author of this book, that before, and all the rest to the end of the Chapter. No; there is such a sort of a *Whim in the Style*, something so like myself, so incomprehensible (not because 'tis nonsense), that whoever throws but half an eye on that and me together, will swear 'twas spit out of the mouth of Kainophilus. This by the bye." I. D'I. *July*, 1812.

P. 705, l. 28, r. "*Thomas* Fairchild."—P. 708, l. 11, r. "Millar."

P. 709. The late Rev. E. Jones says, "I willingly make the most immediate return to your enquiries. In the first place, relative to my Namesake and Predecessor at Uppingham; I have now before me his Edition of Horace, 'Londini, apud J. Brotherton

therton & J. Nourse, 1736." Dr. Barnard questioned me once, when reading that Author, if I was related to the Editor; but I never saw it till my good Brother Sturges, happening to meet with it in some Bookseller's shop, bought it, as a kind of present to me, in 1791, when I was resident *there*. It is a handsome octavo, dedicated to the then Duke of Rutland; as, 'Dedico'—'emendatum à me Horatium'—'tibi elegantiarum Arbitro'—'O! colende semper & culte'—'ut me tibi profiterer summo studio devotum, J. Jones.' Dr. Barnard called it '*a kick at the dead Lion*.' In a Preface he speaks slightingly of 'emendationibus Tonantis inter Criticos;'—and in a Note (all of which, with his Account of other Editions, are thrown to the end of the book) he quotes a correction of Bentley's—'rectis' instead of 'siccis oculis'—(though without naming him), which is certainly as *arrogantly* as *learnedly* proposed, with the description of 'more suo.' He was Rector from about 1748 to 1758, if I recollect right. His *full* Namesake of Welwyn alludes to him as having, after importunate application, obtained the preferment from the then Bishop of London. A Son of the same names appears to have signed the Registers as *Curate* for a time after his death; whom Mr. Percival Stockdale, I am told, mistook for a *Rector* of Uppingham, when he spoke of him in his Memoirs. I have seen no more of the latter work than what your Review Department gave us at the time of its publication; but a Neighbour, whom I only have been acquainted with of late, knowing I was transferred to these Midland Parts from the Sea Coast, gravely asked me if I ever was Chaplain of a Ship. I found that Mr. Percival Stockdale, relating anecdotes of his Sea Voyage, when joining his Regiment on Foreign Service, met with a Mr. Jones, as Chaplain on-board, and described him as afterwards (what he most certainly never was) *Rector* of Uppingham. From what I have heard of him, I doubt not, my Predecessor's Son *was* the Chaplain; but I never thought it worth while to say that *I* was not such.—The infinitely-superior merit of a more distant Predecessor *there* (Bishop Jeremy Taylor) occasioned my being indebted to Mr. Urban's pages for a most interesting correspondence, first through those, afterwards through a direct manuscript channel, with an amiable and valuable man, Mr. Ralph Nicholson of Liverpool; who, under the signature of *Arren*, first, sent you a little poetical trifle, at the request of his daughter (now the Lady of Sir Christopher Robinson, of Doctors Commons); and soon afterwards, under his own initials, made enquiries after that excellent man's private history. I returned, through the Gentleman's Magazine, some authentic Gleanings from the Parish Vestry-book and Register, which your Compositor *dated* from the *Post-office Mark*. He fished for me, from my initials, by a post-paid letter, and in a short time sent me what he had collected on the subject. The whole of these, after communicating them to *Doctor Robinson* first, I transmitted, at the suggestion of *our* revered and much-regretted friend

friend Bp. Percy (who, as succeeding Bp. Taylor in Dromore, which he held for a time with Down and Connor, was able to add some particulars) to a Correspondent unknown to me otherwise than by Bishop Percy's recommendation, Mr. Thirlwall of Mile-end, who then proposed publishing a new Edition of some of his Works, with some *fresh* materials in a prefatory account of him. With this latter Gentleman I had correspondence for a time; during which he was very liberal in presents of his publications on other points: but I apprehend he did not meet with encouragement to proceed on this, as I inquired in vain of a Publisher, from whom I bought his Son's *Primitiæ;* after calling in vain also at his house in Mile-end when in town more than four years past, and leaving my card, neither him, nor Mr. Ralph Nicholson, nor Mr. Wheeldon* of Whethampstead, Herts, who *did* publish, and, besides much correspondence, gave me some Works of the Bishop's, did I ever see.—Of my immediate Predecessor here, Nathanael Heyrick, I could quote *sayings*, at second hand, for half an hour together. As to facts and dates, I can say, from my Register, that he in 1741 succeeded his Father (who became Rector in 1702); was to the last (1767) Fellow of Trinity in Cambridge; and, during his residence in College, a Whitehall Preacher. He preached, but declined complying with the request to publish, a Sermon for the Northampton Hospital; for which the preceding seven (from 1744 to 1750) had been usually *printed* and sold for the benefit of the then *County* Hospital. He pleaded to Lord Halifax, that '*perhaps* the former Edition, or greater part of it, might not *yet* be *out of print.*' Lord Halifax, when Secretary of State, put him on the Civil List for 100*l. per annum*, to enable him to keep — what he *said* he wanted — a Curate and a Post-chaise. The latter he did not keep, because they *taxed* his pension. He left his entire property (after legacies of 20*l.* each to Trinity College, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Poor of this Parish) to Mr. Orde, as executor and residuary legatee, formerly Fellow of Trinity, for whom he had received College Dividends during his absence in the West Indies; great part of which he expended on *these* premises in house and stables, to receive a West India Pupil, whose Sister Mr. Orde had married; and who married a Daughter of Mr. Deputy Gammon of Snow-hill, lately deceased and buried as Duchess of Chandos, after many years past burying her former husband Mr. Elliston. I understood that Mr. Orde honourably distributed the overplus (after deducting merely his principal, amounting to 500*l.*) amongst the Family, particularly some Sisters, who had lived in a Cottage here till their Mother died, and then went with a Brother Toby (also Fellow of Trinity) to a College Living, tenable with his Fellowship, in the County of Durham. The aged Survivor of all these Sisters, who continued *there* after that Brother's death, came up to take a last peep at her native place, more

* Who published a Life of Bishop Taylor.

con

con amore than to visit her Kindred, I believe, accompanied by my Predecessor's excellent Housekeeper, whose Relatives she also visited at a small Turnpike-house near Uppingham for a longer stay than in this County or Leicester. This Servant afterwards very naturally married Toby's Curate, and brought *him* up there too, when I resided there, visiting me, with whom she was in the same capacity for a time. — Of Toby Heyrick I had no knowledge. — Samuel came here from Leicester often during my first year, as having the selling of an estate for a Widow of this parish. — With William, an Apothecary in London, I had an extraordinary casual interview, for half an hour, within a week of my succeeding Nathanael. In the Reading Coach, near Hyde Park Corner, an elderly man in deep mourning was taken up for a lift to a distant patient. He sifted me as to my past or future intended travels — "I had lately been in Northamptonshire" — 'Did I know such a place as Loddington?' — "I had just returned from it" — 'As Successor then to the Brother for whom I am in mourning.' — You may know how to make allowance for my not knowing how to stop when indulging my memory with thoughts of other times; especially as I can speak of another Predecessor, referred to in your pages by myself and *others*, with just respect *in general* — Dr. Richard Newton, Founder of Hertford College, Oxford, whom I learnt to hold in high estimation from finding many of his publications in that Library of *his* Successor, for whom he obtained in his life-time (as having been his Curate, and Vice-Principal of the then Hart Hall) the presentation to Sudborough near Thrapston. *He* bequeathed his furniture and books to *his* Successor's option, in lieu of Dilapidations; which I accepted, as Bishop Lowth's Son did also from me, and (after a still intermediate Incumbent) the present Rector, a Baronet, Sir Thomas Hewett. — He was too well known to need my dwelling on his character; but I cannot resist the opportunity of introducing to your notice that of another distant Predecessor at Great Doddington, Northamptonshire, a Vicarage given me by Lord Thurlow, and in which Mr. Nares (who succeeded, since, my Brother Sturges at Reading) was my Successor.

"M. S.
Humphredi Say, S. T. B.
triginta plus annis hìc Vicarii,
en! infrà positum corpus!
Si scire quæras, quanta seges virtutum,
qualesve mentem intùs ornârint dotes,
occursent animo statim
incorrupta fides, probitasque morum,
primævis haud indigna patribus,
hodiernis saltèm non erubescenda.
Hunc summis titulis, honoribusque parem,
nec cæca unquam ambitio,
nec habendi invasit ardor,

conteatum

contentum facilè in Ecclesiâ de Lichfield
et parvi nominis et rei Præbendâ.
Sic nemini invidens huic se Parochiæ dedit,
huic omne studium, omnes devovit curas.
Dumque sanæ vi doctrinæ,
Exemploque poterat venerabili
errantes revocare animas,
id illi erat thesauros congerere,
id congestis verè frui.
Domesticum semper insequebatur vitæ genus,
quod multùm Juvenem, maximè deceret Senem,
officiis omnibus, velut orbe quodam, distinctum.
Inter socios tamen sine tristitiâ gravis,
sine levitate idem mirè comis.
Amicum denuò jucundiorem,
aut æqui magis, temperatique virum animi,
nec præterita vidit,
nec postera enarrabit ætas.
Obiit Feb. 27, A. D. 1722, æt. 71."

"What the income of the Vicarage might be at that time, I cannot say; but I can speak from authority that, more than 40 years afterwards, when an Inclosure of the Parish, which was large and populous, was about to take place, the claim made by the *then* Incumbent, an aged man with a large family (who had then, and to his death, no other preferment than that) did not bring him within Goldsmith's estimate of 'passing rich with forty pounds a year.' The Commissioners, however, with the aid and concurrence of a very considerate and liberal Impropriator, Lord of the Manor and principal Proprietor (though the patronage was in the Crown), were enabled to add a hundred acres contiguous to the two; which, with a thatched cottage, small garden, and dove-cote, *were* the whole of the Vicarage Premisses." E. J.

P. 711. The following Letter to Dr. Z. Grey settles the point respecting the Preface to Dean Moss's Sermons*:

"Dear Sir, *Jan.* 11, 1731-2.

"I am obliged to set out for London, with my Work unfinished, for want of some particulars, which I would gladly be informed of; *viz.* on what Questions he disputed at the Public Act, when he went out Bachelor of Divinity; as well as those on which he had kept an Act in the Schools for the same degree. I have consulted the Master of Jesus†, who remembers one of the former to be, *Jesum Christum esse verum Deum est creditu ad salutem necessarium*—against Episcopius. Perhaps you may find the Thesis among his papers. I was likewise enquiring into the exact time of his several Promotions; but Dr. Ashton is of opinion that there is no need of being too minute in such particulars. I hope, upon searching the papers, you may find something that may give a farther light to things where my memory

* See vol. II. p. 539; vol. IV. pp. 152, 236.

† Charles Ashton, B. D.; who shall be noticed hereafter.

fails;

fails; especially if you confer with the Master of Jesus, who will be able to recollect many passages. If you will favour me with a speedy account, directed to me at Mr. Williams's, in James-street, Covent-garden, you may depend on my finishing what I am about without the least delay. I am, &c. A. SNAPE."

VOLUME VI.

P. 13, l. 10, r. "Lord Coleraine." The Family were never exalted above a Barony. See before, p. 610.

P. 22. The Medal of General Lambert was of silver. It was engraved by Vertue from a cast made from the original in the possession of Maurice Johnson, esq. and afterwards given by him to the Head of the Lambert Family. "It has a profile bust in the Roman taste;" and, says Mr. Johnson to Mr. Vertue, in April 1753, "when engraved, will do your Work and Simon's great credit."—The Medal of General Rossiter was of silver, in oval, environed with roses; his bust in armour, with a collar-band. "This General," adds Mr. Johnson, "was my County-man; to whom my Grandfather, when but just a man, was Commissary. He was afterwards Sir Edward Rossiter, Knt." He was of Somerby in the county of Lincoln; and married Jane daughter of Sir Richard Samwell, of Upton in the county of Northampton, Bart. (Baronetage, IV. 585). He commanded the Lincolnshire Troops, and with Pointz besieged Shalford House, 1645 (Clarendon, II. 719, 722); and afterwards concurred with Fairfax and Monk in the Restoration (Baker's Chronicle, Ed. 1670, Reign of Charles II.) — Both these Medals are engraved by Vertue in his XXth Plate of Simon's Seals, &c. Of the other two Medals on the same Plate, one represents the face of James Ash, esq. Member of Parliament for Bath in 1640 and 1656, Recorder of that City, and one of the Committee for Compounders at Guildhall. The other is for Charles Seaton, second Earl of Dunfermline, who, in the beginning of the Troubles, engaged with the Covenanters, and was one of the Committee of Parliament 1640; one of the Scotch Commissioners appointed to treat with the King for Peace; and appointed Privy Counsellor for life by the Parliament in 1641. He was also one of the Committee of Estates from 1644 to 1646; but returned to his allegiance, in which he died 1674, having been appointed by Charles II. Lord Privy Seal in 1671.

P. 24. "There was a Sir Henry Johnson, Knt. in later times, who married into the Wentworth Family, and carried a considerable estate in Stepney Parish, or that Neighbourhood, into the Family of Lord Viscount Wentworth, in which I fancy it still continues. I know not if he were of this Family." J. BROWN.

P. 25. Add this Letter, to Fairfax Johnson, Esq. of Spalding:

"SIR, *Enfield, Feb.* 28, 1784.

"Give me leave to present you with two copies of the History of the Spalding Society; one for yourself, in return for the readiness

readiness you have shewn in communicating the materials for it to a person so little known to you; the other to be deposited in the Library of the Society, as a Memorial of their useful Institution. Whatever Errors have unavoidably crept into this Compilation shall be corrected or expunged on your pointing them out. I am, Sir, with due compliments to the Colonel and Mr. Maurice, your obliged and obedient humble servant, R. GOUGH."

P. 46, l. 7, r. "Standeth a Religious House: who doth it kenne?"

P. 63. Strike out the note, it being a repetition.

P. 72, note, l. 24, for "tui," r. "te."

P. 74. Claudius Amyand was Father of Sir George, created a Baronet Aug. 4, 1764.

Ibid. Joseph Banks, jun. esq. of Revesby Abbey, was born in 1697; High Sheriff of Lincolnshire 1736; and some time M. P. for Peterborough. He was the *grandfather* of Sir Joseph Banks; and died in 1741. His second son, William Banks, surviving his elder brother Joseph (who died *vitâ patris*) succeeded to the Revesby estate. He died in 1761; and was the father of the present Sir Joseph Banks.

Ibid. Having mentioned the name of Mr. James Benson in the "History of Croyland," the following particulars were communicated by an anonymous Correspondent: "There was a very extraordinary and a very respectable Character, who was Rector of Croyland about twenty years ago, and well worth recording; his name was Benson; I fancy he was born blind, or at least had always a very imperfect vision; I think he told me he was educated at Wadham College; he appeared to be a good scholar, a man of excellent sense, modest, very agreeable and entertaining in company, and, as I was informed, a man of irreproachable morals and conduct. He went through all the Church Service, even the First Lessons, without the least hesitation; he had indeed a little Boy in the desk with him, to put him in should he accidentally be out; but I never heard that he was so. He officiated twice for the Clergyman where I lived, and where he was upon a visit. The first time I was confined to my bed, and could not attend him; but heard great astonishment expressed at the elegance of his performance. When he came again, I took the liberty of asking him to officiate, that I might have the pleasure of hearing him. 'Sir,' says he, 'it is as necessary for me to have my Sermons written, as it is for those Gentlemen who can see; but, if it is possible, as the weather is fine, I will oblige you, and I will let your Rector know to-morrow.' This conversation was on the Friday; on the Saturday morning he got up at five o'clock, and walked with his little Servant till breakfast, when he sent up word that he would take the duty upon him. A better Discourse, in language or matter, I never heard; nor did I ever hear the Prayers uttered in a more edifying or engaging manner. After Church, I took his little Servant, a boy of about 14, in private, and asked him, "whether his Master's Sermon was new?" 'Perfectly so, Sir,' said

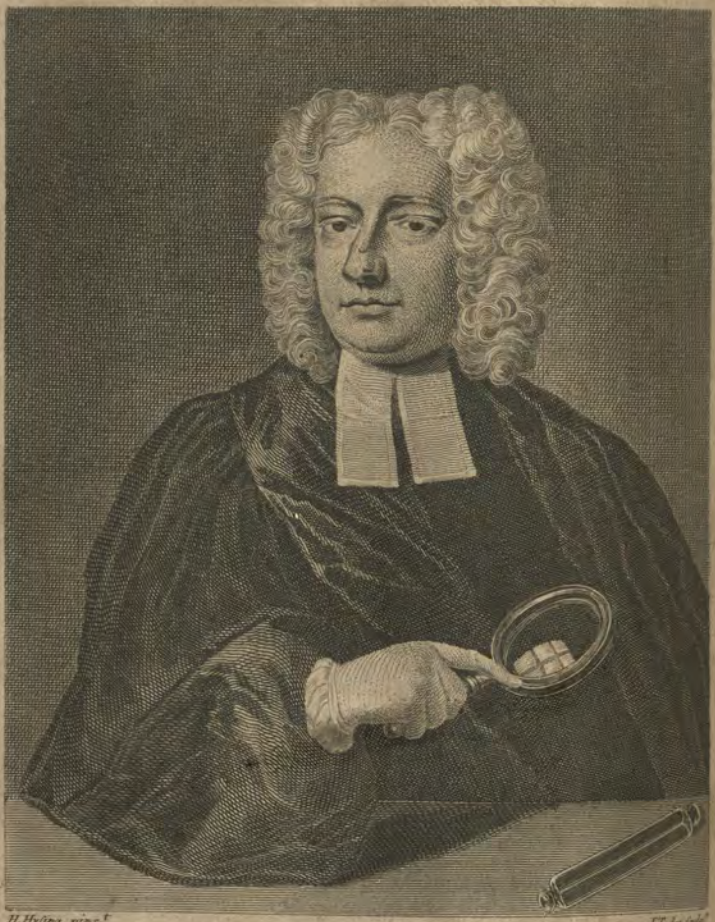
said he; 'I write all my Master's Discourses out for him; but this I never wrote, nor did he ever think of it till after he left you.' "Your Master told me," says I, "that when he wants to refer to a passage in the Greek Testament, he has taught you to read Greek so well as to understand it from your reading." 'Ah, Sir, so he tells me; but I don't understand a word of it.' "Pray do let me hear how you do it," says I, and gave him a Greek Testament. The Boy took it, and read it so intelligibly that I perfectly understood the meaning of the Writer. Mr. Benson had lamented to me, as one of his greatest hardships, his inability to keep a good servant. He could not afford, he said, to give much wages, as his Living was very small, not 80*l.* a year, and he kept his Predecessor's Widow and Daughter; 'so that,' says the worthy man, 'as soon as I have taught one of my parishioners to read well, and made tolerably master of my method, he must leave me, to seek a more advantageous employment, and I have all the labour of instruction to go over again.' This journey, in the event, proved fatal to the poor Gentleman. He was going to visit a Relation at Hamstead, and mounted upon a fine grey mare, which had carried him safely, he was boasting, many years, and which upon his journey he had been offered twenty guineas for; 'but, Sir,' adds he, 'a kingdom would hardly pay me the value of her.' Upon his return back, about a month after, I saw him uneasy and dejected; for, alas! his mare was no more! she had been turned to grass with other horses, who had broke her leg, and made it necessary to dispatch her. He had another horse given him, it was true, but nothing like his old favourite. Some short time after, I heard this horse had started with him, flung him, and that his death was almost immediately the consequence of his fall."— Another Divine of his name, LL. D. Nephew of Bishop Benson of Gloucester, Chancellor of that Diocese in 1770, Prebendary of Gloucester and Salisbury, and Rector of Salperton and Standish, died Sept. 19, 1785.

P. 76, note. "The Epitaph in Surfleet Church on *Everard* Buckworth contains in the latter part the exact words of another in vol. III. p. 25, on Dr. John Foster, as *written by himself*, with the slight inaccuracy marked there; and evidently copied from Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 1005, dated *Windsor*, where it is said, "*that learned* man *undoubtedly* wrote *it* for himself." The former part *was doubtless* so, but the latter must have been adopted, probably by himself, as having met with and approved it. *This* last account of Dr. John Foster is referred to in vol. LIV. p. 180; with the signature L. probably the same who signs C. L. vol. LXIX. p. 663." E. Jones.

P. 80. Dr. Samuel Smith, King's Scholar at Westminster 1746; elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, 1751; B. A. 1754; M. A. 1757; LL. D. 1764; Head Master of Westminster School from 1764 to 1788; Prebendary of Westminster and of Peterborough 1787; died March 23, 1808.

P. 81.

P. 81. John-Theophilus Desaguliers was born March 12, 1683. In 1716 he published a piece intituled "Fires improved; being a new Method of building Chimneys, so as to prevent their smoking." This was a translation from the French, and involved him in some dispute with Edmund Curll, whom he had employed as his publisher, and admitted to have a share in the book. Curll, in order to promote the sale, had puffed it off in a very gross manner; which induced Mr. Desaguliers to publish a Letter in a periodical paper called "The Town-Talk," then publishing by Sir Richard Steele, in which he informed the Publick, that, whenever his name hereafter "was or should be printed with that egregious flatterer Mr. Curll's, either in an advertisement or at the title-page of a book, except that of 'Fires improved,' he entirely disowned it." His merit had now attracted the notice of the Duke of Chandos, who made him his Chaplain, and presented him, about 1714, to the Living of Stanmore Parva, or Whitchurch (not *Edgware*, as stated in p. 81). In 1717 he went through a Course of his Lectures on Experimental Philosophy before King George I. at Hampton Court; with which his Majesty was so well pleased that he intended to have conferred upon him the valuable Rectory of Much Munden in Hertfordshire; but that benefice was obtained for another person by the Earl of Sunderland, who prevailed with a friend to present him with a Living in Norfolk, the revenue of which, however, amounted only to 70*l.* a year. March 16, 1718, he accumulated the degrees of B. and LL. D. at Oxford. He had the honour of reading his Lectures before King George the Second, as well as the rest of the Royal Family; and exchanged the Living which he had in Norfolk for the Rectory of Little Warley in Essex, to which he was presented in 1727 by Sir John Tyrell, bart. He was likewise made Chaplain to Frederick Prince of Wales; and in 1738 was appointed Chaplain to Bowles's Regiment of Dragoons. When Channel-row, in which he had lived for some years, was ordered to be taken down to make way for the New Bridge at Westminster, Dr. Desaguliers removed to lodgings over the Great Piazza in Covent-garden, where he carried on his Lectures till his death. He is said to have been repeatedly consulted by Parliament upon the design of building that bridge; in the execution of which, Mr. Charles Labelye, who had been many years his assistant, was appointed a Supervisor. He likewise erected a Ventilator, at the desire of Parliament, in a room over the House of Commons. Dr. Desaguliers, who is styled by Dr. Priestley "an indefatigable Experimental Philosopher," died Feb. 29, 1743-4, at the Bedford Coffee-house, Covent-garden, where he had lodgings; and was buried March 6, in the Savoy. He translated into English, from the Latin, Gravesande's "Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy." This work was published by his son, John-Theophilus Desaguliers, in two vols. 4to. In Dr. Desaguliers's character as a Divine we find only one publication by him, a single



H. Hysing, pinx.t J. Tudor sculp.t

REV. J. T. DESAGULIERS, LL.D. F.R.S.

Born in 1683; died in 1743_4.

Publish'd by J. Nichols & Co. May 1. 1815.

a single Sermon, in octavo, preached before the King in 1717, from Luke xiii. 5, "I tell you nay; but except you repent, you shall all likewise perish." It was a Thanksgiving Sermon; but on what particular occasion it was delivered we are not informed.—The following anecdote is recorded of his respect for the clerical character. Being invited to an illustrious company, one of whom, an officer, addicted to swearing in his discourse, at the period of every oath asked Dr. Desaguliers's pardon: the Doctor bore this levity for some time with great patience, but at length silenced the swearer with the following rebuke: "Sir, you have taken some pains to render me ridiculous, if possible, by your pointed apologies; now, Sir, I am to tell you, that if God Almighty does not hear you, I assure you I will never tell Him."

If credit is to be given to Mr. Cawthorn, Dr. Desaguliers was in very necessitous circumstances at the time of his decease. In the Poem intituled "The Vanity of Human Enjoyments," Mr. Cawthorn laments his fate in these lines:

"How poor, neglected Desaguliers fell!
How he, who taught two gracious Kings to view
All Boyle ennobled, and all Bacon knew,
Died in a cell, without a friend to save,
Without a guinea, and without a grave!"

A good Portrait of Dr. Desaguliers is here annexed.

P. 81. "Dr. Desaguliers left *three* sons; one of whom, John-Theophilus Desaguliers, was Vicar of Cratfield and Laxfield in Suffolk about eight years and a half. He died, aged 34, Nov. 28, 1752; and was buried Dec. 7, in Cratfield Chancel, under a stone by the Vestry-door." D. A. Y.

P. 82. Zante is in *Europe*, not in *Asia*.

P. 83, l. 4, r. "Sir Richard Ellys."

Ibid. l. 22. The Hon. Sir Charles Frederick, K.B. died Dec. 18, 1785. He was third son of Sir Thomas Frederick, Governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies; born in 1709; elected F.R.S. and F.S.A. in 1731; and in 1735-6 Director of the Society of Antiquaries, which he resigned on setting out on his travels in 1737. He married, in 1746, Lucy daughter of Hugh Viscount Falmouth, who was born in 1710, and died Jan. 17, 1784, by whom he had a son, Charles, born in 1748, and three daughters. Their second daughter, Augusta, born July 25, 1747, married, in 1771, Thomas Prescott, esq. second son of George Prescott, esq. Sir Charles was eminently distinguished for his taste in the polite arts, and for his great skill in drawing, several specimens of which are preserved in the Collection of the Society of Antiquaries, who published his "Account of the Course of the Ermine Street through Northamptonshire, and of a Roman Burying-place by the Side of it in Bernack Parish," in their "Archæologia," vol. I. p. 91, but without his drawings of the urns and coins found therein. He was chosen M. P. for Shoreham in 1746; and appointed Clerk of the Deliveries in the Office of Ordnance, and Surveyor-general of the Ordnance; in which

post he was succeeded, in 1783, by the Hon. Thomas Pelham, now Earl of Chichester. As Comptroller of the Ordnance and Fireworks, he directed the splendid Exhibition in the Green Park on the Peace in 1749. He was created K. B. in 1761.

P. 85. "Of Samson Gideon many a story might be told that would amuse you, if some of my old Friends and Acquaintance were *in esse* who well knew him; but they are far removed from me, and for the most part all 'numbered with the dead.' He was a Jew Broker, the most considerable of his Tribe, the great Oracle and Leader of what used to be called *Jonathan's Coffee-house* in Exchange-alley, but has since been *dignified*, I suppose, by the more appropriate and characteristic name of *The Stock Exchange* in Threadneedle-street; and the great Agent and Manager in the last age for the rich Bankers and others who had acquired what used to be thought great Ready-money Fortunes. He amassed a very considerable property; and possessed an odd mixture of character: but he was a man of a strong natural understanding, of great liberality and generosity, and of some fun and humour. He gave, I believe, for many years successively, 100*l.* at the Feast of the Sons of the Clergy. He procured for his only son a Baronetage, by Patent dated May 21, 1759, in which he was styled 'Samson Gideon the younger, Esq. Son of Samson Gideon, of Spalding in co. Lincoln, and of Belvedere in co. Kent, Esq.' (having educated him as a Christian); and sent him, with the Patent, a very handsome and sensible Letter, exhorting him to remember his dignity, to maintain a conduct worthy of it; and telling him that, though it were the lowest hereditary honour in this Country, it was frequently a step to higher. It has been said to have been an axiom with him — and indeed other persons have held language something similar — 'Never grant an annuity for her life to an old woman — they wither, but they *never* die.' And when people dealing with him *for such articles* have *happened* to be taken with a dreadful asthmatic cough as they approached his room-door, he would tell them, 'Aye, you may cough; but it shall not save you six months purchase of your annuity.' — In the year 1745 old Mr. Thomas Snow, the first Banker of the name in the Strand (who succeeded, I think, an old gentleman of the name of Warner in the House), had lent Samson 20,000*l.* for some specific purpose, for three months: but the Prince's Army made some advances; and the old Gentleman, being taken with a panick, sent Samson a pitiful note, stating his apprehensions of a run upon the House, and all manner of dreadful consequences, and begged for God's sake that he would return him the money immediately: so Samson went very coolly to the Bank, got twenty Bank-notes, sent to the Apothecary's for a phial of hart's-horn, rolled up the phial in the notes, and sent Mr. Snow all his money back again, to his great satisfaction. — By his last Will, he gave to the Poor of the Synagogue of Portuguese Jews 2000*l.* provided they would permit him to be interred in their Burying-ground at Mile-end,

and

and say Prayers over him according to the accustomed Ceremonies of their Religion. He was carried in great funeral pomp from Belvedere, where he died Oct. 17, 1762, aged 63, to Pewterers' Hall in Lime-street, and thence to the desired spot, and buried with his Fathers; leaving a Son, as before mentioned, who married a Daughter of Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, took the name of *Eardley*, and was created an Irish Peer by the title of Baron Eardley of Spalding; and two Daughters, of whom one married Lord Viscount Gage, and died without issue in 1783; and the other died unmarried in 1784." J. BROWN.

P. 87, l. 3. For "Robert Guy," r. "Gay, Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, Member for Bath in the fifth and seventh Parliaments of Great Britain."

Ibid. l. 7. *Rev.* John Hardy was S. A. S. August 26, 1718. He died in 1740.

P. 88, note, l. 13. The Family of Heron seems to have ended with Lady Fraser, who long outlived her Brother.

P. 91, note, l. 3 from bottom. See a Head of Job ben Soliman Dgiallo in Gent. Mag. June 1750, vol. XX. p. 272.

P. 93, note, l. 12, for "*their President*," r. "President of the former" (*i. e.* College of Physicians).

P. 94. Dr. Long in 1728 was Rector of Cherry Hinton in Cambridgeshire; and published that year a Commencement Sermon on the Blessedness of Believing. He was elected Master of Pembroke Hall, on the resignation of Dr. John Hawkins, Oct. 12, 1733. In 1742 his celebrated Work on Astronomy was published in two vols. 4to; and it has since been reprinted. During his residence in the College he erected the Wooden Sphere noticed in p. 95; and ordered that the Keeper of the key should be allowed 10*l.* a year, which is always bestowed on an Under-graduate. He was presented to Bradwell juxta Mare in 1751, and held it till his death in 1770.

Lines, written by a Lady, on his grave-stone in Trinity Chapel:

"Step soft, ye Youths, nor with unhallow'd tread
Dare to molest the mansions of the Dead.
Within this tomb, freed from all earthly ties,
In peaceful sleep a Reverend old Man lies.
With silent awe approach his quiet grave;
These good remains from each disturbance save;
The Widow's comfort; ever kind to Youth;
Religious Advocate; a Friend to Truth.
LONG was his name; and long in Virtue's road
He serv'd his Country in the cause of GOD.
Let fall one tear, for loss of such a Man:
Follow his paths; — improve them, if you can."

P. 98. The Hon. Edward Molesworth was fourth son of the first Viscount Molesworth, a Major in the Army, and died Nov. 29, 1768. He is mentioned also in p. 72.

P. 99. Dr. La Motte was Rector of Warkton in Northamptonshire.

P. 100, note, l. 17, r. "he knew not."——"Mr. New was a Descendant of Edward Strong, Citizen and Mason of London, and of New Barns in the parish of St. Peter, St. Alban's, Gent. who died Feb. 8, 1723, aged 72; perhaps eldest Son of Robert New of New Barns, and Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of Edward Strong, and born Dec. 7, 1700. Mr. Strong has a fine large marble monument against the wall of St, Peter's Church, with a bust of him at the top, crowned with a flowing peruke, 'in eternal buckle,' like Sir Cloudesley Shovel's in Westminster Abbey, and a long inscription, celebrating his 'masterly abilities and skill in his profession:' and reciting, that 'in erecting the Edifice of St. Paul several years of his life were spent; and herein, equally with its ingenious Architect Sir Christopher Wren, and its truly-pious Diocesan Bishop Compton, he shared the felicity of seeing both the beginning and finishing of that stupendous fabrick.'" J. Brown.

P. 104. Anthony Oldfield, gent. (second son of Sir Anthony) was many years Steward of the Courts to the late Duchess of Somerset, and to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, and Surveyor-general of the Window-lights, &c. He died at Newmarket, in his 69th year, in September 1787.

P. 105, Epitaph, l. 6. "William Perry, esq. of Turville Park, Bucks; afterwards of Penshurst, Kent, having obtained that estate by marrying the Heiress of the Sidneys; which name he assumed in 1752, and died in 1757.—I understood he was *Brother* to Captain Perry." J. Brown.

P. 107, l. 2, r. "Wykeham."—P. 110, l. 16, r. "certam."

P. 112, l. 11. Mr. Southgate died Jan. 25, 1795. See next page, & *postea*.—Ibid. note, l. 5, after "Midhurst," add "and of John Smith, esq. M. P. for Nottingham."

P. 119. *Bow*, Dr. Warren's Rectory, is in *Middlesex*, not *Essex*.

P. 120, l. 1, *dele* "Hon."; he had not that title or appellation.

P. 121, note, l. 5, after "his own time," add "and a second volume 1730."—L. penult. r. "*was* lost."

P. 123, l. 5, r. "indefatigable exertions—*are* apparent," &c.

P. 128, note, l. 2. The Second of the Volumes—*was* sent, &c.

P. 129, note, l. 7, r. "*hunc* tumulum."

P. 130, note, l. 19, r. "partridges."

Ibid. l. 25. "In the Antiquarian Repertory, 1809, vol. IV. p. 467, is a curious specimen of Dr. Stukeley's Antiquarian Wit*, at the expence of Sir Michael Bruce, of Stenhouse, Bart. for his Destruction of Arthur's Oon, with a quotation from the Georgics, III. 37, at bottom, where he has written *ignem* for *amnem*. He has also committed a strange blunder for a Herald, by placing over the head of the miserable Baronet the Arms of Ulster, the cognizance of an English or Irish Baronet, instead of that of a Scots one." J. Brown.—"The Demolition of *Arthur's Oon*," says Dr. Stukeley, Sept. 24, 1743, "is a most grievous thing to think on. I would propose, in order to make his name execra-

* Mr. Tyson had little doubt but that this Caricature was a joke of Captain Grose. See vol. VIII. p. 659.

ble

ble to all posterity, that he should have an iron collar put about his neck like a yoke; at each extremity a stone of Arthur's Oon to be suspended by the *lewis* in the hole of the ear: thus accountred, let him wander on the banks of Styx, perpetually agitated by angry dæmons with ox-goads; 'SIR MICHAEL BRUCE' written on his back in large letters of burning phosphorus." — On the Plate is, "Sir Michil Bruce, Stone-killer, 1742. — *W. Stukeley inv. & del.*"

P. 134, add to *Neve*, "a son Frederick, now of Sunning Hill."

P. 137, l. 21, r. "1740-1."— P. 139, l. 20, r. "sutures."

P. 143. Mr. John Warburton to Mr. Thomas Martin:

[Indorsed, "1764. July 14th. Mr. John Warburton had laid aside the thoughts of the Heralds Office. Should be glad to see me at Fulham. — Answered from London, 22 July."]

"SIR, *Fulham, July* 14, 1764.

"Permit me to return you my thanks for the trouble and pains you have taken on my behalf, at the instigation of my much-honoured friend Mr. Calvert, to whom I am under everlasting obligations, as well as to yourself; and to beg you would not give yourself any farther trouble on account of my coming into the Heralds Office. Having received a letter from his Grace of Norfolk, wherein he tells me, 'he wishes I would lay aside all thoughts of the Office; but, in any other way or employment, what has formerly happened can be no objection, or in the least diminish the good character I hear of you.' As this seems to tend towards his Grace's doing something for me in another way, should take it as a particular favour would you consult Mr. Havers, and give me your advice how to act, or what to apply for. I am told, the reason why his Grace will not admit me into the Office is on account of a difference that subsisted between his Grace and my Father; and his Grace, on that account, declared I should not come into the Office while he lived. — I shall esteem it a particular favour to have a line from you; and, when you come to town, should look on it as a great honour to have your company at this place.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN WARBURTON."

P. 145, l. 13, for "writing," r. "assisting."

P. 156. Mr. Madox's large and valuable Collection of Transcripts, in 94 volumes in folio and quarto (briefly noticed in vol. I. p. 248) consist chiefly of Extracts from Records in the Exchequer, the Patent and Clause Rolls in the Tower, the Cotton Library, the Archives of Canterbury and Westminster, the Collections of Bene't College, Cambridge, &c. made by him, and intended as materials for a Feudal History of England from the earliest Times. These Collections were the labour of 30 years; and Mr. Madox frequently declared, that when young he would have given 1500 guineas for them. — Fifty-nine volumes of Rymer's Collection of Public Acts relating to the History and Government of England from 1115 to 1698 (not printed in his *Fœdera*, but of which there is a Catalogue in vol. XVII.) were purchased for the Museum by order of the House of Lords.

P. 157.

P. 157, note, l. 12, r. "adjutorem."—Ibid. l. 39, r. "Rev. John Creyke."—"Poor Vertue was, I doubt not, a very honest, simple, industrious, pains-taking man; but of all the letters I ever saw preserved, scarcely any contain so many displays of false grammar — *is* added Medals — the Elec*tion* of Officers *are* continued — was *motioned* — *is* mentioned Names — *is* mentioned Reports — *is* my wishes." J. BROWN.

P. 158, note, l. 2 and 29, r. "Simon de Passe."

P. 159, note, l. 3, r. "alter."

Ibid. l. 15. A fine Engraving of this Medal may be seen in Simon's Seals, Plate XVI. It is inscribed, "FOR EMINENT SERVICES IN SAVING THE TRIUMPH, FIRED IN FIGHT WITH THE DUTCH IN JULY 1653"—"This Ship was so effectually fired, that most of her Crew threw themselves into the Sea; yet those who stayed behind were so lucky as to put it out." Heath's Chronicle, p. 147; Campbell's Lives of the Admirals, vol. II. p. 184.—This Medal represents a Fleet of Ships, curiously displayed in this small compass; and on the other side the Arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in three shields. On the Reverse, an anchor with the cordage, and three escutcheons, with the Arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland appendant, on the beam, inscribed at top MERUISTI. And on the beam of the anchor is inscribed T. S. the initial letters of the Artist's name, "August the 8th, 1653."—"1652, June 12th, the Captains Taylor and Peacock, in two English Frigates, engaged two Dutch Men of War on the Coast of Flanders for refusing to strike; of the which one was taken, and the other stranded."

P. 160, note, l. 26, r. "Volumen."

P. 167, l. 17, r. "Dr. Peter Lily."—L. 38, r "Christ's *College*."

P. 170, note, l. 18. The Rev. John Husbands, Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, died Nov. 21, 1732. He was preparing for the press a Comparison of the Eastern and Western Poetry.

P. 173. "A sad blunder for Dr. Warton, in the two first Letters, l. 1 and 15 — Neither of these pieces *are* read —

"Ni l'un ni l'autre *est* —" J. BROWN.

P. 174, add, "MY DEAR SIR, *Winton, July* 20, 1788.

"May I flatter myself you will excuse the freedom I use in troubling you with a little commission? as I take for granted you are in town. The King has been so good as to grant me a *Dispensation* for *strict residence* there, as it is called; and I learn from Lord Sydney, that his Lordship has been so good as to order the Instruments to be made out. Shall I trouble you *to go* to Lord *Sydney's Office*, and receive this paper — and, if not done, to enquire when it *will* be finished? — and I will send you *instantly* a draft on *Child* for the fees of office, if required. I rather wish this *not* to be *mentioned* in the *News* or Magazine.

"I am always very sincerely yours, J. WARTON."

P. 176, l. 10. "The Poetry Professor in Oxford is elected for *five* years *only*, but allowed to be once re-elected for *five* more. Lowth also was so." E. J.

P. 179.

P. 179. Mr. Nasmith's Widow died at Norwich, aged 76, in 1814. She bequeathed considerable sums for the use of public and private Charities.

P. 182, l. 30, for "1625," r. "1725."

P. 187, note, l. 2. "Should it not be Owe? — thy Son, and present Heir, *i. e.* Grandson, owe —" J. Brown.

P. 191, note, l. 2, r. "1776."—L. 13. "Charles-Nalson Cole."

P. 192, l. 6. Add, Epitaph at Christ Church, by Browne Willis:

"M. S.
Thomæ Iles, S. T. P. hujus Ædis Canonici,
qui obiit 20 Junii 1649.
Cujus inter Encomia non hoc erat minimum,
quod sub ejus auspiciis & patrocinio
Academicæ Eruditionis Elementa hâc in Æde hauserat
Thomas Willis, M. D. Literato in Orbe notissimus.
Viro de ipsius Avo, etiamque de Patriâ, optime merito,
hoc parentavit Mnemosynon B. W. LL. D."

Ibid. l. 8. Qu. if "*Exhibition*" is rightly explained?

P. 194. The article of *Willis* is corrected throughout, and much enlarged, in vol. VIII. p. 219.

P. 195. "Thomas and Anne Willis were by the first wife."

P. 196, l. 4, for "her," r. "his."—L. ult. r. "died some years ago."

P. 201. The two Merrills were buried in Great St. Mary's Church-yard, Cambridge, with the following Epitaph:

"To the memory of
John Merrill, Esq. Alderman,
who served the office of Mayor in the year 1781.
He departed this life Oct. 17th, 1801, aged 70.
Also to the memory of
Joseph Merrill, Esq.
Brother of the above Merrill,
who departed this life Oct. 13th, 1805, aged 70."

"In the year 1805 Mr. Joseph Merrill, of Cambridge, Bookseller, bequeathed the sum of 1667*l.* Bank Stock to the Trustees of Story's Alms-houses, for the purpose of paying, by half-yearly payments, the sum of 6*l.* each to the eight poor persons of Jakenett's Alms-houses; the remainder of the interest to be appropriated to the defraying of incidental expences."

Lysons's Cambridgeshire, p. 153.

P. 207. See two exquisitely-beautiful Love Songs by Miss Talbot, with some interesting traits of that amiable Lady's cruel disappointment in an early attachment to "one of the most beautiful and agreeable of men," communicated by the late Mrs. Berkeley, who appears to have been deep in the secret, in Gent. Mag. vol. LXVI. p. 631.

P. 212, l. 9, r. "April 11."—P. 237, l. 3, r. "*King's* College."

P. 259, l. 8, r. "Regius Professor of Physick in Oxford."

Ibid. l. 36. A Second Edition of Mr. Pegge's "Anecdotes of the English Language," corrected and improved by his own detached MSS. was published in 1814. His other printed Essays are,

1. "Illus-

1. "Illustrations of the Churchwarden's Accompts of St. Michael Spurrier Gate, York," in Nichols's "Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Antient Times." 2. "Historical Anecdotes of the French Word *Carosse*," in Antiquarian Repertory, 1809, vol. IV. p. 642. 3. "On Numerical Letters, M, D, C, L, X, V," (ibid. p. 643). 4. "On Custom observed by the Lord Lieutenants of Ireland" (ibid. p. 422). 5. "Biographical Memoirs of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Pegge," Gent. Mag. vol. LXVI.

P. 260. The Fire at Mr. Brander's was in 1765, not 1766—the same that burnt Tredway's, mentioned in p. 619.

P. 266. Samuel Dyer, esq. F. R. S. 1760; died Sept. 15, 1772.

P. 267. The Rev. John Cott, B. A. 1750; M. A. 1754; B. D. 1760; was presented to the Rectory of Great Bracksted in 1762; and had afterwards the Vicarage of Coggeshall. He published an Assize Sermon, 1769, 4to.

P. 270, l. 9. The Rev. Benjamin Forster was of Bene't College, Cambridge; B. A. 1757; M. A. and Fellow 1760 (in which year he was Curate of Bromfield and Chignel Smeely, Essex); B. D. 1768. He was presented, in 1766, to the Lectureship of Wakefield, of the foundation of Lady Camden, in the gift of the Mercers Company; in 1772, to the united Rectory of St. Mary Abchurch and St. Laurence Pountney, in the gift of Bene't College, Cambridge, to whom he suffered it to lapse, on being presented, by the late Lord Camelford's Father, to the consolidated Rectory of Boconnoc and Broadoake, to that of Cherichayes St. Michael, St. Stephen, and St. Denys, and the Vicarage of Cherichayes, all in the county of Cornwall.—Mr. Forster died, at Boconnoc, Dec. 2, 1805, aged 70; and the following tribute was paid to his memory in the Western Provincial Papers: "He was a man of genius, accomplishments, learning, and the finest taste; and in him the possession of these advantages was wholly unaccompanied by that arrogance and pedantry by which the lustre of talents and learning is too frequently tarnished. His benevolence and politeness in social intercourse never permitted him to display his superiority at the expence of another's feelings or his own good-breeding as a gentleman. The delicacy of his wit, the brilliancy of his fancy, his poignant humour, and that happy variety of allusion by which his conversation was distinguished, will long be remembered and regretted. One who has frequently derived from him instruction and delight pays this tribute to the memory of the Friend of Mason and Gray, of him whose name (but for the obscure retirement in which he was lost) would have been handed down to posterity as one of the most shining ornaments of his age and country."

I was frequently favoured with the correspondence of Mr. B. Forster; and shall transcribe one or two of his Letters.

"Dear Sir, *Boconnoc Parsonage, March* 20, 1784.

"I received your favour; and am obliged to you for having put to the press the Memoirs of Mr. Toup. I have no sort of objection to *your* knowing from what quarter any communications

tions from me come; only it is as well to have another *ostensible* Cornish name in the way, in case of enquiries, that I may not be engaged in a correspondence with any of my Cambridge or London Acquaintance respecting any communications, as I have generally more than enough business on my hands. You will therefore be so good as to keep my name to yourself only. I am happy that you too have a respect for the memory of the late Mr. Toup, and that you feel some sort of connexion with him by having composed the press for his *Emendationes in Suidam*. Perhaps you can inform me what number of copies were struck off; I apprehend only 150 [250]. If it does not any way interfere with the convenience of your impressions of the Magazine, I should esteem it a favour if you could let me have a copy of the sheet containing the Memoirs as soon as may be. My motive is, that I might have an opportunity of shewing it to Mr. Toup's Relations before they leave St. Martin's. They would probably have it in their power to furnish me with some additional anecdotes, which in a leisure morning I might work up into a future article for the Gentleman's Magazine, together with some letters which would do honour to the memories both of Mr. Toup and of his learned Foreign Correspondents. Yours, B. FORSTER."

"DEAR SIR, *Boconnoc Parsonage, April 7*, 1785.

"You have my very sincere thanks for your obliging communication of the two Letters from Mr. Toup. The good man was indeed all wrapt up in Greek lore; but I think you mistake when you suppose what is contained in his other Letter a proof of his *necessity*. I believe he meant no more than what I have often experienced—the difficulty of making *small* payments, or remitting *small* sums, to London. He had the Rectory of St. Martin's, which is a valuable one, before he printed the First Part of his Emendations; and he was always a good œconomist. I believe I shall, at my first leisure, send a supplemental article; and I have in contemplation a Sketch of another Life, of more variety, as soon as *it may be proper* to print it. At present I am pretty deeply engaged in business of immediate consequence:—There are a few trifling mistakes in your Anecdotes of Bowyer, respecting Families with which I am acquainted, in which I will set you right, in case of another Edition—for I too am somewhat of an Anecdote-monger; and any information in my power you may always command from Yours, &c. B. FORSTER.

"P. S. I forgot to return you my thanks for your obliging and judicious alteration of my mistake about Archbishop Secker."

"DEAR SIR, *Cornwall, April* 14, 1787.

"Mr. Gilpin, in a late ingenious publication, has justly observed, that, in taking views of real scenery, too servile an imitation should be avoided. If the Draughtsman confines himself to copy every stump of a tree or bank of rubbish, or if he has not the skill and fancy to distribute his light and shade so as to give the most picturesque appearance to his drawing, it will be cold and inanimate, and will fail of making such an impression

sion on the mind as is produced by the real object. This is undoubtedly true; but it is no less true, that, in a *professed* view of any *particular scene*, the great and leading features should be faithfully preserved. I am sorry to say this is not the case with the View of Roche Rock and Church, given in your Magazine for March. The Writer of this has frequent occasion to visit them, and can assure you that the Rock rises from a *dry* common, scattered about with moor-stones, on which there is no pool of water, nor even any small rill; — that its form is very different from that represented in your Plate, as may be seen from a more faithful though tasteless Engraving of it in Norden's Survey of Cornwall; — that the walls of the antient Hermitage, built on the summit of the Rock, are still very discernible; — that the Rock is more lofty than the Church-tower; — that the proportions of the Tower are different from those in your Plate; — that it has no tree near it, nor any stair-case at either corner of it; — in short, that the View given in your Magazine does not, in any one respect, resemble the original. If I am not misinformed, an Artist from London was in Cornwall during the Summer of last year, and took Views of the Rock and Tower from two or three different points. Engravings from his Drawings would, I doubt not, be well received by the Publick. — The Correspondent who signs himself H. D. in your last Supplement, deserves the thanks of all Antiquaries for the just censure he has past on the removing Armorial Bearings from the buildings in which they were originally placed, without such removal being properly recorded. Where such removal is into a Church, an entry of it might be made in the Parish Register. A notice of it in your useful Repository would also be proper in that as well as in every other case, as sad experience shews how little care is too often taken of Parish Registers. Yours, &c. B. Forster."

Mr. Benjamin Forster was brother to "the excellent English Merchant" lamented in vol. VI. p. 616; as was also Thomas Furley Forster, esq. who died, at Quendon, Essex, March 26, 1806, aged 71; and to whose memory the following elegant tribute was written by his Brother (at that time in his 76th year):

"Life's business past, in this sequester'd spot.
The call of Friendship fix'd his happy lot:
Unanxious to obtain the vacant stare,
The notice which the vulgar make their care.
Of wealth ev'n to his utmost wish possess'd,
And with the power of blessing others bless'd.
When failing harvests rais'd the peasant's fear,
When want alarm'd, his ready hand was near.
Where scarce a spring for many a mile was found,
Or, buried deep, diffus'd no comfort round,
He from the soil bid hidden waters burst,
Where now the wearied peasant slakes his thirst.
The Master-Shepherd led to this abode,
This glen through which the streams of comfort flow'd;

His

His crook conducting in the shadowy vale,
Death's gloomy path, no terrors could assail;
But, at an age when vital powers must cease,
Death came, the harbinger of endless peace."

P. 270, note, l. 2, r. "Hampshire a *third* time."

P. 272, note, l. 11, for "which," r. "whilst."

P. 290, note, l, 26, for "work," r. "worth."

P. 296. Sir Richard Hoare, in one of the greatest Bibliographical Curiosities of the present day, a Catalogue of his own extensive and splendid Topographical Library at Stourhead (a handsome octavo volume, of which the impression was limited to *twenty-five* copies, seven of them on large paper), after noticing Mr. Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," most handsomely and appropriately adds, "I cannot dismiss this article without recording in a more particular manner this splendid Work, for the origin and publication of which the World stands indebted to the zeal of an Individual — a Work that would do honour to the exertions of a Nation. It is to be hoped that Mr. Gough's plan, begun with such energy, and executed with so much ability, will, at no distant period, be completed; for his Work terminates with the Fifteenth Century. The same Artists who drew and engraved a great part of the Tombs and Effigies are still living; but in vain may we expect to find again any Individual with the means, zeal, and ability, requisite for the prosecution of so great an undertaking. May I indulge a hope that the Society of British Antiquaries will undertake the task — a task worthy of their attention, worthy of the enlightened Body of Men of which it is composed, and worthy of the British Empire? It might be taken up after the conclusion of the Volume of *Vetusta Monumenta*, now in a course of publication." The honourable and learned Baronet will see, by a reference to the Sixth Volume of these "Anecdotes," p. 296, that ample materials for a Continuation of the "Sepulchral Monuments" are deposited in the Bodleian Library; and there can be little doubt that the CURATORS OF THE OXFORD PRESS would meet the wishes, if such they should fortunately be, of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

P. 299, end of l. 2, add "of."

P 300. In the "Literary History of the XVIIIth Century" the Rev. John Brand is too striking a feature to be passed over unnoticed. This industrious Investigator of hidden curiosities was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne about 1743, and educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree: but left College in 1774, on being presented, by Matthew Ridley, esq. to the Curacy of Cramlington, a Chapel of Ease to St. Nicholas at Newcastle, from which it is distant about eight miles. While at the University, he published a Poem "On illicit Love, written among the Ruins of Godstow Nunnery, 1775," 4to. The spot where this poem was written is the burial-place of the celebrated Rosamond, mistress of Henry II. whose history has afforded

afforded subject for various productions both of the amorous and elegiac kind; but perhaps none in which the criminality of an unlawful passion is more forcibly exposed, or chastity recommended in a warmer strain of poetry, than in this production by Mr. Brand. The sentiments are glowing and just, the imagery is animated, and the poem is in general beautiful, pathetic, and moral. Mr. Brand, however, does not appear to have much cultivated his poetical talent, and had already begun to devote himself to researches into the Antiquities of his native Country. In 1777 he evinced a general knowledge of antient manners and customs by publishing "Observations on Popular Antiquities, including the whole of Mr. Bourne's *Antiquitates Vulgares*, with Addenda to every Chapter of that Work; as also an Appendix, containing such Articles on the subject as have been omitted by that Author," 8vo. This work is dated from Westgate-street, Tyne, where the Author then resided. He afterwards continued to augment his materials by subsequent and more extensive researches; and left immense materials, which were purchased by some spirited Booksellers, and have since been judiciously incorporated by Mr. Ellis of the British Museum, and given to the Publick in two handsome quarto volumes. — About the time of the publication of his "Popular Antiquities," Mr. Brand was admitted a Member of the Society of Antiquaries; and in 1784 was presented by the Duke of Northumberland, who, if we mistake not, had been his earliest friend and patron, to the Rectory of St. Mary-Hill. In the same year he was elected Resident Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, on the death of Dr. Morell; the duties of which office he performed with uncommon ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the Society, who continued to re-elect him annually until his death. In 1789 he published "The History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne," 2 vols. 4to, a very elaborate work, embellished with Views of the Public Buildings, engraved by Fittler at an expence of 500*l*. In the sale, however, from various circumstances, and particularly the death of his Bookseller, he was peculiarly unfortunate, notwithstanding its high merit as a piece of local history. Mr. Brand also communicated many Papers on subjects of Antiquity to the Society, the principal of which are printed in the *Archæologia*, vols. VIII. X. XIII. XIV. and XV. He was twice prosecuted by common informers for non-residence, having let his Parsonage-house when he went to reside in the Society's Apartments at Somerset-house, although none could exceed him in the punctual discharge of his parochial duties, both on Sundays and Week-days. After the late regulations respecting residence, he constantly slept in the Rectory-house. He always took much exercise; and on the day before his death had a long ramble with two much-valued Friends, with whom he parted in the evening, apparently in perfect health, Sept. 10, 1806. He rose next morning about seven o'clock, his usual hour, and went into his study, when his servant took him

an

an egg, which he usually ate before he went to Somerset-house. The servant afterwards, wondering at his remaining so long in his study, went into the room, and found him lying on the floor lifeless. He died unmarried, and without leaving any relation except a very aged aunt. He was buried in the chancel of his church, Sept. 24. In him the Society of Antiquaries sustained a very great loss. Although his publications were few, his knowledge of Antiquities was very extensive; and he had accumulated a very numerous and curious Library, rich in old English Literature, which was sold by auction some time after his death. His manners, somewhat repulsive to a stranger, became easy on closer acquaintance; and he loved to communicate to men of literary and antiquarian taste the result of his researches on any subject in which they might require information. Many of his books were supplied with portraits drawn by himself in a style not inferior to the originals, of which they were at the same time perfect imitations.—The First Part of his extensive Collection, consisting of 8611 articles, or lots, of Printed Books, exclusive of 243 lots of Manuscripts, was sold by Mr. Stewart in May 1807. The Second Part, containing 4054 articles of Duplicates and Pamphlets, was sold in February 1808. See an account of some of the rarer Tracts in the "Bibliomania," p. 605.—A small silhouette likeness of Mr. Brand is in the Frontispiece to his "History of Newcastle."

P. 300. Owen Salusbury Brereton, esq. was elected F. R. S. 1762: F.S.A. 1763. He was one of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, but never practised the Law. In 1738 he was Paymaster of the Lottery; and represented the Borough of Ilchester 1774—1780. He and Mr. Nathaniel Webb were not returned, but voted in upon petition. Mr. Brereton was an early Member and one of the Vice-presidents of the Society of Arts and Commerce, and of various other Literary and Charitable Societies. He held the Recordership of Liverpool many years, at the particular desire of the Corporation; but refused all compliments of plate, &c. &c. from them, who gave him Roscoe's History of the Medici, handsomely bound, the cover stamped with their arms. He was also many years Vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries; and in their *Archæologia*, vol. II. p. 80, is a paper of his Observations on Peter Collinson's Account of the Round Towers in Ireland, I. 305. In III. 111, his Tour through South Wales; and, p. 154, Extracts from Henry the VIIIth's Household-Book; Account of a Painted Window in Brereton Church, Cheshire, IX. 368; a non-descript Coin of Philip King of France, X. 463. In a Roman Station, called *Croes Atti*, on his estate, his horse kicked up several Roman Antiquities, engraved and described in Pennant's Welsh Tour, I. 51, 52, 67—73. He married one of the Whitmores, of Shropshire, by whom he had five children, who all died young, the eldest son aged five. He was going, from his house in Park-street, Windsor, to Egham Races, when he dropped down in a fit, and soon expired, in his 84th year, Sept. 9, 1798;

1798; and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on the 22d. He left the bulk of his fortune, after the death of his Widow, to Mrs. Brand, sister to Sir Harry Trelawny, bart. who was his ward. After the death of Mrs. Brand, in 1799, his estates went between the eldest son of the late General Trelawny and the second son of Sir Harry Trelawny. He had an estate in Flintshire; and was Constable of Flint Castle, a sinecure place.

P. 304. Of Joseph Cooper Walker, esq. a Correspondent of Mr. Urban's thus speaks in 1787: "He was born in Dublin, of respectable parents, who are still living; and received his education in the City which gave him birth. Though prevented, by a delicate constitution in his tenderest years, from pursuing with sufficient ardour those studies which are requisite for a College course, yet by his own abilities and assiduity, with the assistance of private tutors, he has acquired a competent knowledge of the dead as well as some of the living languages, *viz.* French, Italian, and Spanish; and, from the publication which has introduced him to our notice, he seems not to be unacquainted with the Irish; but of which he laments (see his Preface) his knowledge is as yet rather confined. That he has a turn for Poetry, his Life of Carolan * clearly evinces, as it is natural to conclude that some of the anonymous translations he there introduces are his own. To all these, we are informed, he unites the fashionable accomplishments of the age. At an early period of life he was put forth into the world. While almost a boy, he got an employment in his Majesty's Treasury of Ireland, where he has arrived to the rank of Third Clerk in, we believe, the upper or Mr. Conyngham's department. Though fond of the favourite amusements of the age, he pays the strictest attention to the duties of his office; whilst in office, he is the man of business; after the hours of business, his time is devoted to pleasure or books, 'in his retirement forgetting the town, in his gaiety losing the student.' He has drawn a slight but masterly yet modest sketch of himself, in his elegant little Preface affixed to his "Memoirs of the Irish Bards." In the Summer of 1785 he was elected a Member of the Royal Irish Academy; and on the 17th of March following (the day appointed by the Charter for a General Meeting of the Academy) he was chosen one of the Committee of Antiquities. Since his admisssion into that learned Body, he has not been inattentive to the duty he owed it, having delivered in, as we were informed, some Essays, with the subjects of which, however, we are unacquainted. In order to promote the prosecution of his studies, he obtained, he informs us in his Preface (omitting, however, the year), with the approbation of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, freedom of access to their valuable Library; and in the commencement of the present year [1787] he appeared, for the first time, in the character of an Author. Perhaps I ought not to omit, that our Author is a Bachelor; that his age seems to be

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXIV. Part II. pp. 29, 121.

about

about 21 or 22; and that he is a dutiful son, and an affectionate brother. With respect to his person, I am informed that he is rather of the middle size, if not a little under; of a shapely, well-turned figure; his habit of body neither meagre nor corpulent, but comely and well-proportioned; his visage round; features neat and regular; eyes dark and sparkling; his aspect throughout pleasing and agreeable; his dress always fashionable and genteel. So far with respect to external qualities: with respect to internal, his temper and disposition are mild and gentle, his manners easy and engaging, his conversation entertaining and lively. In his "Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards" Mr. Walker has displayed much erudition, much taste, and much grace of composition; and, notwithstanding the abstruseness of the early part of his Work, and the novelty of the whole, he has flashed much light on the gloomy clouds which overhang the page of Irish History; and has rendered a subject, apparently dry and uninteresting, exquisitely pleasing and entertaining: and, as the authenticity of Irish History has been of late much questioned, he seems to have taken a good deal of (perhaps too much) pains to support whatever he advances with the best authorities, adducing the most respectable names in the Annals of Irish Literature. Of this Work an anonymous Writer, in one of the Irish Papers, thus speaks, in an Essay on the present State of Literature in that Kingdom: 'The next in my account is Joseph Cooper Walker, who has published an History of the Irish Bards, a work by no means unentertaining, and highly interesting to the Lovers of Musick as a science. He has entered into the spirit of his subject, and gives the Lives of some of our Bards in an original and pleasing Narrative. Mr. Walker possesses that taste and sensibility which every Anthor ought in some degree to possess; and his language vibrates on the ear as musick does on the soul.' Besides our Author's grand Work, the History of the Bards, he has annexed, exclusive of his little Memoir of Cormac Common, and his admirable Life of Carolan, &c. &c. several valuable Communications of some of his Literary Friends; amongst which are eminent those of the Rev. Mr. Ledwich, to whose masterly pen the World is already indebted for some inestimable publications."

P. 306, l. 13, r. "Gallico."

P. 307, add, "A Translation of the First and Seventeenth Books of Strabo, written in July 1756, with a great many Notes, and a Fragment of the Sixteenth Book." This was lent by Mr. Gough to Thomas Falconer, esq. [now Rev.] the learned Editor of Strabo, in whose possession, by the gift of Mr. Gough's very excellent Relict, it still remains; and who, in a Letter with which he favoured me, says, "I wish you had been acquainted with this fact, as it would have supplied you with another instance of the various directions Mr. Gough's active mind had taken in the field of Learning."

P. 308, l. 5 from bott. r. "Epistolam."—P. 309, l. 17, r. "eâdem."

P. 314,

P. 314, l. 25, r. "to 'tempt [attempt]."

P. 318, l. 19, r. "p. 813."—P. 319, l. 17. r. "His assistance—*was*."

P. 320. Of the two Brothers Samuel and Nathaniel Buck, the first of whom died in 1779, aged 83, there are Portraits, in one plate, with nine lines of blank verse, engraved by R. Houston, from a painting by J. Highmore.

P. 321, note, l. 20. "Painted glass of Mr. *James* Fletcher." Rather, of his son Mr. *William* Fletcher. (Correct this in the Index, vol. VII. under *Fletcher, James.*) R. C.—L. 24, r. "p. 294."

P. 324. Thomas Sandby, esq. Deputy Ranger of Windsor Great Park, died June 25, 1798. By this event, his Sovereign lost an honest and valuable servant, the Neighbourhood of Windsor an inhabitant universally esteemed, and his Family and Friends one of the gentlest and best of human beings. As an Architect, he was unrivaled, although his innate modesty prevented his great talents from being appreciated as they deserved. One of his latest Plans was a noble Design for a Bridge across the Thames at Somerset-house in the Strand. Of the Royal Academy he was Professor of Architecture, as well as one of its oldest and most respected Members; and, like a truly great Artist, so incapable of jealousy, that, by his advice and application, he has been many times instrumental in promoting the advancement of even his competitors there. He left a large family, heirs alone to his humble hopes that the known generosity and goodness of the Crown (which he had faithfully served for above 57 years) may beneficently supply, by its spontaneous bounty, that provision which his scrupulous probity would not permit him to amass out of the perquisites and opportunities of his employment.—Mr. Sandby's Drawings were sold by auction, at Messieurs Leigh and Sotheby's, July 18—23, 1799. Among them were many beautiful Plans and Elevations of the Bridge across the Thames at Somerset-house; Plan and Estimate for the Stone Bridge at Staines (this, with three of the Fronts of Westminster Hall, and six of Intercolumniations, were purchased by Mr. Byfield the Architect); beautiful Views and Sketches of the whole and parts of St. George's Chapel at Windsor, purchased by Sir Henry-Charles Englefield; 23 Specimens of Pillars of the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite Architecture, for 7*l.* by Mr. Shaw; two of the East Window and Cieling of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, by Mr. Taylor; and a variety of Architectural Drawings, by Mr. Ashton, Architect. The many Views, &c. he had taken of Cliefden-house were bequeathed to Lady Inchiquin.

P. 330. "Mr. Robert Barnevelt was an eminent Cheese-factor and Contractor with Government; whose integrity, activity, and benevolence, are regretted by all who knew him. He was descended from, or allied to, the celebrated Patriots of Holland; his Grandfather was Apothecary to King William III.; and his Father held the same post under Georges I. and II. The extent and success of his public contracts were only equaled by the honour and firmness of mind, as well as vigour and health of body,

body, with which he conducted them; whereby he was enabled to furnish Government with 200 oxen every Monday, and to supply Admiral Boscawen's Fleet of twenty sail of the line, at the beginning of a war, on a very short notice. These are but a few traits of the character of this extraordinary man; to which many more might be added, of clear intellectual faculties, unblemished credit, and enlarged charity; which will immortalize him in the circle wherein he moved, both in London and at Enfield, where he had considerable property. He died in Thames-street, advanced in years, Jan. 27, 1786. R. GOUGH."

P. 344, l. 3. "Alscott, in the County of *Warwick*."] "It is, in fact, in *Gloucestershire;* but, being near Stratford-on-Avon, is often said to be in Warwickshire. It cost me some trouble and enquiry to ascertain the county; some, who knew the place well, thinking it was in Warwickshire. See Pref. to Nowell, x." R. C.

P. 345, l. 4. "Mr. West was also elected Recorder of St. Alban's April 5, 1758, and High Steward Nov. 23, 1759. See a curious Pedigree of his Family in that Portion of the History of Rutlandshire published by Mr. Blore." J. BROWN.

Ibid. l. 22, r. "His Collection—*was*."—In his Catalogue is the following article: "The Book of Common Prayer, 1702, interleaved and filled throughout with manuscript Notes by the learned and laborious Bishop Kennett; with Two Manuscript Letters, the one from Florence, signed Henry Newton, July 1707, touching the Approbation of the Patriarch of Constantinople and his Suffragans, of the English Liturgy (from Duport's Greek Translation of it, which they had seen); the other, *from Vale Royal, June 1707, signed Fr. Cholmondeley*, testifying the Zeal of Grotius for the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England."—The Rev. Dr. Spencer Madan having instituted an inquiry after this literary curiosity, which he had traced to the Library of Mr. Herbert, I was favoured with the following Letter by the present worthy Rector of Wormley: "In answer to *Sp. M.* I request a niche in your Miscellany, to gratify his enquiries concerning a certain Book of Common Prayer, once the property of the learned Bishop Kennett, with his MS Notes, bought out of the Library of James West, esq. by William Herbert; from whom it was transferred into the Library of our late valued Friend Mr. Gough; where having been mingled with numerous and various literary associates, it found its way, at his decease, through kindness and favour your gentle courtesy is best acquainted with, into my small Collection of Professional Books. The Letters I have carefully copied; a bounden tribute to you, Mr. Urban; of whose knowledge and acquaintance I am proud to make this public record. T. M'CULLOCH."

P. 347, note *, l. 2. "Matriculation Book, *Bodleian Library*." I think the Matriculation Books are in the *Tower of the Schools*, among the Archives of the University, not in the *Bodleian*. R. C.

P. 349, l. penult. r. "and a few of them."

P. 351, l. 22, r. "weak."—P. 364, l. 2, r. "Peacock."

P. 365, l. 22. In 1774 was published "A Character of the late Reverend and learned Dr. Nicolls, Vicar of St. Giles's Cripplegate, and of St. Luke's Old Street; delivered in a Funeral Oration, in the Parish Church of St. Luke, Old Street, Dec. 11, 1774. By the Rev. J. Smith, M. A. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty."—Samuel Nicolls, son of Dr. N. of St. Giles's, died May 17, 1769.

Ibid. l. 26. Dr. William Parker was of Baliol College, Oxford; M. A. 1738; B. D. 1751; D. D. 1754; presented to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Catherine Cree Church, in the City of London, 1752; and to St. James's, Westminster, 1763. He was elected F. R. S. 1746; and was one of the King's Chaplains. He married Mary, sister of the late Lord Howard of Walden*. Dr. Parker printed sixteen Sermons: Matt. ix. 38, 1746, an Ordination; Isai. xxxvi. 9, 1748, before the Lord Mayor; Mark xvi. 17, 18, 1749, two Sermons on Miraculous Powers; 2 Cor. xi. 3, 1750, two Sermons, Mosaic History of the Fall considered; Isai. xliv. 28, 1752, Accession; Psa. cxlvii. 1, 1753, at Meeting of Three Choirs; John xviii. 38, 1754, Nature and Importance of Truth; Phil. iv. 8, 1755, on Academical Education; Prov. xvii. 4, 1757, before the House of Commons; Rom. viii. 30, 1758, two Sermons; Isai. xl. 11, 1762, Consecration of Bishop Lyttelton; 2 Cor. viii. 3, 1771, before the Sons of the Clergy; Prov. xi. 25, 1781, Annual Meeting of Charity-schools. Dr. Parker was supposed to have died very rich; as 6000*l. per annum* came to him in consequence of his marriage, which on his decease went to Lord Braybrooke †.—St. James's Church was built by Henry Earl of St. Alban's; whose nephew and executor, Thomas Lord Jermine, Baron of St. Edmond's Bury, assigned it and two parcels of ground over to Sir Walter Clarges, bart. and other Trustees; which Trust-deed was confirmed by Charles II. in the thirty-sixth year of his reign, 1684; and the Church and Church-yard were consecrated by Bishop Compton. By an Act of Parliament, 1 James II. Dr. Tenison, Vicar of St. Martin's, was constituted the first Rector; and the Advowson, after the first avoidance, was vested in the Bishop of London and his Successors, and Thomas Lord Jermine and his Heirs, for ever; the first Rector to be collated by the Bishop for the time being, the next by Lord Jermine and his Heirs; and after that, two turns to be in the Bishop and his Successor, and one in the Lord Jermine and his Heirs in succession, for all time to come. Dr. Tenison, the first Rector, was promoted to the See of Lincoln in November 1691, and held the profits of this Church seven months by *commendam*; which, though deemed by the Bishop of London to be a fulfilling of his turn, yet by the Court of King's Bench the right of presentation was adjudged to the King. Dr. Peter Birch, whom the King presented in 1692, was removed, and succeeded by Dr. William Wake,

* Born 1728; died Nov. 18, 1799, at Bath, aged 70.

† By Dr. Parker's death, in 1802, Lord Braybrooke's estate of Audley-End was relieved of a rent-charge of 3000*l. per annum*.

afterwards

afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, who held this Rectory till 1706, when he was succeeded by Dr. Trimnell, who held it *in commendam* for one year after he was Bishop of Winchester; and in 1709 was succeeded by the well-known and learned Dr. Samuel Clarke, who died in 1729. The next Rector was Dr. R. Tyrwhitt (son-in-law to Bishop Gibson), who resigned it in 1733. Dr. Thomas Secker (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) succeeded him, and resigned in 1763. Dr. Charles Moss (afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells) succeeded next, and resigned it soon after for St. George's, Hanover-square. Dr. Samuel Nicolls next held the Rectory till his death, Nov. 18, 1763. This vacancy happened soon after the Rev. Mr. Kidgell had published an acrimonious pamphlet against Mr. Wilkes, which recommended him to the Earl of Sandwich, who of course, on the vacancy happening, made a point of recommending Kidgell for the Living. His character was not particularly exemplary; and Bp. Osbaldeston, whose Chaplain Dr. Parker then was, in order to parry off the strong recommendation of the First Lord of the Admiralty, was induced (to avoid a greater evil) to appoint his own Chaplain. Dr. Parker held it till July 22, 1802; and was succeeded by the Rev. Gerrard Andrewes, since D. D. and Dean of Canterbury; and that he may long continue to enjoy preferments most honourably acquired must be every good man's wish. Portraits of most of the Rectors adorn St. James's Vestry.

P. 368. Bishop Hallifax was the eldest son of Mr. Samuel Hallifax, Apothecary at Chesterfield, by Hannah youngest daughter of Richard Jebb, Maltster; by whom he was first cousin to Sir Richard and Dr. John Jebb. He continued at Jesus College till after he had taken his Master's degree; and then removed to Trinity Hall, where there are only two Fellowships in the Divinity line; and there proceeded LL. D. 1764; was appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law in 1770; became D. D. (by Royal mandate) in 1775; and was elected F. S. A. in 1787. Bp. Hallifax was a Prelate of extensive learning and knowledge, and of great ability; an incomparable Civilian, and an extremely acute and persuasive public Speaker. In October 1775 he married one of the daughters of the Rev. Dr. Cooke, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and Dean of Ely; by whom he had six daughters and two sons; the younger son was, many years since, lost by an unfortunate accident of scalding; the rest survived their father. He acquired considerable eminence by his "Analysis of the Civil Law." His Sermons at Bishop Warburton's Lectures are much esteemed. His Analysis of Bishop Butler's Apology (a book entirely abstruse and metaphysical) annexed to the Charge he published of that Bishop to his Clergy is written with great elegance of style, as well as with much profundity of thinking. He was also the Editor of Dr. Ogden's Sermons, and of Bishop Butler's Apology and Charge, 1738; and to these he prefixed vindicatory and unanswered Prefaces. To great classical and theological acquirements he added a sound judgment and reten-

tive memory; a brilliancy of imagination, which enlivened and illustrated the most discouraging obscurities; a purity and perspicuity of expression, which familiarized every idea; and a mode of delivery which attracted the attention of all who knew him. The Publick will long revere the memory of a learned and unwearied Supporter of its excellent Establishment in Church and State; and his Family will very long deplore the loss of a Friend, an Husband, and a Father. His brother Robert, F. A. S. 1776, and F. R. S. 1785, was many years an Apothecary in St. James's-street, and afterwards Physician to the Prince of Wales; and his sister, the widow of Mr. Hutchinson, and mother of Mrs. Gooch, re-married, June 22, 1789, Henry Rooke, esq. brother of Major Hayman Rooke.

P. 376. "Mr. Tyssen may very probably have acquired some property at Hackney by marrying Miss Bodicoate; but I conceive he was one of the numerous brood of the late Francis-John Tyssen, and derived from him all his important property there, manerial and rectorial." J. BROWN.

P. 392, note, l. 5, r. "hartye."

P. 393. "The Queen has the appointment to the Mastership of St. Catharine's — not confined to Ecclesiasticks. The best Ecclesiastic Preferment is the Rectory of St. Peter's in Northampton (with St. George's demolished), and Kingsthorp and Upton Chapels. This was last given, after a strong contest, by the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital, in an interest opposite to the Master, to the Rev. Robert Baxter, now Rector." E J.

P. 395, l. 1, r. "1720."

P. 400, l. 9. Of Dr. John Burton of York see Memoirs in Mr. Chalmers's Edition of the Biographical Dictionary, vol. VII. p. 437. I have a considerable number of his MS Letters.

P. 402. The following *punning* Compliment was addressed by Dr. Ducarel to Dr. *Loveday*, on his marriage with Miss *Loder*:

"Certain Friends of Dr. Loveday, dwelling at Doctors Commons, *quorum nomina*, &c. join in wishing Dr. and Mrs. Loveday every possible joy and happiness which the matrimonial state can afford. As to the Lady whom the Doctor hath so many reasons to *Love Day* and Night, they all hope he will *Load Her* with every mark of his affection; and thereby continue a worthy and respectable Family, which hath ever been an honour to the County of Oxford.

"*Dat. in Fest. S'ti Johis de Beverley* [*Oct.* 25], *A. D.* 1777."

P. 404. The three following Billets are very characteristic:

"*Pall Mall, Jan.* 1, 1762. Mr. Hollis, with his best wishes on the New Year, begs leave to present a Medal to his Antiquary good Friend Dr. Ducarel, pursuant to antient and laudable custom; a RENEWED Medal of the 'Ugonotorum Strages;' O implacability and confidence of Papists! — received within these few days by express order from Rome."

"*Pall Mall, Jan.* 8, 1762. Mr. Hollis presents his best compliments to Dr. Ducarel — is glad the RENEWED Medal of the *Ugonotorum*

Ugonotorum Strages was acceptable to him, which was one of four Medals that *he caused* to be sent to him from Rome, on *knowledge* that the dies had been new engraven.—1. The British Museum.—2. Mr. Valltravers, to present in his own name to the magnanimous Queen of Sweden.—3. Dr. Ducarel, Antiquary, Assertor of Liberty, Civil and Religious.—4. Mr. Brand of Pall Mall, a true English Gentleman.—Another of these Medals was already in the possession of T. H."

"*Pall Mall, Oct.* 21, 1765. Thomas Hollis is desirous of having the honour to present a dozen bottles of St. Laurence wine to the Rev. Mr. Norris."

P. 405. "Prefixed to a very splendidly-illustrated copy of Dr. Ducarel's Anglo-Norman Antiquities (ruled with red ink, arms emblazoned, portraits of Kings, Queens, &c.) is the Print of the Doctor by Soldi; and under it the following note in my Father's neatest hand-writing: 'Dr. Ducarel was descended from a Flemish Family, who fled from that country on account of Religion. They were possessed of considerable property; the Doctor, it is said, had 12,000*l.* for his share. He was educated at Eton, and from thence went to Oxford. After the usual time he took the degree of D. C. L.; and settled in Doctors Commons, where his chief employment was swearing the persons who from the nature of their business were obliged to make affidavits. [*A few lines I here purposely omit.*] The Doctor was a large black man, with only one eye, and that of a focus not exceeding half an inch, so that whatever he wished to see distinctly he was obliged to put close to his nose. The Dutch War enabled him to lay by some money, which he left to his wife, a careful sober woman, formerly his maid-servant, but whom out of gratitude he married, for carefully nursing him in a fit of sickness.'—How my Father became possessed of such an anecdote I cannot possibly conjecture; and yet I have a faint recollection of having seen something like it in a periodical publication not many years ago. As I was copying the above anecdote, an object in a corner of the room caught my eye, which I will take the liberty to mention, as the Doctor's name is attached to it. It is a piece of elaborate sculpture in ivory, and may probably have been designed as a font for private baptism; but it would require very minute labour to describe it, and much more knowledge than I have the power to bestow upon it: but attached to it, and tied with a string of worsted lace intermingled with red and purple, is a small piece of parchment, with three red seals, and some writing on it nearly obliterated. This piece of parchment is usually denominated the Pope's Consecration, or Benediction, when my Father's curiosities are shewn. I have however been able to discover that it contains nothing more than the following: 'Nicolaus Ulbafig Johannes Jehovah D. Ernestus Shefflai D. de examine hujus poculi mereatur nostrum testimonium 1520.' On a bit of paper folded with it are the words 'Examined by James Parsons, M. D. Andrew Coltee Ducarel, LL. D. Andrew Gifford, D. D.

August

August 17, 1755.' As I am not profited in any degree by the examination of the above Gentlemen; perhaps, if the Doctor had consulted Sir Joseph Ayloffe or Mr. Morant, I might at this time have been possessed of some luminous or at least rational account of my piece of antiquity; or it is possible that the three English Antiquaries did not think much of it, or were unwilling to exhibit more learning in 1755 than their German Predecessors had done in 1520. There is, nevertheless, something of vanity blended with ignorance in all this, inasmuch as the Examiners admit tacitly that they can give no account of the sculpture, though they seemed to have wished it should remain dignified by a memorial of their inspection." G. ALLAN.

P. 405, l. 14, r. "Mr. Morris, Vicar of Floore near Northampton."

Ibid. l. 22, more probably "Girardot." J. BROWN.

P. 408, l. 20, "*none*," add, "after that of B.A."

P. 409. A Portrait of the Rev. George Marsh is inserted in the Fourth Volume of the "History of Dorsetshire."

P. 411, l. 15, r. "31 Hen. VIII."

P. 420. The "History of Dorsetshire," after a series of unparalleled difficulties, has at length been happily completed; the Third Volume of a very limited impression having been delivered to the Subscribers in 1812; the Fourth in 1814; and an "Appendix of Additions and Corrections," with a copious General Index, is nearly finished at the press.—Four of the following Letters were addressed to Dr. Ducarel; the fifth to Dr. Stukeley:

"SIR, *Sept.* 7, 1761.

"I got so bad a cold coming down, that I was very ill near three weeks after; and, what was worse, found my people much in disorder, occasioned by a person whom I employed to serve my Church, who acted much like a Methodist, and threatens to prosecute me for my mentioning such suspicions. This gives me much uneasiness, and calls off my attention to any thing else.—Besides, you will please to remember, I told you it would be necessary to have the Proprietor of the Manuscript's leave to publish it, as I made the Extract for my own private use, without his knowledge. This I have engaged Lord Milton to procure; and as soon as I hear from him, you shall hear from me again. In the mean time, you may assure my Friends, that I intend nothing less than to publish it, if in my power; but I must have time. I have the care of a large Parish; these disturbances affect me. I must digest what I collected at Oxford and London; and I am arrived at a time of life when I am not so active and in so good spirits as formerly. I have sent you the Endowments of the Vicarages in Dorset, but have none of any other County. I have also added a List of the Chancellors of Bristol; those of Sarum are to be found in the History of the Antiquities of that Cathedral, but I believe not perfect. When you see Dr. Birch and Mr. Hollis, I beg my compliments; let the latter know, as soon as I can get a Transcriber, I shall not forget what I promised him. I am, &c. J. HUTCHINS."

"SIR,

"SIR, *Sept.* 21, 1761.

"I received yours, and am obliged for the Plates and List of Chancellors. You should have heard from me before, but I waited for an answer from Lord Milton, which I did not receive till this morning, he having been out of town. He tells me he will write this post to Mr. Churchill, the proprietor of the MS. a near relation of my Lord's. Till I know the result of this application, nothing can be done. I am very certain I told you more than once, especially at my parting with you at Duke's Court, that my MS. was taken for my private use, and thought I could not publish it without Mr. Churchill's leave. I believe it will not be difficult to obtain it. I am also to thank you for your kind offer of advice; but I believe the prosecution was only a threat. If the person was not a Methodist, he acted much like one. Be assured I have no other intention but to publish this MS. if it can possibly be done. J. HUTCHINS."

"SIR, *July* 17, 1762.

"I should and ought to have answered yours long ago, and am very much concerned at it. It was owing to a disorder in my eyes, and principally to my having mislaid your letter among my papers. Your design of publishing a General Repertory of Endowments of Vicarages is a very useful one. I should be glad to know where you discovered that of Chaldon Herring in this County; there is none in the Salisbury Registers, where only the Title of an Endowment is entered, but not the Endowment. I am not to inform you, that sometimes the Instrument of Appropriation contains the Endowment of the Vicarage. Winfrith is no Vicarage, but a dismembered Rectory; two thirds of which, and half the Glebe, were antiently appropriated to the Abbey of Glastonbury, and were purchased of the Crown by Baptist Viscount Campden, and annexed to the Vicarage of Campden in Gloucestershire; one third of the Rectorial and all the Vicarial Tithes, and the other half of the Glebe, remained to the Rector of Winfrith. — Had you any Correspondent at Rome, I imagine you might get some materials at the Vatican. I remember, about 40 or 50 years ago, a worthy Gentleman of my acquaintance was presented to the Vicarage of Bradpole, near Bridport, in this County. A Modus on Hemp, which is a chief product in those parts, was pretended to by the Parishioners. No Endowment could be found. He happened to have a Friend at Rome on his travels, to whom he applied to make an enquiry at the Vatican: nothing was found but a Memorandum of an Endowment lodged in an old iron chest in a neglected corner of Salisbury Cathedral, where, on a search, it was found, and the Modus set aside. — As I cannot recollect whether you made any other enquiries in your last, be pleased to refresh my memory, and I will endeavour to give you all the satisfaction I can, or in any thing else. I beg you, Dr. Birch, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Hollis, will be pleased to accept of my compliments. J. H."

"SIR,

"SIR, *Wareham, May* 22, 1763.

"I received from Mr. Kingston a copy of your 'Repertorium,' and another for Sir Peter Thompson, which I delivered him. I return you my thanks for mine; it is a very useful performance, and I wish it was carried on through every Diocese. I am now entering on the transcribing of my Work. I am afraid my Friends think me indolent and dilatory; but I hope every candid and humane person will reflect properly on the situation I have been in. The late great calamity I have suffered could not but occasion some melancholy hours, affect my spirits, and call off my attention. I am now re-building my house; and, when it is finished, I am to enter into almost bare walls, destitute of many conveniences, and some necessaries; and must be content without books, and furniture scarce sufficient for two rooms. But such is the will of God; and I acquiesce in it with some degree of tranquillity. — I am encouraged by some Friends to hope that Mr. Churchill may be prevailed upon to consent to the publication of Aubrey's MS.; an attempt will be made. Dr. Stukeley shewed me all, or part of it, in a Folio, or part of one; I should be obliged to you, could you engage any Friend, who is well with that Gentleman, to examine whether it contains all or only part of the contents of my MS. I saw the Camps only, and had no time to peruse the whole. I desired him to give me an account of this, but I had no answer. J. HUTCHINS."

"REV. SIR, *Wareham in Dorset, Jan.* 18.

"I could not till very lately find my paper that contained the account of the Tumulus you desired me to send you, otherwise you had heard from me before. This Barrow stands near Higher Stirthill Farm, in the Chapelry of Shipton, and in the Parish of Burton Bradstock, on a rising ground, near the great Road from London to Exeter. On it is a prospect of Bridport, three miles distant, and a large vale adjacent. It is called Shipton Hill, and looks like a boat with the keel turned upwards. It is 749 feet long, 161 broad at the middle part on top, and 147 by the slope. There is another like it on Shipton Farm, with a small Barrow on top of it; it is called Hammercomb, and is a little South-west of the former. The largeness of these scarce allows one to think them artificial. — The names of *Alauna* and *Stour* are so very different as not to allow them to be the same River. There is more, though a faint resemblance between *Alauna* and *Avon*; and both Rivers running into the Sea near each other at Christchurch, this may occasion a mistake as to their names. You seem, in your Account of R. Cirencester, p. 40, to make the River *Allen* the *Alauna*: but, though these names are a little similar, that River rises near Cranborn, ten miles from Blandford, and falls into the Stour at Winborn Minster.

"I should be glad to know whether Mr. Bertram has published any more of R. Cirencester's Works, or intends it, and if he lives in England or Denmark. — When I waited on you last, you shewed me a copy of Aubrey's 'Monumenta Britannica.' I remember to have

have cast my eye only on Temples and Camps; and should be obliged to know whether your MS. contains all the four volumes of the original; if only some particular parts, what they are, besides what I just mentioned. On a review of R. Cirencester's Map in Mr. Bertram, I am now convinced, by the position of *Venta*, or Winborn Minster, that *Alauna* must be the Stour. *Stour*, or *Sdour*, perhaps, is the British, *Alauna* the Roman name; and so your etymology of Blandford is highly probable. J. H."

P. 421, for "IX." r. "XIII."— Mr. T. Davies published a new Edition of Bolingbroke's Letters on the Spirit of Patriotism, &c. with a Dedication to Mr. Burke, dated Nov. 17, 1774, and a Preface by the Publisher, 1775. He also published Manilius with *Bentley's Notes*.—In his "Dramatic Miscellanies" he observes, that "he had part of his education at an University; and was through life a companion of his superiors.—About the year 1742," he adds, "I was smit with the desire of turning Author, and publishing a silly pamphlet [Qu. was this 'The Blackest Beast, a Poem, 1742?']; and, though a Bookseller myself, chose to have it come out at the famous Jacob Robinson's shop in Ludgate-street. Griffith was brought up under this man, who was first a dealer in spectacles, afterwards a considerable Publisher; and then a learned Critick, for he printed a periodical Criticism on 'the Works of the Learned;' from which work, I suspect, R. G. borrowed his hint of 'A Review.' Robinson was intelligent, and I conversed with him; but, being nearer of age to Griffith, I preferred his company and conversation to that of the old man. Many years after this, we were partners, with several others, men of superior abilities, in an Evening Paper; and for 16 or 17 years successively we dined together at least eight or ten times in a year."— In a Postscript, after complimenting the Writers in several of the Reviews and Magazines, for their "candid and generous panegyricks," he subjoins a strong Philippick against his old friend Dr. Griffith; and, in an Appendix, anathematizes George Steevens for having withheld the Notes on Shakspeare with which Mr. Davies had furnished him, on the pretence "that the distribution of the Notes in the Edition of 1773 was lodged with Dr. Farmer; whose answer to a letter on that subject is here subjoined:

"SIR, *March* 2, 1785.

"An accidental avocation has deprived me of the opportunity of giving you an answer by an earlier post. Give me leave to assure you, that though I have read your *printed* Notes on Shakspeare with pleasure, if not always with conviction, and shall be glad to read more; yet I never saw, or asked to see, or was offered to be *shewn*, any manuscript Note of yours in my life. I hope this fully answers your question; and that you will believe me, Sir, your most obedient servant, R. FARMER."

P. 434, note, l. 20, for "about 1774," r. "in 1779."

P. 435. The following particulars of the first publication of Dr. Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," in addition to those given by

by Cumberland and Boswell, were communicated by the late Rev. E. Jones, on the unquestionable authority of Bp. Percy; "The Bookseller to whom the copy-right of 'The Vicar of Wakefield' was sold was Mr. Newbery in St. Paul's Church-yard, whose name will be seen in the title-pages of all the early editions of 'The Vicar of Wakefield.' But Goldsmith's merit as a Writer was not till this time (1763) unknown to the Booksellers; for he had, in 1759, published 'An Enquiry into the present State of Polite Learning in Europe, printed for Dodsley,' 12mo, though without his name; and was also concerned in many periodical publications, by which he was well known to the Trade; and frequently boasted that he could earn from three to four guineas a-day. But the above publication led to a connexion with Newbery, which subsisted between them many years, to their mutual advantage."

P. 439. I shall give one kind Billet from Mr. Dodsley:

"*Sept.* 23, 1795. Mr. Dodsley presents his best compliments to Mr. Nichols, and has received Two Volumes of his History of Leicestershire, together with his very polite Note; which he is unable to answer in terms so elegant and flattering. He can only return his thanks, with a request, that, *though a Bookseller, he may pay for them as a Gentleman.*"

P. 440. Epitaph in memory of Mr. Thomas Payne, who died, at the age of 82, Feb. 2 (not the 9th), 1799:

"Around this Tomb, ye Friends of Learning, bend!
It holds your faithful, though your humble Friend:
Here lies the Literary Merchant, PAYNE,
The countless Volumes that he sold contain
No name by liberal Commerce more carest
For virtues that become her Votary's breast;
Of cheerful probity, and kindly plain,
He felt no wish for disingenuous gain;
In manners frank, in manly spirit high,
Alert good-nature sparkled in his eye;
Not learn'd, he yet had Learning's power to please,
Her social sweetness, her domestic ease:
A Son, whom his example guides and cheers,
Thus guards the hallow'd dust his heart reveres;
Love bade him thus a due Memorial raise,
And friendly Justice penn'd this genuine praise."

P. 441. The Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode died April 6, 1799, in his 69th year; and his remains were deposited near those of his Mother in the Eastern Cloister of Westminster Abbey, as directed by his Will. He possessed about 800*l.* a year in landed property, and 2800*l.* a year Long Annuities, of which he made the best possible use. The only likeness existing of Mr. Cracherode is a Drawing by Edridge, taken after his health became impaired, and is therefore a faint resemblance of him. There are two good Miniatures of his Mother and Sister in the possession of their relation Dr. William Morice.—Mr. Cracherode

left

left a Will drawn up by himself; which, though not couched in legal terms, is very minute and particular. By this Will (which was proved April 17, 1799) he bequeathed his noble Collection of Books, Medals, Drawings, &c. to the British Museum, of which he was a Trustee; 1000*l.* to his College; 500*l.* to his School; 100*l.* to the Westminster Infirmary; a few small legacies to particular Friends; and the remainder of his fortune to his Sister Mrs. Anne Cracherode (the sole Executrix), who died July 17, 1802, in her 85th year.—Memoirs of this amiable Scholar may be seen in Chalmers's "Biographical Dictionary," vol. X. p. 444; to which these particulars are supplementary.

P. 441, l. ult. Mr. Cadell often spoke of *B* as a very successful letter to him; and instanced Blackstone, Blair, Buchan, Burn.

P. 444, for "X." r. "XIV."

P. 450, l. 18, r. "Jan. 15, 1716-17."

Ibid. l. 21, r. "House of Peers in Ireland."

P. 451, l. 11, r. "Hopson."

P. 452. Mrs. Clarges had also a son, Sir Thomas Clarges; and Betham says she married, secondly, Sir Roger Gilbert, bart.

P. 453. Of Dr. Harris an account is given in a future page.

P. 457, note, l. 13, r. "*discovered.*"

P. 460, note, l. 6, for "tunc," r. "quæ;" l. 19, r. "dilectissimæ."

Ibid. l. 34, r. "Earl Clinton."

P. 464, note, l. 5, r. "in 1769;" l. 7, "the Rev. Josiah Sandby."

Ibid. l. 8. Dr. George Sandby died at Denton, Norfolk, aged 90, March 24, 1807. He was Rector of that Parish 1750, and of Skeyton in the same County, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich 1768. He was formerly of Merton College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1743. He was afterwards Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he took his Doctor's degree in 1760, and served the office of Vice-chancellor of that University the same year. With Dr. Sandby died the oral tradition, if it may be so called, of the Expulsion from Merton College, Oxford, of six Fellows, by James II. in 1684. He was ordained by Dr. Hough, Bishop of Worcester, one of the said six Fellows, who died at the age of 92.

P. 465. "I have now before me a Political Caricature Print, called *The Motion* ['printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Paternoster-row, 1741. Published according to Act of Parliament. Price Three Pence'] with a humourous Song under it, in which Lyttelton is thus noticed:

"Who 's dat who ride astride de Poney,
So long, so lank, so lean, and bony?
O he be de great Orator *Little-toney*." J. D.

P. 471. William, son of Nathaniel Weston (who had been the Schoolmaster of Bishop Warburton, and was afterwards Vicar of Campden in Gloucestershire), was of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1731; M. A. 1735; B. D. 1742. He published, 1. "A Sermon, preached before the University of Cambridge, 1739." 2. "An Enquiry into the Rejection, &c. 1746." 3. "Observations

servations on some Remarks on the Enquiries into the Rejection of Christian Miracles, &c. 1747." 4. "Dissertations on some of the most remarkable Wonders of the primitive Times, 1748." 5. "New Dialogues of the Dead, 1762."

P. 472. "There seems to be a mistake in the critical conjectures in this page. The 'Academick,' 1750, is an ironical, motley composition, unequally written, the joint performance of many, with whom Mr. Hurd could have no communication; *he* had been a writer in the same controversy, but with a different view of the points in debate. See 'Opinion of an eminent Lawyer.' The Academick was smartly animadverted upon in an excellent Pamphlet, printed by Payne and Bouquet, 1751, intituled 'Considerations on the late Regulations at Cambridge,' avowedly by Dr. John Green, King's Divinity Professor, Master of Bene't College, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln. There is in it, if a pun may be excused, a pleasant quotation from Terence,

'Non sat commode divisa sunt temporibus tibi, *Dave*, hæc.'

Andria, Act III. Sc. 1.

alluding to the principal of the supposed Authors of the Academick, Mr. Davie, of Sidney Sussex College, where he resided many years, a Master Commoner, not upon the Foundation or in orders; rather an eccentric character, not eminent in literature, but in political squabbles a busy Party-man. He died rich and intestate; it was some time before Relations could be found to administer to his property. To *him*, perhaps, from the date, may be applied the following description in the Catalogue of Cambridge Graduates: 'DAVIE, ALEX. Sid. A.M. Comitiis Regiis 1727.' At the time of the Academic controversy he had the appearance of a person between 50 and 60 years of age; born between 1690 and 1700.—The Latin quotation in this paper is not introduced for the wit of the pun, but to shew that the Author of the 'Considerations' supposed Mr. Davie to be the Author or one of the Authors of the Academick." AN OLD CANTAB.

P. 474, note 1, r. "Neither — *is*."

P. 476, l. 4, "the Author"— add, "if I know who, &c." (See Letters to Lowth.)—P. 484, l. 8, for "Scenes," r. "Shades."

P. 486, l. 29, for "nosse," r. "posse."

P. 487, l. 17, for "quasi," r. "quali."

P. 489, note, l. 19, for "1775," r. "1776."

P. 490. The Hon. and Right Reverend Dr. Brownlow North is a younger son of the first Earl of Guildford, and younger brother of the Prime Minister Lord North, in whose administration he obtained a mitre, 1771, at the age of 30. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford; elected Fellow of All Souls; became M. A. in 1766; and LL. D. 1770. From a Canonry of Christ Church he was promoted to the Deanry of Canterbury in 1770; and from thence, the following year, advanced to the See of Lichfield and Coventry, on the translation of Dr. John Egerton to Durham. In 1774 he was promoted to the Bishoprick of Worcester, on the death of Dr. James Johnson; and in

1784

BROWNLOW NORTH, L.L.D.

Bishop of Winchester.

Published by J. Nichols & C.° March 1.1816.

1784 to Winchester, on the death of Dr. John Thomas. He has had a large family (three sons and several daughters) by his wife (Miss Bannister) now deceased, a lady well known in the Fashionable World. To comply with her wishes, Farnham Castle, the Episcopal Palace, was some years ago repaired at a vast expence; and with her the Bishop passed some years in Italy. His Lordship, like all the Norths, is of an amiable, generous, and yielding temper; and of a most kind and attractive disposition.

A Portrait of the benevolent Prelate is here annexed.

P. 496. Mr. Thomas Gainsborough, the justly-celebrated Painter, was born at Sudbury in Suffolk in 1727. His father, on his outset in life, was possessed of a decent competency; but a large family and a liberal heart soon lessened his wealth. The son very early discovered a propensity to Painting. Nature was his teacher, and the woods of Suffolk his academy, where he would pass in solitude his mornings, in making a sketch of an antiquated tree, a marshy brook, a few cattle, a shepherd and his flock, or any other accidental objects that were presented.—In the neighbourhood of his father was a very respectable Clergyman, of the name of Coyte. With the sons of this gentleman young Gainsborough and his brothers passed much of their time, and from the instructions of the old man reaped some advantage. The Parson's garden having been plundered of a great quantity of wall-fruit, much pains was taken, but without effect, to discover the thief. Young Gainsborough having, one Summer morning, risen at an early hour, and walked into the garden to make a sketch from an old elm, seated himself in an obscure corner, and had just taken out his chalk to begin, when he observed a fellow's head peeping over the wall of the garden, which was next the road, with an apparent intention of seeing if the coast was clear. He made a sketch, upon a rough board, of the head of the man; and so accurate was the resemblance, that he was instantly known to be a man from a neighbouring village; and, upon a close enquiry, proved to be the fellow who had before robbed the garden.—From delineation he got to colouring; and, after painting several landscapes from the age of ten to twelve, he quitted Sudbury in his thirteenth year, and came to London, where he commenced Portrait-painter; and from that time never put his family to the least expence. The person at whose house he principally resided was a Silversmith of some taste; and from him, he was ever ready to confess, he derived great assistance. Mr. Gravelot the Engraver was also his patron, and got him introduced at the old Academy of the Arts in St. Martin's-lane. He was afterwards placed under the tuition of Mr. Hayman, with whom he did not long remain; but afterwards, for a short time, resided in Hatton-garden, and practised painting of portraits of a small size, and also pursued his favourite subject, Landscape. In or about the year 1747 he married a young lady, who possessed an annuity of 200*l.*; and then, retiring to Ipswich, lived in a house of which the rent was only 6*l.* a year. When Mr. Thicknesse

nesse was first appointed Lieutenant-governor of Landguard Fort, he found Mr. Gainsborough in this humble habitation. Both Mr. Thicknesse and his neighbours were at that time strangers to his genius; which they first discovered by a similar accident to that which had marked Gainsborough's first outset in life; for the young Painter, seeing a country fellow, with a *slouched* hat, looking wishfully over his garden-wall at some wind-fall pears, he caught up a bit of board, and painted him so inimitably well, that the board was shaped out, and the figure set upon a wall in a gentleman's garden at Ipswich, where it attracted the notice of Mr. Thicknesse, and induced many to speak to *that melancholy-looking figure* *. — Mr. Gainsborough about 1758 removed from Ipswich to Bath, where he began painting portraits at the low price of five guineas for a three-quarter canvas; and was soon so successful as to be encouraged to raise his price to eight guineas. (His last prices in London were forty guineas for a half, and one hundred for a full length.) In 1761, for the first time, he sent some of his works to the Exhibition in London. In 1774 he quitted Bath; and settled in London, in a part of the Duke of Schomberg's house in Pall Mall. In this situation, possessed of ample fame, and in the acquisition of a plentiful fortune, he was disturbed by a complaint in his neck, which was not much noticed upon the first attack, nor was it apprehended to be more than a swelling in the glands of the throat, which it was expected would subside in a short time; but it was soon discovered to be a cancer, which baffled the skill of the first medical professors. Finding the danger of his situation, he settled his affairs, and composed himself to meet the fatal moment, and expired Aug. 2, 1788. He was buried, according to his own request, in Kew Church-yard. See several further particulars of Mr. Gainsborough's character in Chalmers's "Biographical Dictionary," vol. XV. p. 207.

P. 604, l. 3, r. "dicit;" l. 7, "vir."

P. 615. "Edward Burnaby" was afterwards "Edward Burnaby Greene;" of whom see vol. VIII. p. 89. — By the death of Miss Greene, daughter of Thomas Greene, esq. of Westminster, Dec. 30, 1740, an estate of 4000*l.* a year devolved on his then only surviving daughter, wife of Edward Burnaby, esq. one of the Clerks of the Treasury; and in 1741 an Act of Parliament was passed, to enable Edward Burnaby, an infant, and his Heirs-male, to take the Surname of Greene, pursuant to the Will of Thomas Greene, esq. See a pretty Pastoral, by Mr. Edward Burnaby Greene, in Gent. Mag. vol. LVII. p. 528.

Ibid. l. 8. The Hon. John Scott was great grandson to the famous Duke of Monmouth beheaded by James II. and son of Henry first Earl of Deloraine. He was born Oct. 3, 1738; ad-

* During his residence at Ipswich he painted for Governor Thicknesse a South-east View of Landguard Fort, which was engraved by T. Major in 1754; and a Picturesque View of Mr. Thicknesse's Cottage at Felixstow, near Landguard Fort, etched probably by Mr. Gainsborough.

mitted

mitted Fellow-commoner at Bene't College, Cambridge, 1755; married, 1757, Miss Isabella Young.

Ibid. An English Translation of Apollonius Rhodius was made by the Rev. John Cowper, of which Dr. Askew was well assured; and to the intended Edition of that Work the Elegy, by Mr. Gough, in Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 198, refers, though the Author of it had his doubts about the Translator.

P. 615, note, l. 17, r. "prize of 15*l.*"

P. 618. In the Chancel of Bene't College Chapel:

"JOANNES BARNARDISTON, S. T. P. per 14 ferè annos hujus Collegii Magister. Obiit 17 die Junii 1778, Ætatis suæ 60."

"GULIELMUS COLMAN, S. T. P. per sexdecim annos hujus Collegii Magister. Obiit 26 die Dec. 1794, Ætatis suæ 66."

P. 620. Mr. Samuel Clark retired from the profession of a Printer about the year 1768; and died in January 1789. He was a most amiable man; in temper he was cheerful and serene; in manners, mild and unassuming; his benevolence boundless.

P. 623. Mr. Misenor was many years a Supercargo in the East India Company's Service, and very highly esteemed.

P. 625. On an altar-tomb at St. Botolph's, Cambridge:

"This Tomb was erected by Martha Hayles,
in memory of James Essex, sen. Bridget his wife,
James Essex and Elizabeth his wife,
and two Children of James and Elizabeth Essex, who died infants,
and their daughter Milicent Hammond,
who are all buried in a vault beneath.
Elizabeth Essex, the last survivor, died Sept. 13, 1790, aged 59."

P. 631. In Vol. I. p. 25, an account of Dr. King is promised under the year 1775, which will be found in a future page.

P. 637, l. 5 from bottom, for "613," r. "627."

P. 643. Mancini Duke de Nivernois, born Dec. 16, 1716, was formerly Ambassador to the Court of Great Britain. He arrived in London in September 1763, as Ambassador from France, to treat of Peace; and, when he appeared on the Royal Exchange, was attended by an amazing crowd, which he took as a compliment. The first night of his arrival in England he slept at Canterbury, where his bill for 12 persons amounted to near 45*l.* and the wine to 11*s.* a bottle; for which extortion the innkeeper was deservedly reprobated by all his customers. His Excellency, having executed his commission, returned to Paris in May following, with his Majesty's picture set with diamonds. The Duke was fond of Literature; and, besides collecting many valuable books in this country, translated into French Lord Orford's "Essay on Gardening;" and wrote a Panegyrick on Capt. Cook. These and his other miscellaneous works (*Oeuvres Melées du Citoyen* Mancini Nivernois) were printed at Paris in 1797, in four vols. 8vo. He died at Paris, Feb. 26, 1798; having retained his pleasant and amiable temper to his last hour; and made verses for his Physician on the very day he died.

The

The Rev. Stephen Barrett (vol. III. p. 346) was born at Bent, in the parish of Kildwick, in Craven, co. York; and received his education at the Grammar School of Skipton, where he greatly signalized himself by his poetical compositions, and as a Classical Scholar; thence he was removed to a Scholarship of University College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. 1744, and received holy orders. Soon after he quitted the University he was nominated, by the late Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, bart. to the Mastership of the Free Grammar School of Ashford in Kent, over which he presided during a long and flourishing period. He was also Rector of the Parishes of Porton and Ickleford, Herts. In 1773 he was appointed, by the late Earl of Thanet, to the Rectory of Hothfield in Kent, where he rebuilt the Parsonage-house, to which he retired, and resigned the School of Ashford, to the endowment of which he was a liberal benefactor. He married Mary the only daughter of Edward Jacob, esq. of Canterbury, by Mary daughter of —— Chalker, esq. of Romney, and by her he had an only daughter and heiress, Mary, the wife of Edward-Jeremiah Curteis, esq. His maternal Grandmother was a sister of Dr. Sharpe, Archbishop of York. Early in life he was an intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, and of Mr. Cave, the original Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, to which he was a frequent contributor in a great variety of departments. Mr. Barrett was the Author of "Ovid's Epistles translated into English Verse; with Critical Essays and Notes; being Part of a Poetical and Oratorical Lecture read to the Grammar School of Ashford in the County of Kent, and calculated to initiate Youth in the first Rudiments of Taste, 1759," 8vo. Of this Work the Author himself says, that "it comes from hands too full of business to write correctly." He had "before sufficiently distinguished himself as a complete Master of the Latin Tongue by an elegant Translation of Mr. Pope's Pastorals into Latin Verse; and by a very judicious Scheme for the Improvement of Lilly's Grammar, by reforming the order of the Tenses agreeably to that of Varro. He appears, however, in common with many other Professors of the learned languages, not to be equally Master of his own." *Monthly Review*, vol. XX. p. 278. He was also the Author of "War," an Epic Satire; and of several smaller publications. Bent, his family-house, and the land adjacent, had been the property of the Family of Barrett for more than 400 years. The paternal Grandfather of Mr. Barrett was a very active and zealous partizan of the cause of Charles the First; after whose death he was compelled to take refuge in Ireland, a price having been set on his head by the Usurper Cromwell. After the Restoration he returned to England, but was not able to recover back more than a comparatively small portion of the property which had been wrested from him during the troubles. Mr. Barrett died, in his 83d year, Nov. 26, 1801, at Church-house, Northiam, Sussex, the residence of his son-in-law, Edward-Jeremiah Curteis, esq.; and was buried at Hothfield Dec. 3.

VOLUME VIII.

Page iv. l. 16. *read*, "Rev. Joseph Hunter, of Bath."

P. xii. line 6 from bottom, *for* 351, *read* 135.

P. 2. "I have often heard, but am not able to prove the fact, that Robert Nugent's outset in life was in the character of a tutor in some respectable family, perhaps that of his first wife, the Earl of Fingall's." J. BROWN.

P. 4. note, l. 6 *for* "fleres," *read* "fieris."

P. 5. note, l. 20. *read* "inscriptions."

P. 8. "Mr. Aubert was one of the sons of, and partners with, Claude Aubert, a respectable old-fashioned merchant in Austin Friers: I remember him and his wife, who were, I believe, French Refugees, or, perhaps, Genevese: they had two, if not more, sons, and three daughters, all, I believe, now numbered with the dead, except one of the sons: I do not think any of the family ever married, unless it were one of the sons. The daughters, as well as *Lieut.-Col.* Alexander, *of the Islington Volunteers*, were, in appearance, very stout and hearty: but, from what I remember of the father at the distance of 50 years or more, he somewhat resembled the loose-limbed bony figures that we possess of Alexander Pope. Mr. Alexander Aubert bought the house that was built by John Dawes, the stock-broker; upon the site of what I remember by the name of *Jack Straw's Castle* (since purchased by Mr. Bentley), but I apprehend Mr. Aubert was at his death a good deal older than you make him." J. BROWN.

A grave-stone in Islington church records the deaths of

Dorothy Aubert, Nov. 30, 1804, in her 80th year.
Alexander Aubert, Esq. Oct. 19, 1805, aged 75.
Henrietta Aubert, Dec. 27, 1805, aged 68.

P. 10. note, l. 2. Mr. Strange was M. A. in 1755.

Ib. l. 43. Ridge is in Herts, not Middlesex.

P. 13. The Hon. Dr. James Yorke was presented to the Vicarage of St. *Giles* (not St. Mary's) in Reading, in 1756; which he held till August 1768, when he exchanged it (with William Talbot, M.A.) for that of Allhallows, Thames Street.—Bp. Yorke published, "A Sermon preached at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, May 26, 1785, before the Yearly Meeting of the Charity Schools."

Ibid. l. ult. r. "*four* sons."

P. 16. An unknown Friend in the Monthly Review (to whom for nearly 40 years I have been under similar obligations, and who should certainly have "a shake by the hand" if I knew his name), informs me that in the note on Dr. Henley, I have omitted "An Essay towards a new Edition of Tibullus in 1792;"—that "Tom Martin's house at Palgrave, p. 54, was afterwards occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld;"—that I am "wrong, in calling the late Edward King, Esq. p. 57, *a learned and philosophical Antiquary*: To the appellation *learned* he may be entitled, as he was a good Greek Scholar, and deeply read in clas-

sic books; but the appellation *philosophic* he could scarcely deserve."—My Friend farther adds, that "the Earl of Bristol, p. 63, imported many good works of art, and adorned this country, at Ickworth, with a beautiful monument of Architecture;"—that, under the article of Sir William Jones, p. 78, "I might have observed, that his ennobled Biographer has mistaken the character of his religious opinions, misinterpreting a passage in the remarks on the Island of Hinzuan, and overlooking the evidence implied in the correspondence with Michaelis and elsewhere;" that "Maty's Review was continued till August 1786;"—that "to Clergymen and Country Gentlemen, among whom reminiscences of the University are especially valued, this Work will be highly gratifying;"—and that "it is accommodated to a publick, numerous in England; who read, not so much to acquire knowledge, as to have something to say; and who find, in petty anecdotes of their College-acquaintances and early associates, a welcome resource for table-talk."—But I may venture to ask, should these be rudely styled "the rabble of mediocrity?"

P. 16. "Vathek, of which the French original was first printed at Paris in 1787, here passes through the press in 1786; so that the translation must have been made from the manuscript original. The notes are admirable." *Monthly Review, N. S. LXXV.* 182.

"As a note on Henley's Observations upon that Crux Criticorum, the Fourth Eclogue of Virgil, you might mention Mr. Granville Penn's able and elegant composition, printed in 1810. This, which must put an end, I think, to all further doubt upon the subject, might have been compressed without disadvantage; but, for its ingenuity and its conclusiveness, it almost deserves to stand on the same shelf with Bentley's Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris, the Horæ Paulinæ of Paley, and Porson's Letter to Travis on 1 John, v. 7. Can Philology receive a higher compliment?" F. WRANGHAM.

A conjecture by Mr. Stephen Weston, in Gent. Mag. vol. LVII. p. 55, produced the following Letter: "The supposition of Mr. Weston, 'that *The History of the* Caliph Vathek was composed as a text, for the purpose of giving to the publick the information contained in the notes,'—augurs but ill, at setting out, of his conjectural skill; it being certain that the said History is, as the Preface declares, a Translation of an unpublished Manuscript, which Mr. Weston himself will be welcome to examine. But, though his supposition be erroneous, there are three positions included in it, which, as coming from so respectable a Scholar, are highly flattering to the Translator. The first is, that Mr. Weston, judging from the *notes*, thinks the Writer of them equal to the composition of the *text*. The second, that, since the Translation hath passed with Mr. Weston for an Original, it must have some pretension to favour. And the third, that the notes are more apposite to the text than might have been looked for, but on the presumption that the text was built upon them. Of these notes, however, Mr. Weston may be assured, and

and a friend of his can assure him, that many, particularly the one which is honoured by his notice, had no existence till a great part of the text was printed; and I will add, if it had been otherwise, an inaccurate expression (which I cannot now regret, as having occasioned so ingenious a critique) would scarcely, I think, have escaped me.—Under the persuasion, notwithstanding, that Mr. Weston hath not comprehended the full scope of the note itself, nor the extent of its reference to the Æneid, I will beg his permission to postpone my defence of it, till he shall have seen some observations on the Pollio, which will shortly appear in *Mr. Gregory's Translation of Bishop Lowth's Lectures.* I cannot, however, forbear at present to subjoin, that my conviction of having offered the true interpretation is strengthened by the information I have within these few days received, that it has obtained the sanction of a competent judge. As Hercules may be known by his foot, I think myself at no loss for Mr. Weston's name; if, however, he will leave his address with the Printer, I will gladly acknowledge the favour. S. HENLEY."

P. 17, note, l. 23. *read* "*are* suspended."

P. 18, note. Sir George Shuckburgh left only a daughter, since married to the half brother of the Earl of Liverpool, and dead not long since, very young.

P. 21. note, l. 7. *read*, "St. Salvator."—l. 12. *r.* "Springkell."

Ibid. l. 13. "Wauchope of Niddry."

P 24. note, l. 17. *read* "constituents."

P. 31. "John Mudge, a celebrated watchmaker, &c."]—John Mudge was a very celebrated surgeon and physician, author of the Essay on the Method of grinding, polishing, &c. the great Speculum. He was a son of the Rev. Zachariah Mudge, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, so honourably mentioned by Johnson, with whom both father and son maintained a close intimacy, vide Boswell's Life. John Mudge, the Surgeon, was consulted by Johnson for the cure of a dreadful complaint under which he laboured. In the latter part of his life he obtained a diploma from Scotland, and became a practising Physician. He was much beloved by all who knew him for his chearfulness and urbanity, and respected for his intellectual genius. The watchmaker was his brother, his name Thomas. I knew them both intimately. Mudge was the author of an ingenious Essay on the Vis Vitæ, and a radical cure for a Catarrhous Cough, now very scarce. John Mudge was the father of Col. William Mudge, distinguished by his Maps of England, planned by order of the Ordnance." D. Y.

Mr. Northcote, in his 'Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' says, "In the autumn of the year 1762, Mr. Reynolds having impaired his health by incessant application to his profession, again paid a visit to his native country, accompanied by his friend Dr. Johnson, with whom he was entertained at the seats of several noblemen and gentlemen in the West of England. During their stay at Plymouth, they were the guests of Dr. John Mudge, who was then a Surgeon, and afterwards an eminent Physician

of that town, a man whose virtues and various powers of mind, if described, would occupy a much larger space than I shall presume to give them in this short Memoir.

"Mr. Reynolds's friendship for the whole family, and the interest he took in whatever related to them, were of the liveliest kind. This acquaintance with the Mudges, both father and son, ought to be reckoned amongst the earliest of his literary connexions. Yet, though I refrain to give way to my own grateful and friendly feelings towards this family, I hope I shall be excused in recording the testimonies of two such good judges of human nature, as Burke and Johnson, upon this very subject. In a letter which the former wrote to Mr. Malone, in the year 1797, and which I here quote from its intimate connexion with the subject of my biography, he speaks of how much Sir Joshua 'owed to the writings and conversation of Johnson;' adding, that 'nothing shews more the greatness of Sir Joshua's parts, than his taking advantage of both, and making some application of them to his profession, when Johnson neither understood, nor desired to understand, any thing of painting, and had no distinct idea of its nomenclature, even in those parts which had got most into use in common life. But, though Johnson had done much to enlarge and strengthen his habit of thinking, Sir Joshua did not owe his first rudiments of speculation to him. He has always told me, that he owed his first disposition to generalize, and to view things in the abstract, to old Mr. Mudge, Prebendary of Exeter, and father to the celebrated mechanic of that name. I have myself, adds Mr. Burke, 'seen Mr. Mudge the clergyman at Sir Joshua's house. He was a learned and venerable old man; and, as I thought, very much conversant in the Platonic philosophy, and very fond of that method of philosophising. He had been originally a Dissenting minister, a description which at that time bred very considerable men, both among those who adhered to it, and those who left it. He had entirely cured himself of the unpleasant narrowness which in the early part of his life had distinguished those gentlemen, and was perfectly free from the ten times more dangerous enlargement which has been, since then, their general characteristic. Sir Joshua Reynolds had always a great love for the whole of that family, and took a great interest in whatever related to them.'— In addition to this, I shall insert, from the periodical Obituary of the day, a high eulogy bestowed upon the same individual by Johnson himself, on his demise, in the year 1769. He speaks of him as 'The Rev. Mr. Zachariah Mudge, Prebendary of Exeter, and Vicar of St. Andrew's in Plymouth; a man equally eminent for his virtues and abilities, and at once beloved as a companion, and reverenced as a pastor. He had that general curiosity to which no kind of knowledge is indifferent or superfluous, and that general benevolence by which no order of men is despised or hated. His principles, both of thought and action, were great and comprehensive. By a solicitous examination of objections, and judicious

judicious comparison of opposite arguments, he attained what inquiry never gives but to industry and perspicuity, a firm and unshaken settlement of conviction. But his firmness was without asperity; for, knowing with how much difficulty truth was sometimes found, he did not wonder that many missed it. The general course of his life was determined by his profession; he studied the sacred volumes in the original languages; with what diligence and success, his Notes upon the Psalms give sufficient evidence. He once endeavoured to add the knowledge of Arabic to that of Hebrew; but, finding his thoughts too much diverted from other studies, after some time desisted from his purpose. His discharge of parochial duties was exemplary. How his Sermons were composed, may be learned from the excellent volume which he has given the publick *; but how they were delivered, can be known only to those who heard them; for, as he appeared in the pulpit, words will not easily describe him. His delivery, though unconstrained, was not negligent; and, though forcible, was not turbulent; disdaining anxious nicety of emphasis and laboured artifice of action, it captivated the hearer by its natural dignity, it roused the sluggish, and fixed the volatile, and detained the mind upon the subject without directing it to the speaker. The grandeur and solemnity of the preacher did not intrude upon his general behaviour; at the table of his friends he was a companion communicative and attentive, of unaffected manners, of manly cheerfulness, wishing to please, and easy to be pleased. His acquaintance was universally solicited, and his presence obstructed no enjoyment which Religion did not forbid. Though studious, he was popular; though inflexible, he was candid; and though metaphysical, yet orthodox.' Such was the Obituary testimony of Johnson to the memory of a man equally and deservedly dear to himself and to Sir Joshua Reynolds! In addition to this, I have myself heard Sir Joshua declare, that the elder Mr. Mudge was, in his opinion, the wisest man he had ever met with in his life; and so great an admirer was he of the literary works of Mr. Mudge, that he had intended to have re-published his Sermons, which were out of print, and also to have written a sketch of his life and character. Pity it was not done by one who could have done it so well!" NORTHCOTE.

P. 31. General Roy's splendid work of 'The Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain,' was published by the Society of Antiquaries, after his death, in 1793."—P. 32. l. 12. *r.* "M. D."

P. 32. l. 16. "Mr. Vere had been a silkman in Bishopsgate-street, a man of respectable character and considerable property, which devolved, I apprehend, to his nephew, whose name I have some idea was Peter Vere. He had a villa at Edmonton; and, I have heard, entertained some fancies about his relationship to the Earls of Oxford." J. BROWN.

* "Eleven Sermons on different Subjects, 1733," 8vo. He published also a Visitation Sermon in 1748, on the Nature and Extent of Church Authority.

P. 33.

P. 33. l. 9 from bottom, dele "not."

P. 40. l. 4 from bottom, *read*, "worlds of *its* own."

P. 42. Lord Viscount Montagu died in 1787.

P. 44. One short Letter from the Abbé Mann, dated Brussels, Oct. 25, 1789, may be worthy of notice: "In Gent. Mag. LIX. 779, you give an account of a Picture and a Prayer-book of Mary Queen of Scots, in the possession of the English Dominicans at Bornhem in Flanders. One of the gentlemen of that Priory brought to me, a few days ago, the inclosed*, exactly copied from the said Prayer-book, desiring me to send it to you for your very valuable Miscellany, which serves as a general repository for innumerable interesting scraps of this nature, which otherwise would remain unknown to the world, and be lost to futurity. You may rest assured of the authenticity of this *fac-simile* copy, for which I can vouch. Whenever circumstances will permit, which they do not at present for reasons that may easily be guessed, I hope to correspond with you much more frequently than I have hitherto done, if my correspondence shall be found agreeable. I am, Sir, &c. A. MANN."

Towards the middle:

"When yow yor prayers doo rehers,
Remembre Henry Mawtrevers."

Near the end:

"Myne owne good Kate, as ofte as you can not se me bodyly wyth your prayrs I pray vysyte me and wyth thys specyally because it is to the Hole Trynyte wherin you shall doo a great pleasure unto me, whyche ame your louyng mystres, and euer wyll be, Marye."

P. 45. note, l. 30. *read*, "respectful."

P. 46. The Rev. Dr. Andrew Burnaby was a native of Asfordby in Leicestershire, of which place his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, were in succession patrons and rectors, as his youngest brother is at this time. He was elected into Westminster college in 1748; but removed from that school, and was entered of Queen's College, Cambridge. After having travelled through the Middle Settlements in North America in 1759 and 1760, Dr. Burnaby was appointed Chaplain to the British Factory at Leghorn, where he resided five years; in occasional excursions visited Corsica, and almost every part of Italy; and, during the last of those years (Sir John Dick having obtained His Majesty's leave to return to England for his private concerns) had the honour to do the Consular business, by the appointment of Government, under the denomination of Pro-Consul. In 1769 he was pre-

* Engraved in *fac-simile*, in Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. p. 1078.

sented

sented to the vicarage of Greenwich; and in 1786 the Archdeaconry of Leicester was conferred on him by Bishop Thurlow, without the least expectation or solicitation on his part; both which preferments he enjoyed till his death.—Dr. Burnaby was eminently distinguished as a Writer, as will appear by the following list of his publications: 1. "On the Nature of Subscription to Articles of Religion (a Sermon preached before the Rev. Dr. John Law, Archdeacon of Rochester, at his Visitation at Bromley, July 17, 1774," 8vo. 2. "Travels through the Middle Settlements in North America * in the years 1759 and 1760, with Observations upon the state of the Colonies, 1775," 4to; a second edition in 8vo, 1775; a third in 1798-9, greatly enlarged. 3. A small volume of Six Sermons; that upon the Nature of Subscription to Articles of Religion therein included; owing to a particular circumstance, and by the advice of two of the most eminent and distinguished Prelates at that time in this kingdom. 4. "On Religious Zeal, a Sermon preached in Greenwich Church June 11, 1780 (the time of the Riots in London), and addressed to every Protestant Subject in the Realm," 8vo. (There was also printed a penny edition of this spirited Discourse, for the benefit of the Common People.) 5. "A Sermon preached before the House of Commons, Feb. 11, 1781," (a General Fast-day), 4to. 6. "A Sermon preached at Greenwich, on occasion of the National Thanksgiving, July 29, 1784," 4to. 7. A Sermon preached at Greenwich, April 23, 1789, on occasion of His Majesty's Recovery," 4to. 8. "Two Charges delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Leicester, in the years 1786 and 1787;" published in 1790, 8vo. 9. "A Sermon, preached at Greenwich, Nov. 4, 1792," published in 1793, 4to. 10. "The Blessings enjoyed by Englishmen a Motive for their Repentance, a Fast-day Sermon, preached at Greenwich, April 19, 1793," 4to. 11. "A Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Leicester, 1797." 12. He printed, for the use of particular friends, a very small impression of, "Journal of a Tour to Corsica in the Year 1766. With a Series of Original Letters from General Paoli to the Author, referring to the principal Events which have taken place in that Island, from the Year 1769 to 1802. With Explanatory Notes, 1804." 13. An octavo volume of "Occasional Sermons and Charges," 1805; most of which had before appeared in separate and detached publications. The Volume contains 18 Sermons, delivered at various places, and chiefly on public occasions, between the years 1764 and 1782; four Charges to the Archdeaconry of Leicester; a Petition from the Clergy of that

* This tour was made previously to the disputes with America; where, Dr. Burnaby observes in his Preface, "a spirit of party was universally prevalent, and it was not always an easy matter to arrive at the knowledge of the truth." The Author had no political purpose to serve; a circumstance which, with many readers, will raise the estimation of the Work. For what he modestly calls "the most valuable part of the Work, the Diary of the Weather," he professes himself indebted to his esteemed friend Francis Fauquier, Esq. son of the late worthy Governor of Virginia, who transmitted it to him while he was Chaplain at Leghorn.

Arch-

Archdeaconry (proposed, but not acepted) on the Slave Trade, 1788; and a Letter to the Clergy on the same subject, 1792. 14. "The Sin and Danger of Schism considered, in a Charge (intended to be) delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Leicester, at the Summer Visitation in 1811," 8vo. He died at Blackheath, March 9, 1812, in his 80th year. The purest integrity and benevolence of heart, the most unaffected urbanity of manners, and a lively and ardent zeal for his holy profession, were conspicuous among the many public and private virtues which adorned this truly excellent man and venerable Divine. His Sermons and Charges are excellent compositions, as well in a literary point of view, as in their able support of our present religious establishment; and in his Travels, which have reached a third edition, he relates what he saw with great fidelity.

P. 49. note, l 2. *read*, "Traités."

P. 51. note 3, l. 38. *r.* "Dr. Pegge, the very learned Editor."

P. 54, note, l. 7. The Letter to Leland, of which Mr. Boswell regrets the not being able to obtain a copy, has since been obligingly communicated to Mr. Malone by Dr. Leland's son:

"SIR, *Bolt-Court, Fleet-street, London, Oct*, 17, 1765.

"Among the names subscribed to the degree which I have had the honour of receiving from the University of Dublin, I find none of which I have any personal knowledge but those of Dr. Andrews and yourself.—Men can be estimated by those who know them not, only as they are represented by those who know them; and therefore I flatter myself that I owe much of the pleasure which this distinction gives me, to your concurrence with Dr. Andrews in recommending me to the learned Society. — Having desired the Provost to return my general thanks to the University, I beg that you, Sir, will accept my particular and immediate acknowledgements. I am, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant, SAMUEL JOHNSON."

P. 55. note, l. 11. *r.* 1797.—P. 56. l. 1. *add*, "and Areopagitica."

P. 57, and 78. Sir William Jones's pamphlet on suppressing riots is (by mistake) mentioned twice.

P. 61. See in Gent. Mag. LVIII. p. 1133, a learned Letter from the President Saint Vincens to Governor Pownall, setting right a mistake in referring to a medal in the President's cabinet at Aix, as being of *gold*. See also, in a note on that Letter, the Governor's vindication against a critique in the Monthly Review.

P. 63. note, l. 5. *r.* "*the last* Lord Lyttelton."—l. 8. "controul."

P. 67. l. 24. *read* "features."

P. 76. Archdeacon Coxe was elected to King's College 1764. E. J.

P. 77. Samuel Barker, esq. was born in 1686; and died in 1759.—Soon after his death appeared, "Poesis Vetus Hebraica restituta. Accedunt quædam, de Carminibus Anacreonticis, de Accentibus Græcis, de Scripturâ veteri Ionicâ, de Literis Consonantibus & Vocalibus, et de Pronunciatione Linguæ Hebraicæ. Auctore Samuele Barker, Armigero, nuper de Lyndon, in com' Rotelandiæ, 1761," [Typis Gul. Bowyer], 4to. This was a juvenile production,—the produce of the ingenious Author's leisure hours.

P. 82.

P. 82. note, l. 4. *read* " and intricate."

P. 88. r. " *Martin* Madan, M. A. Translator of Juvenal, Author of *Thelyphthora*, and other Works."—" I possess the volumes alluded to, which are anonymous, though avowed by their Author, the Rev. *Martin* Madan, Chaplain of the Lock Hospital, elder Brother to our late Diocesan *, who (as his surviving eldest Son, the Chancellor and Prebendary of Peterborough †, does) bore the name of *Spencer*. Having the honour of being related to that Family, and by marriage connected with that of Mr. Burnaby Greene, I am anxious to see this correction made. I *remember*, when the List of King's Chaplains was made out in the Gazette on his present Majesty's accession, when *he* (Martin Madan) and his near relation Dr. Schutz were named, he was, as supposed in contradistinction to his Brother, called 'Spencer Madan of York,' where he was a Prebendary." E. Jones.

Martin Madan, son of Martin Madan, esq. of Hertingfordbury, Herts, born in 1726, was bred originally to the Law, and had been called to the Bar; but, being fond of the study of Theology, well versed in Hebrew, and becoming intimate with Mr. Jones and Mr. Romaine, two Clergymen of great popularity at that time, by their advice he left the Law for the Pulpit, and was admitted into orders. His first Sermon is said to have been preached in the Church of Allhallows, Lombard-street, and to have attracted immediate attention and applause. Being appointed Chaplain to the Lock Hospital, his zeal led him to attend diligently, and to preach to the unfortunate patients assembled in the parlour: his fame also brought many others thither, till the rooms and avenues were crowded. This led to a proposal for a chapel, which was finished in 1761, and opened with a Sermon from the Chaplain. He subjected himself to much obloquy, about the year 1767, by the advice he gave to his friend Mr. Haweis, to retain the Rectory of Aldwincle, and several pamphlets were written on the subject; but Lord Apsley (afterwards Bathurst) did not seem to consider the affair in an unfavourable light, as he afterwards appointed him his Chaplain. Mr. Madan died at Epsom, in May 1790, at the age of 64, after a short illness, and was buried at Kensington. See a list of his publications in Chalmers's " Biographical Dictionary," vol. XXI. p. 86.

P. 91. " James Boswell was never *Lord*. His father assumed the title from his estate, as is the custom with the Lords of Session in Scotland." J. Brown.

* This venerable Prelate was admitted a King's Scholar at Westminster, 1742; elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, 1746; B. A. 1749; M. A. 1753, and Fellow; D. D. 1756; Vicar of Haxey, and West Halton, Lincolnshire; Chaplain to the King, 1761; Prebendary of Peterborough; Rector of Castor in Northamptonshire; Bishop of Bristol 1792; and of Peterborough 1794. He died Nov. 6, 1813, æt. 85. See some interesting particulars of this good Bishop and his family in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXIII. Part ii. pp. 509. 703.

† Of whom, and of the Family of Madan, see an ample Pedigree in the " History of Leicestershire," vol. IV. p. 760.

P. 105. note. Reginald Lygon, esq. died Dec. 25, 1789; and his only son William Lygon, Esq. Member in Six successive Parliaments for the County of Worcester, was on the 26th of February, created a Peer, by the Title of Lord Beauchamp of Powyke, (not Maddresfield) in the County of Worcester.

P. 106. note, l. 29. *read*, "authores."

Ibid. "Thomas Nash could not have been heart-broken by the King's execution, for he died five months before it." J. BROWN.

P. 107. note, l. 11. *read*, "a *thin* volume."

P. 109. l. 22. George Brudenell, Duke of Montagu, died in 1770.

Ibid. l. ult. The following very interesting Letter cannot fail of being perused with a peculiar degree of satisfaction.

"DEAR SIR, *Norwich, Sept.* 14, 1814.

"The mention you have made of the late Ignatius Sancho, is a proof that merit, however obscure, is not overlooked by you, and speaks loudly in behalf of your philanthropy.

"I am, Sir, one of the few now living who enjoyed his confidence, and one of the many who owe much to his friendship and able advice. Few men had seen more of human life, in all its varieties, from the Prince to the Beggar; and no one, I will venture to assert, ever made a better use than he did, of the knowledge resulting from his observations.

"Without the least desire to play the Cynic, I feel justified in saying, that a general intercourse with mankind rather diminishes that charity for each other, which our Holy Religion so strongly presses upon us. In him that principle seemed to increase with his years; and although he had experienced neglect and repeated disappointments where he might have least expected them, yet he ceased not to afford comfort and relief to the distressed, of whatsoever complexion or country the objects of his compassion might be. Neither were these endeavours to do good confined to his advice and information, which were invaluable; but his pittance (as far as the duty he owed to his family permitted) was shared with the needy and the wretched.

"His Letters to various Friends, published for the benefit of his surviving widow and family, breathe the spirit of true piety and Christian benevolence, whether addressed to the old or the young; at the same time, a playfulness pervades the whole, which seldom accompanies the writings of a Moralist, but which always renders advice more palatable; and by them it will be seen that he possessed, in an eminent degree, the happy art of laughing Vice out of countenance, and arresting the progress of Libertinism in the youthful and thoughtless.

"I have often witnessed his patient forbearance, when the passing vulgar have given vent to their prejudices against his ebon complexion, his African features, and his corpulent person. One instance, in particular, of his manly resentment, when his feelings were hurt by a person of superior appearance, recalls itself so forcibly to my mind that I cannot forbear relating it:

"We were walking through Spring-gardens-passage, when, a small

a small distance before us, a young Fashionable said to his companion, loud enough to be heard, 'Smoke Othello!' This did not escape my Friend Sancho; who, immediately placing himself across the path, before him, exclaimed with a thundering voice, and a countenance which awed the delinquent, 'Aye, Sir, such Othellos you meet with but once in a century,' clapping his hand upon his goodly round paunch. 'Such Iagos as you, we meet with in every dirty passage. Proceed, Sir!"

"Upon another occasion he gave utterance to his feelings in a way that ought to be recorded; and, as the circumstance might die with me, I will relate the particulars, as I had them from himself—for the benefit of those who would act like Christians under the impulse of resentment.

"While Mr. Sancho lived with the Duke of Montagu, he was sent to ask the character of a cook who lived with a native West Indian Planter then residing in London. Upon his delivering the message verbally, the haughty Creole, eying him disdainfully from head to foot, exclaimed, 'What, Fellow! could not your Master write?'—My African Friend thus answered him, "Sir, when an English Nobleman sends a servant out of livery to another Nobleman, he means to do him honour. But, when he sends a servant out of livery to a Plebeian, he thinks he does him greater honour; and the Duke of Montagu has sent me to do you that honour, Sir!"

"Time was when a numerous circle of friends, 'with attentive ear, would swallow up my discourse,' and I was never tired of relating all I could recollect of this excellent man; but I have seldom an opportunity of introducing the subject now in conversation; so that increasing years and decreasing memory disable me from doing justice to him as a Biographer. I will therefore conclude this Letter with the following anecdote of him, which I know to be true. Mr. Sancho had attentively watched the conduct of a young man whom he highly regarded; and perceiving that he had formed a female attachment which would inevitably end in the ruin of both the parties concerned, if persisted in, he earnestly persuaded, and at length insisted, upon pain of the withdrawing his friendship, that the young man should leave town, and endeavour to break off the connexion. In vain the youth pleaded the purity of his intentions, engagements in business, and the want of ways and means to defray the expences of any long absence. He was the next day put into a stage coach, with letters of introduction to friends at the end of his journey; where, two days after his arrival, he received a supply of money, which his Mentor had *actually borrowed* for him, accompanied with a Letter replete with reason and good advice. By this means, in short, he eventually saved two young people from misery, who, with many others, had reason to bless his memory.

"I remain, dear Sir, your sincere friend, W. STEVENSON."

To the kind Communicator of the preceding article the following Letter was also addressed by the Rev. George Ashby:

"DEAR

"DEAR SIR, *Barrow, May* 14, 1791.

"I move very little, being perfectly happy at home; but think of making an excursion to Yarmouth, with my sister, who lives with me, and T. Lyas: and, if so, will not fail to call on you at Norwich. I have hardly been at Bury three times these last 12 months. I have plenty of Books, Prints, Medals, &c. and a very large room fitted up for the nonce with Fossils, &c. bought of Friend Dan Boulter of Yarmouth, as Mr Reynolds your neighbour can tell you; by whom I thought to have sent this; but he is prevented coming by loss of a child. If either business or pleasure brought you this way, you should find an hearty welcome; and you should see my shew, as I hope to see yours. Were I really your neighbour, a collision of talk between a Writer (though a shy one) and a Printer might produce somewhat, at least a paragraph in a newspaper. I thank you for the proof of Elizabeth Bentley *. I had subscribed to Mr. Deck before your notification; and am only sorry that my seeing so few folks prevents my doing her further service. I know no more of Norfolk, than from Blomefield; whose book grows very scarce and dear; and unluckily I have not got it. I have, however, at length got perhaps a complete collection of honest Tom Martin's Suffolk Church-notes; and T. Lyas is making me the compleatest Index possible of places and persons; there are, however, after all, many places wanting, especially on this side the County. Tom lived at Palgrave; and by his own industry, marriage of Peter Le Neve's widow, &c. &c. had got together such a valuable collection of Papers, as will hardly ever be in any one man's possession again. Any *additions* to Kirby would be an *improvement*; as there are many more villages of which he says nothing, than of which he doth; not to mention the continual change of land and house-owners since 1764.—My Friend Mr. Nichols, the great London Printer, has published 250 copies *only*, with numerous plates, in two quarto volumes of 2,000 pages, of notices, &c. relative to an History of Leicestershire, as you see on the blue cover of the Gent. Mag. By the bye, you may see in the last Magazine a good representation of the gold covers of my Queen Elizabeth's Prayer-book†. I have sent Nichols every thing I had: and he is abundantly furnished from other quarters with the best of materials. You see what an uncommon and great advantage he hath, as a Printer, to be able to throw off a few copies of such a large work, in order to give the *Cognoscenti* an opportunity of communicating their thoughts‡. This greatly beats what Cardinal Perron,

* A most extraordinary self taught Female in the City of Norwich.

† See Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 27.—The curious Book of Prayers, with the gold cover enameled, is still in Mr. Lyas's possession. Lord Spencer, who was told he might purchase it for £.125., said, he hoped *he was not so far gone* as to give such a sum for a Book of Prayers. What must his Lordship think of the Noble Purchaser of "Boccacio's Decameron?" T.G.C.

‡ This was a favourite topic with Mr. Ashby. I sent him many of the proof sheets of the "History of Leicestershire" for revision; and, in a Letter dated June 21, 1791, he says, "I cannot imagine that any County

or

or some great man, used to do: he *published* half a dozen copies, and gave them to his particular *Friends;* desiring them to write what they thought proper in the margin, and then return him the books again: but Nichols has the advantage of *Friend* and *Foe*, that may happen to light on one of these 250 copies. T Lyas, who has done great things for me in the writing and drawing way, desires I will present his best respects to you. Perhaps you will hardly believe me, when I say, that he took 17 churches in one afternoon and the following morning.

"Believe me to be, with great regard, &c. GEORGE ASHBY."

P. 113. "The 'Archæological Epistle to Dean Milles' is an admirable piece of satirical poetry. Its design is to ridicule the Dean for his bigoted attachment to the opinion of the authenticity of those Poems, and for his splendid edition. The antique guise, assumed by Chatterton, is finely sustained in the Epistle. The Author hath likewise given it a political turn; and, among other persons, Dr. Johnson has not escaped the edge of his satire. The conclusion, in which he quits the antient for the modern style, is singularly pointed. Whoever may be the Author, he is undoubtedly one of our ablest men in respect of genius and of wit." *New Annual Review*, 1782, p. 243.

P. 114. note, l. 20. *read*, "Election—which *was* considered."

P. 119. "Samuel Musgrave was a better Grecian than Physician; but he would have gone through life without being reduced to pecuniary difficulties, if the mistaken zeal of some Friends, among whom I believe the late Mr. Tyrwhitt and Mr. Aubrey stood foremost, had not tempted him to leave the Provincial Town of Plymouth, and fix himself in London, as a place better suited to the rank of his learning and abilities. I too knew him well; I believe he was not liberally dealt with by the Curators of the Press at Oxford. The late Dr. Hornby told me, that they would have given him a larger sum for his Euripides, if he had asked more; and the Doctor afterwards said, he had left it to their own liberality. I have occasionally carried forward and backward the sheets for his correction while the book was printing. Musgrave would have carried all the practice of the neighbourhood if he had remained at Plymouth. He died insolvent; and the Essay on the Olympiads was a posthumous work, published by subscription under the auspices of Mr. Tyrwhitt for the benefit of the Doctor's widow and three children." D. Y.

P. 127. note, l. 3. *read*, "Catharine *II.*"

P. 128. note, l. 12. *read*, "Baron de St. Hippolite."

History was ever wrote with equal advantages to the present. The being able to set up so many sheets at once, and keep them unworked off, and send them about for correction, is what, I believe, never happened before; and must contribute wonderfully to the perfection of yours. At the same time it increases my apprehensions that it may never come out, *dum spiritus hos regit artus.* I am happy, therefore, in seeing the Work sheet by sheet. The late Lord Carteret was so desirous of seeing all he could of Wetstein's Testament, that he got leave to have it sent sheet by sheet as printed.—Your Collection too of materials is, I suppose, equal to that of any similar Work. I remember I thought Dr. Foote Gower's wonderful."

P. 133.

P. 133. note, l. 24. *read*, "in the Bishoprick of Durham."

P. 135. "To the list of Mr. Ritson's publications might be added his Collection of Northern Songs, which have been lately reprinted in a 12mo volume, for Triphook, under the title of 'Northern Garlands, 1810.' Mr. Ritson also wrote an Advertisement to the Memoirs of Captain John Hodgson, which were published along with the Memoirs of Sir Henry Slingsby at Edinburgh, 1806. What further connexion he might have with that publication I cannot say." J. HUNTER.

P. 139, note, l. 7, for "Suffolk," r. "Norfolk."

P. 140. "Is not there a statute to admit Roman Catholics on Juries, upon which Sir John Fenn, in Norfolk, was the first to act in 1790?" F. W.—Lady Fenn, relict of Sir John Fenn, died Nov. 1, 1813, æt. 70. See an account of this excellent woman, and of her valuable publications, Gent. Mag. LXXXIII. Part ii. 508.

Ibid. From the time of his admission at Trinity College, in November 1754, Bishop Watson resided constantly until made a Scholar in May 1757; became engaged with private Pupils in November following; and took the degree of B. A. in January 1759. He was elected Fellow of Trinity College in October 1760; was appointed Assistant Tutor to Mr. Backhouse in November of that year; took the degree of M. A. in 1762, and was made Moderator, for the first time, in October following. He was unanimously elected Professor of Chemistry in November 1764; became one of the Head Tutors of Trinity College in 1767; *appointed* Regius Professor of Divinity in October 1771, and was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff in October 1782.—The following lines were occasioned by his Lordship's "Apology for the Bible."

"*Concordes in animas Christus revocabit in unum!*'

"The bold Goliath of a lawless band
Stalk'd, with insulting triumph, through the land;
And, as across the path of Truth he trod,
'Defy'd the armies of the living God.'
Llandaff came forth, and, cloath'd in raiment white,
Upheld the mirror of eternal light,
The bond and seal of man's redemption shew'd,
Whilst firm belief in every bosom glow'd.
The vile Blasphemer, struck with sudden fear,
Dropp'd from his trembling hand the faithless spear." J. J.

P. 143. The Sussex estate bequeathed to Dr. Watson, by his pupil Luther, was sold to the Earl of Egremont for 24,000*l*.

P. 145. To the Publications of Bishop Watson, add, "Communication to the Board of Agriculture, on Planting, and Waste Lands, 1808." "Miscellaneous Tracts on Religious, Political, and Agricultural Subjects, 1815," 2 vols. 8vo.

P. 149. note §. after Editors, put (,) instead of (.)

Ibid. ||. "Mr. Weston is son to the Right Hon. Edward Weston, formerly Gazette-Writer, a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, in consequence, I believe, of his having gone thither as Chief Secretary to some Lord Lieutenant, and author of a volume of Sermons

mons—grandson to Dr. Stephen Weston, Bishop of Exeter—and brother to Charles Weston, M. A. Prebendary of Durham, St. Paul's, and Lincoln, and Rector of Therfield, Herts, who has been dead several years."—l. penult. *read*, "the Prophet." J. BROWN.

P. 164. l. 8. *dele* "of."

P. 184, *read*, $3 \times 9 = 27$ and $2 + 7 = 9$.

$4 \times 9 = 36$ and $3 + 6 = 9$.

P. 193. l. 1. Mr. Rotheram's name is spelt Rotherham, with a second *h*; but he spelt it himself without that second *h*. The same correction is necessary throughout the article. R. W.

P. 194. "It may be observed, that the 'Essay on Establishments' was an *anonymous* publication; and in justice to the author of the 'Memoirs of Tho. Hollis, Esq.' alluded to, it should be recollected, that Dr. Gloster Ridley has been said to have received great assistance in his 'Three Letters to the Author of the Confessional,' from Archbishop Secker. This report might give rise to the erroneous statement respecting the Archbishop's supposed revision of Mr. Rotheram's Essay." R. W.

Ibid. l. 12. *add* an asterisk after "*Confessional.*"

P. 195. note, l. 7. dele *nearly*.

P. 209. note, l. penult. r. "Dr. William Gould, of Stapleford Abbots; of whom see vol. VIII. p. 652.

P. 210. note, l. ult. No doubt, the Rector of Boconnock.

P. 211. l. ult. *read*, Dr. Humphrey Sumner was elected Provost of King's College in 1797, on the death of Dr. Cooke; was Vice-chancellor in 1798 and 1802; and died March 23, 1814.—Dr. Robert Sumner, of Harrow, had been assistant at Eton. He published "Concio ad Clerum, habita Cantabrigiæ, in Templo Beatæ Mariæ, XI Cal. Apr. MDCCLXVIII. pro gradu Doctoratûs in Sacrâ Theologiâ. Auctore Roberto Sumner, Coll. Regal. olim Socio." He died at Harrow, Sept. 12, 1771. E. J.

P. 216. "The peculiarities of a great and good man, of whatever kind, mental or bodily, deserve to be recorded, because they always convey instruction or entertainment. It is observable, that men of Genius do very rarely stoop to think or act by ordinary rules; they have a measure of their own; a language—a style—an emphasis. Indeed, we perceive not unfrequently a mode of gesticulation peculiar to themselves; a look—an air—a something to distinguish the character of Intellect from the insipid unmeaning simplicity of the '*profanum vulgus.*' This, in spite of the *mauvaise plaisanterie* about the face of poor Gibbon, is a truism applicable in most cases; and in none, perhaps, was it ever more so than in that of my old friend Dr. Glynn of Cambridge. I call him my Friend, because he kindly noticed me when the friendship of maturer age is of the highest value to a young man; when, just emancipated from the slavery of birch at Harrow, I was plunging into the unrestrained liberty of a College life.—Amongst other singularities in opinion, Dr. Glynn would maintain, that Gout was not an Hereditary disease; and he once took occasion to mark this with peculiar emphasis, when I consulted him in my first attack, then in my nineteenth year.

He

He observed, 'My young Friend, you call this Gout! Poo! poo! you have not yet earned the costly privilege: you must drink your double Hogshead first.' "But my Father, Sir—it is in my blood by right of inheritance.' His reply was strong: "You talk nonsense; you may as well tell me you have a broken leg in your veins by inheritance.' I only mention this to shew that one great man thought the Gout hardly dealt by. Experience tells me, that my Father died by it; that, although I have never allowed in any excess, but have used a reasonable temperance in all things, at forty I am a martyr to it; and that, probably, I shall die crippled by it.—So much for this costly privilege." W. A. A.

P. 216. l. 14. Dr. Glynn bequeathed 9000*l.* towards the improvements of the College; and 20*l.* to be equally divided, towards the end of Easter Term, between such two scholars of the said College, as have, in the course of the year, been most distinguished for learning and regularity of conduct. Ten pounds are appropriated to Declamations.—An elegant tablet in a South Vestry in King's College Chapel is inscribed:

"M. S.
Roberti Glynn-Cloberry, M. D.
ex veteri in Agro Cornubiensi prosapiâ oriundi;
hujus Collegii LXIII annos Socii;
morum antiquorum et literarum bonarum
Cultoris, Patroni, Vindicis;
qui Collegio
amplissimam pecuniæ summam,
ad studia juventutis promovenda,
ad novas ædes astruendas,
legavit.
Obiit VIII Id. Feb. MDCCC. æt. LXXXI.
Hanc tabulam
in pietatis et desiderii testimonium
P. C.
ex publico decreto
Collegium."

Ibid. l. 24. "Surely you could have found in Porteus' 'Death,' and in Smedley's 'Saul and Jonathan' (the laurel'd Poem of 1813) better companions, than in Smart's Seaton Compositions, for Glynn's 'Day of Judgement.' The collection in one volume 8vo. 1772, (now rarely to be met with) was re-printed in 1808, with a second volume of such as had subsequently gained the prize up to 1806." F. Wrangham.

P. 219. "Thomas Willis did not take the name of Fleming: he died before the lunatic possessor, John, at Eton in my time, and then Willis was the first and last Fleming." E. J.

P. 226. Wolvercote is a Chapelry, united to the Parish Church of St. Peter in Oxford.—P. 236. note, l. 6. *read*, "Orton."

P. 237. "There is an admirable passage in Dr. Burton's Latin Speech; and his character of Godwin is not inferior." G. H.

Ibid. l. 3 from bottom, *read* "committite."

P. 239,

P. 239. note. "What could persuade the writer that Mrs. Macaulay was a Dissenter? I believe her blood was not *polluted* with the smallest *taint* of that kind." J. BROWN.

P. 243. *add*, "To the Rev. Mr. Wood, at Darlington, Durham:

"DEAR SIR, *Baliol College, March* 18, 1765.

"I am glad that you amuse yourself with the study of antient Coins; it is a very agreeable part of Literature; and has this advantage, that it makes you acquainted with some of the most ingenious productions which have appeared in the learned world. The *Science des Medailles* is an excellent book, especially if you have it with the notes which were added by the Baron de la Bastic. It is a very good circumstance that you have a friend to converse with upon these subjects. This will add life to your pursuits. If I can be of any service to you, or to the young gentleman * you speak of, I shall be very glad to lend any assistance.

"The large silver medal of Otho, you may depend upon it, is a counterfeit, and, as it seems, came out of the same mould from whence the brass Othos come which are counterfeit. As far as I can recollect, it has the same reverse which those coins have. You describe very justly your brass Nero with VICTORIA upon the reverse. That figure has in one hand a laurel crown, and in the other a branch of palm. The reverse, which you see upon the Coin of Faustina, is an altar. The Coin of Vespasian has likewise an altar, that which was erected to Providence in the Palace of Augustus, and intended as a compliment to the Divinity and Providence of that Prince, to which the Roman Empire, when it became settled under his Government, owed its happiness. Hence succeeding Emperors, when any extraordinary event happened, were complimented with a coin, having this altar upon the reverse, and ascribing that event to their Providence. The winged figure upon the silver coin of Domitian is a Victory. In a book which I have, that reverse is described in this manner: 'Victoria, dextrorsum gradens, caput habet galea ornatum; dextrâ lanceam verso ad terram mucrone, læva scutum rotundum undique gemmis ornatum gestat.' I observe a little difference between this coin and yours; the figure in your coin has, as you say, in its hand a *hasta pura*. I cannot find any coin among those of Domitian which exactly answers to that description. That which I mention comes the nearest to it: it is an armed figure with wings, and is not a Pallas, but Victory. Every person who studies Roman coins should begin with purchasing Occo's Numismata, published by Mediobarbus; it is a book in folio, and sells for about forty shillings. I should likewise recommend to him Vaillant's Numismata Imp. Romanorum, in three vols. quarto, and Oiselius's Thesaurus Selectorum Numismatum. The former of these books will teach him how to value his coins; and both of them are very good in explaining the history alluded to in the reverses. The coins of the Lower Empire are published very completely, and with excellent explanatory notes, by Banduri.

* The young gentleman was the late George Allan, Esq. afterwards F.S.A.

That work consists of two volumes in folio, and is one of the first-rate books in Literature. These books at present will be sufficient; but perhaps the gentleman whom you encourage in this kind of learning may hereafter want some further intelligence. If he shall choose to make me his correspondent, I shall always be ready to assist him. A lame assistant, as you are very sensible, may sometimes be useful.—In answer to that part of your letter wherein you desire some literary news, I can acquaint you, that there is an excellent Ecclesiastical History just published, written by Mosheim; it is only one volume in quarto, and takes in the whole History of the Christian Church, carried down to the present time. Dr. Blackstone is printing at the Oxford press his whole set of Lectures, which are to make four large volumes in quarto. We are just beginning to print all the State Papers of the first Lord Clarendon. If you have never read Bishop Ellys's Tracts upon Spiritual Liberty, it is a book which I believe you will be pleased with; the Editors promise to give us, some time hence, his Tracts upon Civil Liberty. You will not be displeased, perhaps, if I should likewise tell you that there is a collection of Scotch and English Ballads, published by an ingenious man, one Percy, which makes a good figure in Literature. Mr. Darch, as I am informed, is upon the road into the North; he either is now, or was lately, in London. A deputation from the other College has been lately making a visit to our Visitor, the Archbishop of York *; they are just returned, and speak highly in praise of his good sense, and of the good-natured elegant manner, wherein he received them. Mr. Vivian was the Orator who addressed him in the name of the College: there were present, beside the Master and Fellows, Dr. Murrey, Dr. Douglas, Dr. Parker, Mr. Russel, and Mr. Skinner, all of our College.—I had almost forgot to tell you, that the Decursio of Nero with two horsemen is a common coin, not of the contorniate kind that I know of; a Decursio with one horseman beats it fifty to one. It is a rare coin, and seldom to be met with. I have nothing more to add, but my good wishes for your better state of health, which I send you heartily, and my compliments to the gentleman who is your companion in your studies.

"Yours most affectionately, CHARLES GODWYN."

P. 246. note, l. 6. *read*, "seems to be."

P. 255. l. penult. *read*, "T. Heyward, Warden of New College."

P. 276. l. 3. from bottom, *read*, "in 1757 and 1759."

P. 285. Copy of three Letters from Dr. Martin Lister to Christopher Hunter, in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Durham; addressed to Dr. Hunter during his excavations at Lanchester; the success of which, the altars, &c. in the Dean and Chapter's Library amply attest.

"SIR, *Leatherhead, Nov.* 17, 1700.

"Nothing could be more acceptable to me than your Letter, which I received but this day, it lying in the hands of Mr. Smith.

* Hon. Dr. Drummond.

I am

I am mightilie pleased with your ingenuitie and industrie. I cannot at present give you my sense of them, being here retired into the Downs for my health, and have not brought those kind of books with me. I shall take care however that all honour and respect shall be given you for so worthy a Collection of Roman Antiquities, which I hope you'll still continue to search after. If you write to me, you may send your Letter thus directed:—for me at Mr. Mitchel's, Leatherhead, Surrey, by London.

"I am Sir, your most humble servant, MARTIN LISTER."

["The above was probably on occasion of a present of some Antiques, or an account of them, transmitted by Dr. Hunter to the Royal Society, of which Dr. Lister was a distinguished member.]

"SIR, *Leatherhead, May* 21, 1702.

"I had both your Letters, which I shall give to the Secretarie of the Royal Societie the first time I go to London, which will be in a few days. I praise your industrie, and recommend the further search into these Antiquities to your care. It will be very acceptable to the curious, and good service to ancient learning. I am a stranger to most things that are done about printing Mr. Wray's*: but I think I have heard Mr. Wray's third volume is not yet in the press, nor likely to be in haste, the London Booksellers being not to be relied on. When you write to me again, direct your Letter for me at Leatherhead in Surrey: it is enough to make it come safe. I have been removed from London this 3 years for want of health. I am, Sir, your most humble servant, MARTIN LISTER."

"SIR, *Leatherhead, June* 8, 1702.

"I had your 3d Letter; your 2 first I put into the Secretarie's hands for the Royal Society; this also I will deliver the first opportunity. I praise your industrie. I make no doubt you have Camden by you, to know what are new, and what he hath alreadie published. Here will be matter for Antiquaries to employ their studies about. God keep you in health. I am, Sir, your most humble servant, MARTIN LISTER."

"For Dr. Christopher Hunter, at Stockton."

P. 285. "Mr. Spearman, as hinted in Sare's Letter, did in fact purchase the MSS.; and they are now in the possession of his lineal descendant, Mrs. Wasey of Queen Anne Street West. Some extracts from them appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine relative to the Progresses of King James and Charles through Durham. — *For* Cookhall *read* Crook Hall. — Some idea of the younger Mickleton's *cacoëthes scribendi* may be formed from a distich which is inscribed in some of his Volumes:

"Plura voluminibus jungenda volumina nostris —
Nec mihi scribendi terminus ullus erit."

"The very good-tempered, worthy, and obliging Ralph Spearman, of Eachwick, Esq. has several transcripts of these MSS. and a complete catalogue; and this is all that I have seen of them. The illuminated and benoted Guillim is now in my possession; it intermediately belonged to Dr. Christopher Hunter, and con-

* So in the Original; but read *Ray*.

tains several additions by him and by Gyll; so that now it overflows. I purchased it for 25 shillings at the sale of Mr. Gyll's Library at Leigh and Sotheby's. R. S."

P. 287. "The Registers are not in the Dean and Chapter's Library, but in the office of the Chapter Clerk. They consist of the Registers of Bishops Hatfield and Langley; and of five volumes of Registers belonging to the Church of Durham. There also are deposited two Volumes of Dr. Hunter's Collections; transcripts from the Chartularies of the Church, the Wills in the Prerogative-office, &c. &c.; these were purchased for 12 guineas at Dr. Hunter's sale. When Randall, the Executor, knew for whom they were purchased, he stopped the sale. One volume of Hunter's MSS. is in the possession of John Hunter, Esq. of the Hermitage near Hexham, a collateral descendant. It contains the account of King Charles's reception at Durham on his Scottish Progress; several charters, chiefly printed; and some papers of merely local interest. Randall left several volumes of Miscellaneous Papers, now at Grange, bound up, and entitled *Randall's Farrago*." R. S.

P. 321. "Middleton, in Teesdale, is in the gift of the Crown, not of Trinity College, Cambridge.—Mr. Gale has three daughters living; and a distinct estate for each of them, if he pleases." F. W.

P. 333. "The following anecdote is, I believe genuine. Mr. Harrison was a Member of a Newspaper or Coffee room in Durham, where he sometimes smoaked a pipe. This indulgence being prohibited by a general order,—he struck his name out of the subscription list, adding—*vanished in smoke*." R. S.

P. 335. l. ult. Probably Sir Robert Hildyard, Bart. Sheriff of the County about this time.

P. 337. l. 5. *for* "333," *read*, "335."

P. 342. note l. 26. "memorandus."

P. 345, note, l. 24, *read*, "something of the following may figure full as gracefully as A. M.;" and l. 30, *for* "virtu," *read* "virtue."

Ibid. l. 2 from bottom, *read* "Gainford."

P. 352. A very short time before the publication of the *Eighth* Volume, my respectable Friend Mr. Allan, on favouring me with the Portraits of his Father and Mr. Hutchinson, took notice of the latter gentleman's "faculties, though at a very advanced age," being "perfectly equal to the business of his profession:" but, before that Volume was actually finished, Mr. Hutchinson was released from the cares of life, April 7, 1814, at the age of 82; having only two or three days survived his wife, whose age was 78; and they were both buried in the same grave.—Some farther account of Mr. Hutchinson shall be given in a future page.

P. 352. l. 5. from bott. *read*, "1785."

P. *353. note, l. 6. *read*, "68."

P. *357. bottom, *read*, "Pujolas."

P. *361. at the close, *read*, "*366."

P. 353. Mr. Thoresby, in his History of Leeds, giving an account of the family of Sharp, says, "Though this branch be extinct in an ingenious and hopeful young gentleman, Dr. John Sharp;

Sharp; yet another is likely to continue in honour, being deservedly advanced to the Archiepiscopal See of York, not only to the comfort and honour of his native country and family, but to the universal satisfaction and joy of the whole Nation."

P. 367. l. 6. *read* "Writer of Romances."

P. 371. "Dr. Grey had four daughters; one, as I have heard, went abroad. Of the other three, the eldest married Dr. Lloyd, Dean of Norwich.—The second married William Derbyshire, surgeon and apothecary, of Brackley (son of the Rev. ——— Derbyshire, Rector of Davenham, Cheshire). She is still living (1815), at the age of fourscore and upwards. The third married the Rev. Dr. Bowles (as here stated), father of the Rev. William Lisle Bowles, Author of the justly-admired Sonnets and other Poems. The late Abp. Moore was acquainted with Dr. Grey and others in the neighbourhood of Brackley; but Mr. Thicknesse, as I am told, is *not* "correct" in saying that he was indebted to Dr. Grey for an introduction to the Family of the Duke of Marlborough. I believe the following account is authentic: I have often heard it, and only wish I could recollect names and other circumstances more distinctly:

"A gentleman (perhaps the Steward) who was employed to look out for a fit person in the University to be private tutor in the family at Blenheim, after some disappointments applied to Mr. John Hopkins of Pembroke; and, as he was talking with him on the subject in the window of his apartments, in Pembroke College, Mr. Hopkins said, 'I do not think you can find a more proper person, in the whole University, than the gentleman who is walking across the Quadrangle; and I dare say he will be glad of the offer.' He was called up, and accepted the proposal—which led to consequences well known, and honourable to all.

"I think Mr. Hopkins (B. A. 1738; B. D. 1758) had been Mr. Moore's tutor. He was afterwards Chaplain to Hume, Bishop of Oxford, by whom he was collated to the Vicarage of Cropredy in Oxfordshire, where, in his latter days, I knew him well, and saw a Letter which he received from the Archbishop in answer to his congratulations on his being promoted to the See of Canterbury. Mr. Hopkins, who was reckoned a good Hebrew scholar, published a single Sermon on a memorable text, Nehemiah iv. 23, preached before the University of Oxford at St. Mary's, on Sunday, Sept. 29, 1771, intituled, "An Attempt to restore the true reading and rendering of the last verse of the fourth Chapter of Nehemiah; by John Hopkins, B. D. Vicar of Cropredy, and late Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford,' 1771.' In this discourse, by a different rendering of one word and a slight emendation in the reading of another, he makes it probable, that the last clause, which alone is liable to difficulty or objection, instead of, "saving that every one put them off for washing," should be, "Every man with his sword in the right hand." How much our Translators were embarassed with the clause, appears from their inserting the words, *saving that,* for which there

there is nothing in the original, as well as from the different version in the margin. Mr. Hopkins died about the year 1785." R.C.

P. 380. "Mr. Nichols will find an account of the Dawsons, which will corroborate and extend the account he has received from his Correspondent, in the Monthly Repository of Theology and general Literature, vol. V. p. 324 and 325; a work containing many valuable biographical articles. The account of the Dawsons was communicated to the Editor by my accurate and laborious Friend the Rev. William Turner of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, along with memoirs of other gentlemen who had been pupils of Dr. Rotheram of Kendal. I notice one trifling error. It is said that the father of these seven brothers was minister at Morley near Leeds; when in fact he was minister at Halifax, or at Little Horton near Bradford. I suspect that he had the charge, in whole or in part, of both these societies of Dissenters. His name was Eli; and his father Joseph Dawson, who had been ejected by the Act of Uniformity, died minister of Morley in 1709. The order of the births of his seven sons stands thus, according to the baptismal register of their uncle Joseph Dawson, who was the Minister of Rochdale:

Samuel Abraham Joseph Eli Thomas Benjamin Obadiah
1713. 1714. 1719. 1723. 1727. 1729. 1731.

I have heard that Dr. Leigh, Vicar of Halifax, was the principal instrument in reclaiming the Conformists of this Family to the Established Church. He was once asked by a Dissenter, 'Why he did it, and if it was to make them better men?' To which he immediately and handsomely replied, 'No, Sir, it was to make us better." J. HUNTER.

Ibid. "After Thomas Dawson became M. D. he attended his neighbour Miss Corbett, of Hackney, who was indisposed; and found her one day sitting solitary, piously and pensively musing upon the Bible, when, *by some strange accident*, his eyes were directed to the passage where Nathan says to David, 'Thou art the Man.' The Doctor profited by the kind hint; and, after a proper time allowed for drawing up Articles of Capitulation, the lady, on 29 May, 1758, surrendered herself up to all his prescriptions, and the Doctor very speedily performed a perfect cure." J. BROWN.

P. 381. If proofs of the excellence of Sir John Thorold were wanting, they would be abundantly found in the Rev. Weeden Butler's very admirable "Life of Bishop Hildesley."

Ibid. "Mrs. Carter, great grand-daughter of Archbishop Usher.] Quære, whether of Henry the uncle, or James the nephew, as both were Archbishops of Armagh." E. J.

P. 382. "Dr. Cooke, Provost of King's, not Eton. When Cole was put under him, he was Head Master of Eton." E. J.

P. 389. Dr. Robert Plumptre was of Queen's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1744; M. A. 1748; Master of the College 1760; D. D. 1761; Vice-chancellor 1761, 1777; Casuistical Professor 1769. He was a Prebendary of Norwich; Rector of Wimpole, and Vicar of Whaddon, Cambridgeshire; in the two last of which preferments he succeeded his brother Charles, Archdeacon

of

of Ely. In 1782 he published "Hints respecting some of the University Officers," 8vo*; and died Oct. 29, 1788.

P. 399. The following Epitaph is at Wycliffe, Yorkshire:

"H. E. S. Thomas Robinson, A. M.
hujus ecclesiæ rector per annos fermè triginta octo.
Obiit septimo Calendas Aprilis, A. D. 1769, æt. 66."

"H. E. S. Stapylton Robinson, A. M.
reverendi Thomæ Robinson filius.
Obiit quarto Calendas Junii, A. D. 1769, æt. 28."

I subjoin two Letters written by Mr. Robinson:

1. "To the Bishop of Carlisle, at Rose Castle, Cumberland.

"My Lord, *Wycliffe, Sept.* 21, 1764.

"My son returned hither in good health on Monday in the evening about seven o'clock; and the very kind reception and extraordinary civilities he met with at Rose Castle, have made on him so strong an impression, as, I believe, can never be obliterated: and I, my Lord, am at a loss for words sufficiently expressive of the due sense I have of your goodness and favours to him, and of my thankfulness for the same.

"Before my son left this place, he informed me that your Lordship appeared to him to be a diligent searcher into the Antiquities of this Kingdom, as well as the Curiosities of Nature and Art in the several Counties. You must very probably have been acquainted with the late Roger Gale, Esq. F. R. S. and sometime a Commissioner of the Excise, who many years ago published 'Registrum Honoris de Richmond,' folio. This learned Antiquary had caused the last folio edition, save one, of Bishop Gibson's Camden's Britannia to be interleaved, wherein he has wrote a very great number of curious observations, and enriched it with variety of maps, &c. This book his son Roger Gale, Esq. was so obliging as once to shew me, not very many years ago, in his Library at Scruton, not far from Bedale. The perusal of these MS additional notes would, I am persuaded, give your Lordship very great pleasure. It is a pity they were not known to the Editor of the last Edition, and he permitted to print them. The son, who at present lives at Stockton upon Tees, in the County of Durham, told me that his father, whenever he met with any ingenious Officers of Excise that had a taste for this kind of knowledge, employed and rewarded them for procuring and sending him accurate accounts of every thing curious and memorable from all parts of the Kingdom, he removing them from place to place as best answered his design. If you are acquainted (as my son seemed to think) with Christopher Crowe, Esq. of Kipling Hall, in this County, a Major in the North Riding militia, and whose sister the present Mr. Gale married; he, I am of opinion, could readily prevail with Mr. Gale to lend you the book, when you shall return again to Rose Castle the next

* From the operation of various causes since 1570, when the University Fees were regulated by Statute, the emoluments of the several Officers were become inadequate to their trouble: he suggests the propriety of new regulations, but forbears to specify them till the Members of the University had considered them.

summer.

summer. I humbly beg pardon for trespassing so much upon your Lordship's time by this long letter; and am, my Lord, with the greatest veneration and esteem, your Lordship's most obliged and most obedient servant, THO. ROBINSON."

2. To the Reverend Dr. Burn, Chancellor of Carlisle.

"REV. SIR, *Dec.* 8, 1767.

"The publick in general are extremely obliged to you for your very learned and most useful labours, your 'Justice of the Peace and Parish Officer,' and your 'Ecclesiastical Law.' The former you have brought to very great perfection in the late Editions; and I doubt not but the latter will, in due time, be equally improved. To this end, nothing can contribute so effectually as a Collection of the Decrees and Determinations, in the several Courts, on the subjects you treat of. The inclosed Copy of a Decree in the Exchequer, [Rickword against Trimmer, 21 June, 1750] I presume, had not come to your knowledge, as I do not remember your having cited it in your 'Ecclesiastical Law.' The late Dr. Brown, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, had been, as I was informed, attacked with the paralytic disorder (which at last put a period to his life) when I first received the said copy; and his faculties were said to have been greatly impaired, so that he was judged incapable of giving a proper explanation of it, which is much wanted, otherwise I should have sent it you long ago. This Decree must either have been very badly drawn up, or my copy of it is very imperfect. And if the latter should happen to be the case, you can easily get that defect supplied.—In the second volume of the quarto edition of your 'Ecclesiastical Law,' title *Terrier*, you have given us a very good form of a Terrier, in that of your own Vicarage of Orton. If you have not already seen them, you will be well pleased to find annexed to Dr. Ibbetson's Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of St. Alban's, in the year 1765, 'Instructions for Ministers, Church-wardens, and others, in forming true and complete Terriers of Glebe Lands and other Possessions belonging to Churches;' first published in 1761, under the direction of Bishop Sherlock; which are excellent, and will be a very valuable addition to that title. The general character of your humane, benevolent, and communicative disposition, has encouraged me to take the liberty of troubling you with the inclosed case, and requesting that you will be so good as to take it into consideration, and favour me with your opinion of it. THO. ROBINSON."

P. 401. "I have a print without date (size 9 by 14 inches) of the Chevalier Taylor delivering a lecture, with this engraved title on the top, "Dr. Taylor, M. D. Oculist,' &c. [see below] and the following lines engraved at the bottom. The Doctor is mounted in a decent rostrum, and dressed in the same manner, and with a similar cushion before him as described in p. 400. He is holding forth to a polite and crowded audience, in which a number of physicians and others, sitting at a long table, provided with pens, ink, and paper, are represented as taking down his honeyed words. JAMES DOWLAND."

"Dr.

"Dr. TAYLOR, M. D. Oculist to ye King of Great Brittain, Fellow of several Coleges of Physicians, &c. Lecturing on the Nature and Cure of the diseases of ye Eye.

"Hail, curious Occulist! to thee belongs
To know what secret Springs of Vision move
The Ball of Sight, what inward cause retards
Their native Force; what Operation clears
A cloudy Speck, or bids the total Frame
Resume the Lustre of the lucid Ray,
Is Thine to tell—Deep-veil'd to gloomy Shade
The darkling Eye retires, nor (Feels) ye Force
Of solar Beam—anon a darting Gleam
Shoots thro' ye Glass, and gives ye bright'ning Orb
To visit Light—I see the liquid Stream
Flow, as ye guiding Hand directs ye way,
And bids it enter, where a total Gloom
Had drawn dark Cover o'er ye Seat of Sight.
Whether in Choroeid, or nervous Net
Fair Vision shines, thither ye streaming Rays
Converge their Force, and in due Order range
Their colour'd Forms—Anon ye Patient sees
A new Creation rising to the View
In living Light!—There blows ye flow'ry Mead
With Sweets of every Bloom, where limpid Rill
Glides on soft Foot—Here fair Pomona smiles
In Luxury of Charm—There Flora paints
Her Vari-colour'd Train—Here Lunar Orb
Soft sheds her silver Light, to cheer ye Gloom
Of languid Night, till orient Sun reveals
A living Scene, with radiant Lustre spread.—
Go on, Thou Favourite of Heav'n, to bless
The darkling World with Light, give it to see
The Maker's Works, and teach ye greatful Tongue
To sing his Praise, for what ye Eye beholds
To Rapture rais'd, fair Work of Power divine.—
While Others court ye Populace for Fame,
And envy Merit, which they cannot claim;
Be Thine ye task to beam in open Day
And shine with Lustre of unborrowed Ray."

P. 413. l. 10. "The Alice Bosville, who is here mentioned, wife of Dr. Jackson, was one of four sisters, who all married Clergymen, the daughters of Thomas Bosville, or Bosevile, who was Rector of Sandal-parva and Vicar of Braithwell, both in the County of York. They had a brother, whose tomb at Ufford, in Northamptonshire, is thus inscribed:

"Near this place lieth the body
of the Reverend Mr. Thomas Bosville, B. D.
late Fellow of St. John's College, in Cambridge,
who was presented to the Rectory
of Ufford by that learned Society.

A most

A most affectionate husband, a tender father, and a sincere friend, a true son of the Church of England, and a most faithful pastor of his flock.
He died Oct. 28 anno Dom. 1718, ætat. 48.

He chose without these sacred walls to lie,
Still here to preach humility,
The soul that takes her rise from humblest ground
Is always with the highest glory crown'd;
If thou wouldst raise thy lofty towers on high,
Lay the foundation in humility:
The building's strongest, and will soonest touch the skie."

"Quære, If Alexander Bosville, who was a Printer or Bookseller in London, concerned in the first edition of Gibson's Camden, and who is mentioned with respect by Thoresby, was not another brother?—The Rev. Thomas Bosvile, of Ravenfield in Yorkshire, and of Ulvescroft Abbey in Leicestershire, is now the Representative of this very antient Family." J. HUNTER.

P. 427. Dr. John Hind, Rector of Findon, Sussex, says, his great Grandfather, Richard *Hine*, or *Hyne*, of Merton College, M. A. May 14, 1667, (in a former generation written *Hinde*) Rector of Boddington, Northamptonshire, and of Grittleton, Wilts, died at Grittleton (as the Register says) in 1690.—His son had, perhaps, the Rectory of Lillingston Lovell.—His son, Richard Hind, D. D. of Christ Church, Rector of Lillingston Lovell, of St. Anne's, Westminster, and finally Vicar of Rochdale, Lancashire, was born in 1715, (Qu. whether at Kettering or at Northampton?) He left two sons; 1. Thomas Hind, Student of Christ Church, M. A. 1779; Rector of Ardley and Westwell, Oxon. and Vicar of Culworth in Northamptonshire; died Jan. 10, 1815, æt. 58. 2. John Hind, M. A. 1780; B. D. 1789; D. D. 1797; late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; and now, 1815, Rector of Findon, Sussex.

Ibid. "Thomas Wray, D. D. Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and successively Chaplain to Archbishops Hutton and Secker, born of poor parents at Bentham in Yorkshire, in the churchyard of which place he has inscribed an affectionate epitaph to the memory of a careful and laborious mother, who was, under Providence, the instrument of his advancement in life. He was a pious, abstemious, mortified man, never married, of weak constitution, of most amiable deportment, yet a zealous reprover of vice in public and in private. He had learned too from his master, Secker, not to despise the meanest, nor to shrink from the most disgusting, offices of his function. It ought rather, perhaps, to be said, that both had learned this temper of an higher Teacher: One of his first steps as Vicar of Rochdale was, to procure an Act of Parliament (for which his Successor as well as the Town are much indebted to his memory) enabling the Vicar for the time being to grant leases for the term of 99 years. Those who knew and understood him will not be displeased to have the peculiar expression of his countenance recalled to their memory

memory by a single stroke from the hand of a master—the excellent Editor of Butler's Remains:

"While modest Wray with silent grace
Just steals a meaning smile."

A plain stone within the altar-rails has the following inscription, which renders any farther account of this good man superfluous:

"H. S. E.
Thomas Wray, S. T. P. hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarius;
ob. 22do die Februarii, 1778, annos natus 55."

P. 428. "I possess Rolls of Eton College and School, of the close of the 17th Century, with the early parts of the 18th, preserved by Stephen Apthorp, many years Assistant, and finally Fellow of it." E. JONES.

Ibid. "Did not H. Taylor write ably against Soame Jenyns; as well as Maclaine, the learned Translator of Mosheim?" F. W.

P. 431. In the brief Memoir of Bishop Warren it is mentioned that "his first preferment was Archdeacon of Worcester 1775, by favour of Bishop Johnson, who was his nephew." This statement is erroneous. Dr. John Warren, Bp. of St. David's, never was Archdeacon of Worcester;—nor was he a relation of Bishop Johnson's.—The fact is, that *The* Dr. John Warren, Archdeacon of Worcester, was of a very different family from that of Dr. Warren, Bishop of St. David's. The Rev. Dawson Warren, Vicar of Edmonton, is a nephew of the Archdeacon of Worcester.

Ibid. The following Letter should have preceded the others:

"SIR, *Bangor, Oct. 6, 1795.*

"I saw an advertisement last week, in one of the public papers, from the Printers in general, setting forth, that they wanted some young lads, properly educated, for apprentices; and if they are still in want, I have one whom I can recommend; and I should like to have him placed with you, if it should happen to prove convenient to you. The lad has been known to me several years, having been a singing-boy in our Cathedral, and I can recommend him as a very sober well-inclined young man; and, as he understands Latin, and can construe a chapter in the Greek Testament very well, he would, I think, prove very useful in your office.—As his parents are poor, no apprentice-fee can be given with him; but I have so good an opinion of him, that I will give him a sufficient quantity of cloaths, and pay his expences up to town, if he can be taken as an apprentice, and diet, and lodging, and washing, found him. I shall be much obliged to you for an answer; and I hope it will be a favourable one; and am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, JOHN BANGOR."

P. 432. l. 1. *for* "Bovey," *read* "Bury."

P. 434. Mary Ballard Long, wife of Edward Long, Esq. died July 16, 1797, æt. 60; and was buried at East Barnet.

P. 435. In Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. p. 161, is an Imitation, by Mr. Long, of Horace's Ode I. xxix. "To Dr. Anthony Robinson, on his being appointed an Acting Lieutenant in a Company of Foot quartered at Savanna la Mar, in the Island of Jamaica; communicated by a Correspondent in that Island, who

erroneously

erroneously supposed that Dr. Robinson had contributed some papers to the "History of Jamaica." And this induced Mr. Long to favour me with some corrections of that article (ib. p. 217), and the following particulars of two meritorious gentlemen:

"Samuel Jeake, Esq. was born in the county of Sussex, where he once possessed a good estate, which was dissipated, as I have heard, in some unsuccessful project of an Inland Navigation. This gentleman was gifted with a singular genius for mechanics, and, conceiving an idea of the possibility of flying by means of artificial wings, invented an apparatus for that purpose, which failed on trial, and not without considerable peril to his neck. Deranged circumstances probably compelled him to visit Jamaica, where he practised for some years at the bar. He likewise invented a mill for grinding the sugar-cane upon a new and very ingenious principle; but his last project was more magnificent in theory, and might possibly have been attended with some national advantages, if it had been carried fully into execution. It was no less than a scheme of patenting 30,000 acres of fine land within the territory of the Mosquito Indians, where he proposed to establish a powerful colony. Death interposed, and stopped his vast designs!

"Anthony Robinson was a native of Sunderland, in the county of Durham, where he served a regular apprenticeship to his father, a man exceedingly respectable in his profession of surgeon and apothecary. From his earliest youth he became attached to botanical studies; and, whilst he continued under paternal tuition, he devoted all his leisure-hours to Gerard, Parkinson, and other antient Herbalists, or to excursions abroad, and a collation of their pages with the great volume of Nature. It was not till after his arrival at Jamaica that he met with the 'Systema Naturæ,' and other works of Linnæus, which opened to his mind a new and beautiful theory in his favourite science, and engaged it so forcibly, that for several years he scarcely gave attention to any other pursuit. The chief objects of his enquiry in Jamaica were non-descript plants, of which he discovered many, unnoticed either by Sloane or Brown; and he corrected their descriptions of many other plants which had been already discovered. A desire of strengthening and enlivening his ideas of the true generical or specific alliance of the vegetable races, naturally first pointed out to him the necessity of an *hortus siccus;* but this having its imperfections, next suggested the necessity of copying Nature more expressively by the pencil, in the management of which although he had never been grounded, yet his natural turn this way very soon enabled him to attain a degree of excellence. The Western world presented him with an inexhaustible variety of subjects; and the frequency of his delineations so improved his hand, that, among those specimens he left behind him, were not a few which have been pronounced, by good judges, equal to the works of professed draughtsmen. His judgment was clear and sound; and his memory so retentive, that he could once recount the genera, names, and characters,

of above a thousand European plants. He had a great general knowledge in some other sciences, and was particularly well-read in modern history. He was distinguished beyond most men for a feeling heart, a warm and steady attachment in his friendships, a behaviour perfectly inoffensive, an integrity that nothing could corrupt, a rigid adherence to truth, and for a pliancy and vivacity of temper which rendered him acceptable to all companies. His only blemish, in short, was a certain thoughtless improvidence; to whose ascendancy it is to be imputed, that the publick has never profitted by his botanical remarks, which were always hastily scribbled, in a hand almost illegible, upon the first scraps of paper he could meet with: these, blurred and blotted, and sometimes soiled with dirt, were promiscuously thrown together; from which cause the greater part of them have been irretrievably lost. He never transcribed nor reduced them into any kind of order, still procrastinating this as the destined occupation of some future days of leisure; which, unhappily, never arrived; for in July 1768, he was seized with a violent illness, which terminated fatally. Of his *poetry*, I have several essays, which should be entirely at your service, if I could suppose them deserving of an *imprimatur*; but I must confess, his talent in versification was that in which he least excelled. He was the first discoverer of the art of manufacturing a vegetable soap from the juice of the great American aloe leaf; and for this invention he received a grant of 100 pistoles from the Assembly of Jamaica. This soap is equally miscible with salt as with fresh water, and therefore very useful to mariners. He obtained from a species of palm-tree which abounds in the more rocky arid parts of that island, a very fine and nutritive *farina*, not palpably different from the *fagu* powder. He discovered likewise a vegetable blue dye, of rather more brilliancy than indigo. And, lastly, it was in attempting to perfect the discovery of a tree balsam, analogous in quality to the celebrated balsam of Mecca, that he underwent a fatigue so excessive as to occasion the disorder of which he died. It is due to the memory of Dr. Robinson to say, that he certainly did *not* supply Mr. Long with the synopsis of plants inserted in the *History of Jamaica*, nor had he any share whatever in the compilation. Had Robinson been living, the Writer of that History would gladly have claimed his aid in the execution of that part of it which he so well understood, and for which he was eminently qualified; his assistance would have rendered it more systematic in the arrangement, and more worthy in every respect of the public acceptance. E. Long."

P. 436. The following extract of a Letter from Dr. Edmund Pyle to his Father, in 1756, extracted from Mr. Richards's "History of Lynn," is highly honourable to all the parties: "Dr. Thackeray, who keeps a school at Harrow on the Hill, has one living, and 14 children; a man bred at Eton, and a great scholar in the Eton way, and a good one every way; a true Whig, and proved to be so by some special marks of integrity. He was candidate for the Provostship of King's, and would have beat all men but

but George, and George too, if Sir Robert Walpole had not made George's promotion a point. Since this disappointment, he took the school of Harrow, to educate his own and other people's children, which he has performed all along with great reputation. The Bishop of Winchester* never saw this man in his life; but had heard so much good of him, that he resolved to serve him some way or other, if ever he could; but said nothing to any body. On Friday last he sent for this Dr. Thackeray; and, when he came into the room, my Lord gave him a parchment, and told him he had long heard of his good character, and long been afraid he should never be able to give him any serviceable proof of the good opinion he had long conceived of him: that what he had put into his hands was the Archdeaconry of Surrey, which he hoped would be acceptable to him, as he might perform the duty of it yearly, at the time of his leisure, in the Easter holidays. Dr. Thackeray was so surprized and overcome with this extraordinary manner of doing him a favour, that he was very near fainting as he was giving him institution. 'Tis 130*l.* a year, with dependencies that may bring in a deal of money."

P. 439. Sir William Browne first settled at Lynn, under the patronage of the Turner family, about the year 1716; and in February 1718 his name was enrolled among the free burgesses of that town; though there appears not to have been any great cordiality between him and the Corporation, and on some public occasion he set up a kind of competition for precedence with the Mayor. This appears by the following extract from the Town Records: "Aug. 29, 1723, Ordered, that a Letter be written by the Town Clerk to Dr. William Browne, to acquaint him with the resentment of this Corporation of his affront to the Mayor [Richard Harwick, Esq.], Justices, and Gentlemen of the Corporation, by an undue precedence he assumed and persisted in on Monday last." This Letter probably, the Doctor nailed up on his house-door (see vol. III. p. 315). At that period he styled himself *M. D. of both Universities;* and he appears to have got on fast in the way of his vocation, so as to obtain a large share of popularity and practice, especially among the middling and lower classes of the community, which he is said to have turned to very good account; and he is understood to have made much more of his patients in the pecuniary way, than his rival Physician at Lynn [Dr. George Hepburn †]

* Dr. Hoadly.

† Dr. Hepburn, or Hepborne, was a native of East Lothian. He settled at Lynn early in the Eighteenth Century; and acquired such high reputation as to be at the head of his profession in that part of the kingdom for about half a century. He was the favourite Physician of Sir Robert Walpole, with whom he spent most of his time at the princely seat of Houghton. He lived to be old, and blind; and was reduced to pecuniary difficulties, from which he was relieved by a pension of 100*l.* a year through the interest of Mr. Pelham, and another of thrice that sum from Dr. Maxwell, a rich relation. See several particulars of Dr. Hepburn in Richards's History of Lynn, vol. II. pp. 1028—1035. In the same vo-

was

was able to make of his among the higher orders. Having become the popular Physician and favourite, he the less regarded the favour of the gentry or higher classes. He has been spoken of at Lynn as a good Physician; but out of the line of his profession, either from his vanity or his eccentricities, he had not the art of conciliating respect. In one thing he seemed more fortunate than his contemporary Hepburn; for he died *rich*, and the other *poor*. Hepburn's numerous patients were, it seems, more liberal in *feasting* than in *feeing* him; whereas Browne would not have been satisfied with that sort of liberality.—Browne certainly was a person of no common cast, or ordinary genius. Men of his sort are not to be seen every day; and when they do appear, they are sure to attract observation, and apt to make a stir wherever they happen to fix their residence. Browne was at the head of those who opposed the ruling powers at Lynn for most part of his long residence in that town; and he appears to have conducted himself with no small share of skill and dexterity; and with considerable effect when the squabble assumed any thing of a literary aspect. Dr. Edmund Pyle seems to have been his chief opponent; but he sometimes had the whole corporate body at him; yet he generally repelled their attacks very stoutly and successfully; and the opposition made by him and his friends is supposed to have been often of essential service to the town. At a contested election in 1747 he bore a conspicuous part; which led to an intimacy with Mr. Folkes, and to the marriage of that gentleman with Sir William's only daughter.—The late Mr. Thomas Hollingbury, many years a respectable Bookseller at Lynn, used to say, that the first time he had to make out his bill, after the Doctor had been dubbed a Knight, he wrote *Sir William Browne Debtor to Thomas Hollingbury*. When he delivered it into the Knight's hand, he looked at it a short time, and then, looking at him, said, "Mr. Hollingworth, you might have said *The Honourable* Sir William Browne."—"I beg your pardon, Sir William," replied the Bookseller; "but, upon my word, I did not know that it was customary to prefix to the name of Knight the word *Honourable*."—"As to that," replied the Knight, "if it be not customary, it would yet have been pleasing." Dr. Pyle, in a letter to his Father, in July 1752, says, "Your old Friend Sir William Browne came to my Lord Bishop of Winchester some weeks ago, and told him, "that he waited upon him for a pension payable out of his estate to the College of Physicians." My Lord said, "he never heard of any such pension paid out of his revenues; and as to an estate of his own, he had none."—"Yes," said the Knight, "you are chargeable herewith out of such an estate."—My Lord said, "he had no

lume, pp. 1040—1050, are also some very interesting Memoirs of Dr. George Liddedale, another Scotch Physician, who settled at Lynn, where he married a daughter of Dr. Hepburn. He was much respected; was honoured by the frequent correspondence of Dr. Heberden, Dr. Robert Taylor, and Sir John Pringle; and died April 11, 1766, æt. 57.

estate

estate any where of his own; and, as Bishop of Winchester, he had no such estate as was named."—"Bishop of Winchester!" quoth the Knight; "why then I am wrong; you are not the person. I wanted Sir Cecil Bishopp; and they told me he lived here."—"Is Sir Cecil Bishopp a Clergyman?" says my Lord. —"No," says the Knight.—"Why then, Sir, you might have seen your mistake immediately; and so your servant."

On the top of a monument in Hillington church, Norfolk, is a representation of the Sun, with this line under it,

Coronat cœlum perenni gloria.

And a tablet on the monument is thus inscribed:

M. S.
D. Gulielmi Browne, Militis,
Medicorum Londini bis Præsidis,
S. R. S.

Studium opusque qui valdè persequens
Medicinam haud sine Deo fecerat,
Die nocteque nitens pro viribus
Salutem hilaris hominibus dare.
Labor tum ipse sibi voluptas fuit.
Eheu! jam agendo haud spectatur amplius.
Beatum tamen vixisse se adserens,
Probè contentus exacto tempore,
Uti conviva cedit vita satur,
Homo humani à se alienum nil putans.
Die decimo Martii 1774 mortuus,
Die Ciceronis natali 3 Jan. 1602 editus,
Beatiorem his præfatus adpetens.
Patria O! perpetua esto et libera!
Sit anima mea cum Christosophis!
Propè Newtonum, Boylium, Lockium!
Procul insanis à Sapientibus!
Velim ediscas, Lector, quanti est vivere
Licet qua terris noscere et agere.

Πορευε και συ γνωθι ποιοι ολως
Τω θανατω μνημων και μνημων εστι βιοιο
Τω δε Βιω μνημων μισθον εχει θανατω.

Coronat tellus inani nomine!
Amor famæ prospicit virtutibus.
Annorum plenus, præter spem plenus honorum,
Plenus voti omnis, desero gratus humum.
Miles Christi morte triumpho!

There is a good representation of Sir William's profile, taken, as I understand, from one executed by Wilton; and at the bottom of the Monument are his armorial bearings. It is on the South wall of the chancel; and adjoining it is a monument to Lady Browne, who died some years before the Knight.—In the chancel are several monuments to the Folkes family, and also to the Hovels, who were the former lords of the whole parish; the last of whom, Sir William, left three daughters his co-heiresses, one of whom

whom was married to Martin Folkes, esq. and brought the estate into that family.—Sir William Browne left only one daughter, the wife of William Folkes, esq. and mother to the present Sir Martin Browne Folkes, bart.; which accounts for his remains being deposited here.

P. 452. Dr. Samuel Clark, of St. Alban's, was Father of the Rev. George Clark, Chaplain to the Royal Military Asylum, who married the only surviving daughter of Thomas Dicey, Esq. of Claybrook, Leicestershire.

P. 453. "The firm, in or about 1760, was 'Mount and Page,' or 'Mounts and Page.' There were then living: William Mount; Thomas Page, who married the daughter of William Mount; John Mount, the son of William Mount, whose leg was taken off in consequence of what is called a white swelling; Thomas Page, son of Thomas Page. Thomas Page died in 1762; William Mount, his father-in-law, who survived him, died I believe between 1765 and 1768; John Mount, who lost his leg, lived till between 1785 and 1788; Thomas Page, to about the same time. William Mount, the son of John, carried on trade some time at Postern-row, solely, after the Patent or Government business was removed; but has quitted it many years. He married the daughter of Thomas Page the younger, and now resides at Wasing, near Newbury. Thomas Page, son of Thomas Page the younger, was never in the trade. He resides at Poynters, Cobham, Surrey." D. J.

P. 453. Mrs. Elizabeth Baldwin, relict of Richard Baldwin of Paternoster-row (vol. III. p. 716) and sister to Henry and Robert Baldwin (VI. 443. VIII. 478.), died Aug. 10, 1809; and, by Will, gave 250*l.* Three per Cent. Consols; the interest to be annually applied to the purchase of five great coats, for decayed Liverymen of the Company.

In February 1815, Andrew Strahan, Esq. M. P. (a Member of the Court of Assistants) informed the Master, "that, desirous of treading in the steps of his respected Father, and to give further effect to his benevolent purpose (which see in vol. III. 396, 604.) he had some years ago bequeathed a similar sum of 1000*l.* to the same charitable uses; but, seeing of late how many applications had been made to the Court, with Petitions, beyond any vacancies that were likely to arise; and considering also for how great a length of time many of the objects have repeated their Petitions; he was induced to give immediate effect to his intentions; and had transferred into the name of the Master, &c. 1225*l.* Four per Cent. Bank Annuities, (the interest of which (49*l.*) to be thus applied:—8*l. per annum* to such of the six Pensioners among his Father's Annuitants who shall have been the earliest elected into that List, in lieu of the 4*l.* they at present enjoy; and when any of these Pensions of 8*l.* each shall become vacant, the Pensioners who shall stand first in the List of his Father's Annuitants to succeed to such vacancy.—5*s.* 2*d.* (part of the surplus) to make up a small deficiency in the interest arising from his

Father's legacy; — and the remainder to be given to the Beadle."—At the same time Mr. Strahan presented to the Company a Portrait of his Father, an excellent likeness, copied by Sir William Beachy from an Original by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

I cannot dismiss this article on the Company of Stationers, without referring back to the Preface to my Seventh Volume, p. 6; where I mentioned "Mr. Alderman Domville, one of their most meritorious Assistants," as the next in rotation for the high and important office of Lord Mayor of London. That election took place on Michaelmas-day 1813; and the Company of Stationers soon after, by an unanimous vote, requested their worthy Brother, as a testimony of their esteem, to favour them with his Portrait, at their expence, by the hand of a first-rate Master; and a very fine picture of him has since been painted, by Mr. Owen, as an ornament to their Court-room.—But far higher honours awaited this very able Chief Magistrate. The wonderful events which occurred during his Mayoralty must be fresh in every one's recollection. The urbanity and the discretion which he exemplified on the visit of the Allied Sovereigns at Guildhall reflected on him the highest credit; and was handsomely acknowledged by the Prince Regent; who instantly created him a Baronet, and soon after most graciously granted the following augmentation to his paternal arms:—"A lion bearing a sword, representing the sword of the City of London; and on a chief of honourable augmentation, three crowns radiated, and encircled by branches of olive; and as a crest, out of a mural crown, a demi-lion issuant, supporting a shield charged with three crowns, also radiated," as a lasting memorial to his posterity of an event which will ever distinguish his Mayoralty in the annals of the City.

Mr. Alderman Magnay was elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex at Midsummer 1813; and filled that distinguished office in a manner particularly creditable to himself and to the Company. —Mr. George Longman chose to pay the usual fine.

P. 457. l. 10 from bottom, "The parishes of St. Stephen Wallbrook, and St. Benet Shearhog, were united after the Fire of London, the former in the gift of the Grocers' Company, the latter in the King; so that they have an alternate turn in the presentation: when Wilson was presented, it was the King's turn—of course the Company presented his successor.—I remember the old clerk and undertaker at Wallbrook, p. 458. His name was Lyne." J. Brown.

P. 458. l. 30 and 31. *for* "Potter," *read* "Patten."—The younger son of the late Mr. Patten, of Bank, near Warrington, inherits a considerable fortune and estate from Dr. Wilson; and, I believe, as here said, has taken his name and arms. On a handsome monument of recent date, in the church of Warrington, the Pattens of Bank claim kindred to William of Wainflete, alias Patten, the venerable Founder of Magdalen College, Oxford; but Dr. Chandler thought the claim was without foundation. See his Life of Wainflete, pp. 247—251." R. C.

P. 460.

P. 460. l. 15 from bott. Dr. Smith died 1756, as is said above.

Ib. l. 11 from bottom, Sir Richard Lowther does not appear in the List of Masters of the Ordnance.

P. 462. l. 17. *read* "*lea*rning French."

P. 463. l. 7. C. Marsh, jun. was B. A. 1757, and Senior Medallist.

Ibid. l. 32. Lord Coleraine had no higher rank than that of Baron. See before, pp. 610. 637.

Ibid. l. 14. Conybeare *elected* Dean; *r.* "*appointed.*"—Ibid. Stukeley, Bucks. Quære, Huntingdonshire?

P. 464. "Mr. Ralph Thoresby, of Leeds, Fellow of the Royal Society, is a very ingenious, sober gentleman, and industrious Antiquary, who hath a curious Collection of Natural and Artificial Rarities of many years standing; and is still as diligent as ever to make additions thereunto. He is also a great preserver and ingrosser of Manuscripts of all sorts. He is kind and respective to his friends, and never better pleased than when they can present him with some piece of Antiquity, or valuable Manuscript."

Dunton's Whipping Post, p. 84.

P. 465. The late Dean Lloyd filled his situation in the Church with great dignity and attention to its interests. He was a man of very polite manners, extraordinary composure of mind, and resignation to the Divine Will. In his last moments he sent for one of the Members of the Chapter, and said, "Sir, on Wednesday next there will be a Chapter held, when I wish to have such and such things done; it is not likely that I shall be there, as by that time I expect I shall be dead."—And in his last agonies he requested Mrs. Lloyd and his niece to quit the room, that they might not be distressed by his convulsions. The following epitaph is on his monument, erected on the North side of the Choir:

"M. S.
Philippi Lloyd, S. T. P.
Qui, cum per XXV annos hujus Ecclesiæ esset Decanus,
Ordinandis ejus rebus et cæteræ
Curæ pastorali strenuam operam perpetuò dabat.
Dignitatem vitæ constantem purâ et simplici pietatê,
neque minus elegantiâ morum sustinebat.
Liberali omni disciplinâ instructus,
Theologiæ studia præcipuè colebat;
et ingenio natus maximis negotiis
Obeundis idoneo altiora non cupiebat,
Satis habens quas nactus est partes, pro virili ornare.
Obiit XXXI Maii A. D. MDCCXC.
Annum agens sexagesimum tertium
Lapidem hunc Optimo viro posuit Conjux amantissima."

Above the inscription is a sarcophagus, surmounted by an urn; and beneath it the following arms, consisting of two coats divided per pale; 1. Sable, three horses heads erased Argent, 2. Or, a lion rampant, within a border engrailed Gules.

P. 467. l. 12. The elder Thomas Hutchinson (Editor of Xenophon) was Rector of Lyndon in Rutland, 1731—1734; and was also Rector of Horsham in Sussex.

P. 467. l. 20. put a comma after *chaise*, and dele *he*.

P. 469. "The ingenious Buckley is another News-writer, that (should he quarrel with this Journal) will deserve an answer. This Weekly (or rather Daily Author) was originally a Bookseller, but follows printing. He is an excellent Linguist, understands the Latin, French, Dutch, and Italian tongues; and is master of a great deal of wit.—Samuel Buckley, by a liberal education, has been softened to civility; for, that rugged honesty some rude men profess, is an indigested chaos, which may contain the seeds of goodness, but it wants form and matter. Yet Buckley is no flatterer neither; but, when he finds his friend any way imperfect, he freely (but gently) informs him; nor yet shall some few errors cancel the bond of friendship, because he remembers no endeavours can raise man above his frailty.—He is a thoughtful man, but not in the least exceptious; for jealousy proceeds from weakness or guilt, and Buckley's virtues quit him from all suspicions.—In a word, he is a generous friend, yet he is as slow to enter into that title, as he is to forsake it; A monstrous vice must disoblige, because an extraordinary virtue did first unite.—Buckley is a great master in the art of obliging; yet he is neither effeminate, nor a common courtier. The first is so passionate a doater upon himself, he cannot spare love enough to be justly named friendship; the latter hath his love so diffusive among the Beauties, that he has none left for his own sex. He is engrossed in a world of business, as is seen by his writing and printing a Daily Courant and Monthly Register; yet he is not accustomed to any sordid way of gain.—He is a sober honest man, and just to a nicety. He never exacts of either Author or Bookseller; and if his servant mistake but a word in an Advertisement (I speak what I found by him) he will print it again for nothing. As Buckley is a person of general learning, of strict justice, of obliging carriage, of great diligence, and of generous friendship, so he is also a critic in all these, as is seen by his frequent and ingenious answers to *Mr. Review*. Yet when he looks on other men's errors, he values not himself virtuous by comparison; but examines, and confesses, his own defects, and finds matter enough at home for reprehension. And indeed every good man sees enough in his own breast, to damp his censuring others. Or if any Athenian might sit as a judge upon other men's writings, it is Mr. Buckley; for he has many perfections that no other News-monger can pretend to. In a word, his Daily Courant is an Abridgement of all News (as his life is of all virtues); and, as he orders the matter, is a sort of universal intelligence.—Then Sam, be thinking of the great horse: for, if the Courant flies as it has begun, it will soon overtake the Post-Man in fame and riches. And less could not be expected; for Buckley, besides his admirable genius and critical learning, is a person of extraordinary judgment, which always governs the heats of his imagination, and makes even his silence considerable. So that to war with *Mr. Courant* would be a daily improvement in all Literature;

ture; but he writes and prints too much to be at leisure for paper-duels.—Then, Sam, good b'ye' yee; for (as De Foé is your enemy) your fame is so ticklish a point I shall leave it, and desire the world would take a fairer draught of Mr. Buckley's character from the living original, to be seen every day at the Dolphin in Little Britain." *Dunton's Whipping Post*, pp. 101, 102.

P. 470. If 29 Eliz. be the true date, what follows is probably a blunder for 1587.

P. 474. "The Mr. Coates, of Shipton, published in 1770 a volume of Poems and Translations, in a thin quarto, limited however chiefly to provincial circulation." F. W.

P. 475. l. 22 from bottom, *read* "Friars Carse."

P. 478. l. 13. *read*, "Francis Haggitt, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, M. A., since D. D."

P. 481. I regret that the following character of a worthy man is only an imperfect fragment *:

"Robert Hoblyn, of Nanswhyden, esquire, was educated first at Eton school, and afterwards at Corpus Christi College in Oxford, where he proceeded regularly to the degree of B. C. L. He married Jane, only daughter of Thomas Coster, esq. merchant in Bristol. He was chosen by the City of Bristol to be their Representative in two Parliaments [1741 and 1747]. In this County [Cornwall] acted many years in the Commission of the Peace, and presided in two Convocations of Stannators. He died 17 Nov. 1756, aged 46.

"O Reader!
If mildness and dignity in manners, generosity of temper,
sincerity in friendship, if universal benevolence, and
unaffected piety, merit regard;
Lament thy Country's loss in this excellent man,
and join in paying due honours to his memory,
with his affectionate wife, who erected this Monument.
His Learning was extensive and solid:
In Languages, modern and antient,
in Divinity, History, and Philology,
his critical skill, sound judgment, comprehensive memory,
and elegant taste, proved him not in vain the Master of his
large and well-chosen Library.
As a Senator,
he understood the nature of our Government,
and the interests of our Trade;
and established a dignity of reputation,
not by popular eloquence, but by weight of judgment,
and steady integrity.
The Gentleman was a Merchant, the Merchant a Scholar,
the Scholar a Statesman.

* It was found among the papers of the Rev. Mr. Bentham, the Historian of Ely; and is supposed to have been written for a monument in Nanswhyden church, by his brother, the Rev. Edward Bentham, Canon of Christ Church, who had accompanied Mr. Hoblyn on a tour through France.

As a Country Gentleman,
he was an example of virtue truly Patriarchal;
the neighbourhood felt the benefit of his hospitality; and,
while his assiduity was unwearied to promote orderly manners,
.....improvements in Agriculture;.....

P. 485. The inscription on Roger Payne's Portrait is a distich:
"Effigiem hanc graphicam sollertis Bibliopegi
Μνημοσυνον meritis Bibliopola dedit."

Ibid. One of the earliest Friends and Patrons of Mr. John Worrall was Daniel Tainturier, esq. of the Inner Temple; who died Feb. 6, 1744-5. This very worthy Gentleman was remarkable for the singularity of his dress, was otherwise of an amiable character. He bequeathed 4000*l.* to Christ's Hospital; and 6000*l.* (in equal portions) to the Parishes of St. Dunstan in the West, St. Clement Danes, St. Andrew Holborn, and St. James Clerkenwell, towards putting out poor children apprentices, 15*l.* to each child.—There is a good Portrait of him, slightly etched, inscribed "The true Effigy of that late very singular Gentleman, Daniel Tainturier, Esq. Barrister at Law, who was buried at St. Dunstan's in the West, Feb. 9, 1745-6" (a mistake for 1744-5).

P. 488. l. 5. "Ep'm Liden." no doubt, is right. The word is written "Lidensis," "Lydensis," Liddensis," and "Lyddensis;" *i. e.* Bishop of Lydda in Palestine, under the Patriarch of Jerusalem, a common title of the Bishops *in partibus*, who were Suffragans to the English Bishops. John Holt was *Ep's Lidensis*, and died about August 12, 1540.—Athen. Oxon. i. 666. Thomas Bele before him. ib. and Augustin [ ] suffragan to Bishop Smyth in the diocese of Lincoln, before him. See Lives of the Founders of Brasen Nose College, p. 45. *n.* and Biblioth. Topogr. No. XXVIII." R. C.

P. 492. Mr. Sellon was both the proprietor and preacher at Portman Chapel. Among the candidates to succeed him at Clerkenwell was Mr. De Coetlegon (the Lord Mayor's Chaplain, whose zeal in the business of the Test Act had gained him much popularity), "and the venerable Harrison, who, ripe in years and good works, after thirty years active duty in the Metropolis, came forward in the hope of sweetening with competence the close of his pious labours." *Gent. Mag. LX. p.* 679.

P. 499. Additions to the List of Periodical Publications:
The New Annual Register, Vol. I. 1780.
The Poetical Magazine, 1780.
Transactions of the Society of Arts, &c. Vol. I. 1783.
The Tell Tale, No. 1. 178..
Weekly Amusement, by Grindley, No. I. 1784.
The Analytical Review, No. I. 1790.
Carlton House Magazine, Vol. I. 1792.
The Sporting Magazine, No. I. 1795.
Public Characters, Vol. I. 1798.
The Asiatic Annual Register, Vol. I. 1799.

The

The Port-Folio, published at Philadelphia, January 3, 1801.
The Orthodox Churchman's Magazine, No. I. April 1801.
The Christian Observer, No. I. February 1802.
The Monthly Register, No. I. May 1802.
Aikin's Annual Review, Vol. I. 1802.
The Edinburgh Review, No. I. 1802.
The London Review, by Rich. Cumberland, Esq. No. I. 1802.
The Monthly Spectator, No. I. February 1803.
The Pic-Nic, January 8, ended April 9, 1803.
The Adviser, November 1803.
The Wanderer, 1803.
The Man in the Moon, Nov. 12, 1803; ended Feb. 14, 1804.
The Quarterly Review, No. I. April 1809.

I had proceeded to a much greater length with this List of Periodical Publications, with an intention of continuing it to the present time; but I forbear to intrude farther on the duties of some future Historian of the Literature of the XIXth Century.

P. 502. l. 23. *read*, " of Monk Fryston, in the County of York, Gent.; a family now represented by Sir Francis Lindley Wood, of Hemsworth, High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1814. J. D.

P. 503. "With respect to the curious account of young Bulkley's baptism, I now suspect that Mr. Wilson had copied it from the Newspapers of the day; for in the Bath Journal of July 30, 1744, the extraordinary circumstances attending his baptism are related, exactly in the words of Mr. Wilson's Memorandum. Independently of its connexion with a man of so much celebrity as was Dr. Charles Ashton, the fact is extremely curious, and deserved to be permanently recorded somewhere." J. HUNTER.

P. 506. l. 30. *read* " Acomb."

P. 529. Letter from Mr. Walpole, to the Rev. William Cole:

" DEAR SIR, *Matson, near Gloucester, Aug.* 15, 1774.

" As I am your disciple in Antiquities (for you studied them when I was but a scoffer), I think it my duty to give you some account of my journeyings in the good cause. You will not dislike my date. I am in the very mansion where King Charles I. and his two eldest sons lay, during the siege; and there are marks of the last's hacking with his hanger on a window, as he told Mr. Selwyn's grandfather afterwards. The present master has done due honour to the Royal residence, and erected a good marble bust of the Martyr in a little gallery. In a window is a shield in painted glass, with that King's and his Queen's arms, which I gave him; so you see I am not a rebel, when *Alma Mater* Antiquity stands god-mother.—I went again to the Cathedral, and, on seeing the monument of Edward II. a new Historic Doubt started, which I pray you to solve. His Majesty has a longish beard, and such were certainly worn at that time. Who is the first Historian that tells the story of his being shaven with cold water from a ditch, and weeping to supply warm, as he was carried to Berkeley Castle? Is not this apocryphal? The house whence Bp. Hooper was carried to the stake is still standing, *tale quale*,

quale. I made a visit to his actual successor, Warburton, who is very infirm, speaks with much hesitation, and, they say, begins to lose his memory.—They have destroyed the beautiful Cross. The two battered heads of Henry III. and Edward III. are in the post-master's garden.—Yesterday I made a jaunt four miles hence, that pleased me exceedingly, to Prinknash, the individual villa of the Abbots of Gloucester. I wished you there with their mitre on. It stands on a glorious but impracticable hill, in the midst of a little forest of beech, and commanding Elysium. The house is small, but has good rooms, and, though modernized here and there, not extravagantly. On the ceiling of the Hall is Edward the IVth's jovial device—*A Faucon serrurse.* The chapel is low and small, but antique, and with painted glass, with many Angels in their coronation robes; *i. e.* wings and crowns. Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour lay here; in the dining-room are their arms in glass, and of Catherine of Arragon, and of Bray and Bridges. Under a window, a barbarous bas-relief head of Harry, young: as it is still on the sign of an alehouse, on the descent of the hill. Think of my amazement, when they shewed me the chapel-plate, and I found on it, on four pieces, my own arms, quartering my mother-in-law Skerret's, and in a shield of pretence those of Fortescue; certainly by mistake, for those of my sister-in-law; as the barony of Clinton was in abeyance between her and Fortescue Lord Clinton. The whole is modern, and blundered; for Skerret should be impaled, not quartered; and, instead of our crest, are two spears tied together in a ducal coronet; and no coronet for my brother, in whose time this plate must have been made, and at whose sale it was probably bought; as he finished the repairs of the church at Houghton, for which, I suppose, this decoration was intended. But the silver-smith was no Herald, you see. As I descended the hill, I found, in a wretched cottage, a child, in an antient oaken cradle, exactly in the form of that lately published from the cradle of Edward II. I purchased it for five shillings, but don't know whether I shall have fortitude enough to transport it to Strawberry Hill. People would conclude me in my second childhood.—To-day I have been at Berkeley and Thornbury Castles. The first disappointed me much, though very entire. It is much smaller than I expected, but very entire, except a small part burnt about two years ago, while the present Earl was in the house. The fire began in the house-keeper's room, who never appeared more; but, as she was strict over the servants, and not a bone of her was found, it was supposed that she was murdered, and the body conveyed away. The situation is not elevated, nor beautiful; and little improvements made of late, but some silly ones *à la Chinoise* by the present Dowager. In good sooth, I can give you but a very imperfect account; for, instead of the Lord's being gone to dine with the Mayor of Gloucester, as I expected, I found him in the midst of all his Captains of the Militia. I am so sillily shy of strangers and youngsters,

youngsters, that I hurried through the chambers, and looked for nothing but the way *out* of every room. I just observed, that there were many bad Portraits of the Family, but none antient; as if the Berkeleys had been Commissaries, and raised themselves in the last War. There is a plentiful addition of those of Lord Berkeley of Stratton; but no Knights Templars, or Barons as old as Edward the First; yet are there three beds, on which there may have been as frisky doings three centuries ago, as there probably have been within these ten years. The room shewn for 'the murder of Edward II. and the shrieks of an agonizing King,' I very believe to be genuine. It is a dismal chamber, almost at top of the house, quite detached, and to be approached only by a kind of foot-bridge; and from that descends a large flight of steps, that terminate on strong gates, exactly a situation for a *corps de garde*. In that room they shew you a cast of a face in plaster; and tell you it it was taken from Edward's. I was not quite so easy of faith about that; for it is evidently the face of Charles the First.—The steeple of the church, lately rebuilt handsomely, stands some paces from the body; in the latter are three tombs of the old Berkeleys, with cumbent figures. The wife of the Lord Berkeley, who was supposed to be privy to the murder, has a curious head-gear; it is like a long horse-shoe, quilted in quatrefoils, and, like Lord Foppington's wig, allows no more than the breadth of a half-crown to be discovered of the face. Stay, I think I mistake; the husband was a conspirator against Richard II. not Edward. But, in those days, Loyalty was not so rife as at present. — From Berkeley-castle I went to Thornbury, of which the ruins are half ruined: it would have been glorious if finished. I wish the lords of Berkeley had retained the spirit of deposing till Harry the VIIIth's time! The situation is fine, though that was not the fashion; for all the windows of the great apartment look into the inner court. The prospect was left to the servants. Here I had two adventures: I could find nobody to shew me about. I saw a paltry house that I took for the sexton's at the corner of the close, and bade my servant ring, and ask who could shew me the Castle. A voice in a passion flew from a casement, and issued from a Divine: 'What! what! was it *his* business to shew the Castle! go look for somebody else! What did the fellow ring for, as if the house was on fire!' The poor Swiss came back in a fright, and said, the Doctor had sworn at him. Well, we scrambled over a stone style, saw a room or two glazed near the gate, and rung at it. A damsel came forth, and satisfied our curiosity. When we had done seeing, I said, 'Child, we don't know our way, and want to be directed into the London Road; I see the Duke's steward yonder at the window; pray desire him to come to me, that I may consult him.' She went: he stood staring at us at the window, and sent his footman. I do not think Courtenay is resident at Thornbury. As I returned through the close, the Divine came running out of breath, and without his beaver

or

or band, and calls out, 'Sir, I am come to justify myself;' your servant says I swore at him; I am no swearer — Lord bless me! (dropping his voice) is it Mr. Walpole!' 'Yes, Sir, and I think you was Lord Beauchamp's Tutor at Oxford; but I have forgot your name.' 'Holwell, Sir.' 'Oh, yes.' And then I comforted him; and laid the ill-breeding on my footman's being a foreigner; but could not help saying, 'I really had taken his house for the sexton's.' 'Yes, Sir, it is not very good without; won't you please to walk in?' I did, and found the inside ten times worse, and a lean wife suckling a child. He was making an Index to Homer, is going to publish the chief beauties; and, I believe, had just been reading some of the delicate civilities that pass between Agamemnon and Achilles, and that what my servant took for oaths were only Greek compliments. Adieu.—You see I have not a line of paper. Yours, ever, H. WALPOLE."

P. 535. l. 17. *read*, "Feb. 22."

P. 541. l. 18. *read*, "*were* printed."

Ibid. l. *ult.* The classical part of Mr. Bryant's Library now forms part of the Library of King's College Chapel. For the following authentic list of Mr. Bryant's publications, I was indebted to the worthy Gentleman to whom the Letter is addressed:

"To Edward Roberts, Esq. Ealing.

"DEAR SIR, *Windsor, June* 21, 1802.

"Though your kind prejudice in my favour exceeds any thing to which I can pretend, yet it is very satisfactory, as I must always wish to stand fair in the opinion of every person of learning and goodness. The publications which I have at times sent into the world are, to the best of memory, those which are subjoined: and as you were so good as to request a list of them, I am glad that I have this recollection, and am able to afford an account of the several Treatises. 1. 'Concerning the Island Melite of St. Paul.' 2. 'Of the Wind Euroclydon.' 3. 'Observations upon Ancient History.' 4. 'Vindiciæ Flavianæ.' 5. 'Concerning the Apamean Medal.' 6. 'Concerning a Passage in Justin Martyr.' 7. 'The Analysis of Antient Mythology. 3 vols.' 8. 'Answer to Whittenbeck of Amsterdam.' 9. 'Address to Dr. Priestley.' 10. 'Concerning Rowley's Poems, 2 vols.' 11. 'A Treatise upon the Christian Religion.' 12. 'A Treatise upon the Miracles of Moses in Egypt.' 13. 'A Treatise upon Philo Judæus.' 14. 'A Monody upon the Death of Lord H. Spencer.' 15. 'Dissertation upon the War of Troy.' 16. 'Observations upon a Treatise by Mr. Morrit.' 17. Observations upon Mr. Chevalier.' 18. 'Expostulation with the British Critick.'—My memory begins to fail; but I believe the List above given is a true one.—We begin to be uneasy in consequence of the loss, which we must suffer in the departure of Dr. Goodenough and his excellent family to Rochester. I shall be deprived of the acquaintance and friendship which I have for some time very happily experienced. But we must not repine

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at any thing that tends to his present or future promotion. I am, my dear sir, your much obliged and obedient humble servant, JACOB BRYANT."

P. S. "I have, after all, omitted one publication, through my default of memory, which is, 'An Address to Mr. Richardson'."

The beautiful verses on a Cat (Gent. Mag. LXX. 875) were written by Mr. Bryant; and will be esteemed a singular and curious monument of the union of a playful fancy with profound erudition; and the CAT of Mr. Bryant will descend to posterity equally distinguished at least with the SPARROW of Catullus.

The following Letter is extracted from the "*New* Monthly Magazine," vol. I. p. 327. "In the Preface to Mr. Faber's erudite 'Dissertation on the Mysteries of the Cabiri,' is the following extract of a Letter to the Author from the venerable Jacob Bryant:—'There seems to me to be no occasion to make any division of the Titans, eight of whom were saved in the Deluge when all the rest of that name perished. What you mention concerning the Cabiri, appears to me very just: every point is confirmed by History. I have written a great deal upon the gods of Greece and Rome, and upon the principal female deities, which may possibly be published after my death. It is of large amount, and aims at the same scope to which you direct your present labours. I have also written concerning the several parts of the world to which those of the dispersion betook themselves, which were widely, separately, and far distant; yet the identity of the original people may be plainly in all parts perceived.'—All lovers of sound learning will, I apprehend, agree with Mr. Faber, that the promised work must be peculiarly acceptable to every serious believer in the Jewish Scriptures; and it is, therefore, much to be regretted, that this interesting performance has not yet made its appearance. I should be glad to learn in whose hands the literary remains of this accomplished Scholar are at present deposited, and whether there be any prospect of the publication of a manuscript, which, it is evident from the above letter, was at that time in a state of forwardness for the press. From the industry of Mr. Bryant, from the nature of his enquiries, and, above all, from his acknowledged integrity, no doubt can be entertained that he had actually fitted such a Work for the public eye, and that he conceived it to be worthy of his reputation. The declaration made to Mr. Faber, is a sufficient indemnity to the persons in whose hands the manuscript may be, for the publication of it; and as to encouragement, the success of the Author's various Works, particularly the Analysis, to which this seems to be an intended supplement, holds out an abundant assurance; though, if it were possible for any difficulty to arise on that head, a subscription would soon determine the question in a manner highly honourable to the taste of the age, and the liberality of the Nation. I am, &c. JOHN WATKINS."

P. 552. l. 9, *for* "jam," *read* "tam."

P. 554. Mr. Hardinge resigned his office on the 10th of February, 1747-8; and Mr. Dyson was appointed on the 15th.

P. 560.

P. 560. l. antepenult. *for* "Sharp," *read* "Snape."

P. 564. l. 25. "From some little circumstances I should not wonder if the Hebrew Inscription, about which Mr. Gough had consulted Mr. Cowper, were an inscription on a stone over the door of a small house on the East side of the high road to Hertford and Cambridge, thence jocosely called *Hebrew Hall.* When I was in the habit of travelling that country, it was the first or Southernmost house in the parish of Edmonton, on the East side of the road, and had three or four large old trees before it, which made the front of it almost invisible from the road; but many houses have been since built a little to the South of it." J. BROWN.

Ibid. note. Rev. W. Greene published, "The Song of Deborah, reduced to Metre; with a new Translation and Commentary. To which are added, Notes critical and explanatory. Cambridge, 1753," 4to.; "A new Translation of the Prayer of Habakuk, the Prayer of Moses, and the cxxxixth Psalm, with a Commentary, &c. 1755," 4to.; "A new Translation of Isaiah vii. 13, to the end of liii. From the original Hebrew, with Notes, critical and explanatory, 1776," 4to.; "Poetical Parts of the Old Testament, newly translated from the Hebrew. With Notes, critical and explanatory, 1781," 4to.

The following Letter was addressed by him to Dr. Z. Grey:

"DEAR SIR, *Clare Hall, Cambridge, Jan.* 1, 1757.

"The Passage of Isaiah, on which you have given me your thoughts, I had long ago turned on all sides, but could make nothing of it. I was so bewildered, that I could not tell where to fix my foot, not being able to say what was wrong, and what right. And when I came to see what strange work Le Clerc and F. Houbigant had made of it, I must own I gave it up for irretrievable. Think then, dear Sir, how acceptable your thoughts upon it must have been to me, which cleared the passage of all embarrassment, only by an alteration of the stopping. The sense you give of it must strike every one; and to me it appeared so easy and natural, that I was all astonishment how I had missed it. I thank you heartily for your kindness in communicating it, and assure you that you could not have made me a more acceptable present. I was convinced before, what a loss the World, and indeed the Poetical Scriptures, will sustain, if, after your Work is finished, you should not publish them: this greatly adds to that conviction, and increases my anxiety to see them. I wish I had any thing to communicate in return worthy your attention. As a sense of Lamech's speech, different from any I have yet seen, has occurred to me from observing its reference to Gen. iv. 15; I will beg leave to send you it, not doubting but that, if I should not have hit the true sense, yet, as it is a passage of acknowledged difficulty, you will give it a favourable reading. The speech seems to contain a word of comfort to his wives, who probably were as much afraid, lest their husband should be killed for slaying a young man in his defence, as Cain was lest he should be killed for murdering his brother. To deliver them, therefore, from their fears, he argues with them thus:

"Adah

"Adah and Zillah, hear my voice;
Ye Wives of Lamech, give ear unto my speech.
I have indeed slain a man for my Wound,
Even a young man for my Bruise:
But yet, if Cain shall be avenged seven fold,
Lamech surely shall be avenged seventy-times seven."

As much as to say; if Cain's death, who slew his brother for no offence, shall, by the appointment of God (Gen. iv. 15.) be avenged seven times; surely your Husband's death, who slew an aggressor in self-defence, will be avenged seventy-times seven. I read *ci im sibyataim*, &c. in verse 25. Not only the metre requires *im*; but the sense of the passage upon every interpretation of it. My interpretation indeed supposes more than is told us by Moses. But hence arises the difficulty of the speech, that he has not given us the occasion upon which it was spoken. And if, upon a fair and unforced construction of a passage, we are led to assign a probable occasion of it, it is all that can be expected in these circumstances, and what is allowed us in interpreting some other passages of Scripture. However, after all, I may not have hit upon the *most* probable occasion of the speech, and hope to see a better account of it when you publish. W. Green."

P. 569. l. 12 from bottom, *read*, "Killicrankie."

P. 571. l. 13. *read*, "Newbon."

P. 580. On the subject of Mr. Gray's Portrait I received the following Letter from the late Rev. Edward Jones:

"Dear Sir, *May* 9, 1814.

"An Advertisement on the covers of the Gent. Mag. induced me instantly to order Mr. Mitford's Edition of 'Gray's Works,' chiefly on account of "two Portraits of him" there announced. A succeeding number described them, as one by Eckhard, the other by Richardson, when Gray was of the age of fifteen; it also gave notice of an Edition to be brought out by Mr. Mathias, "with a Portrait of Mr. Gray, engraved from the original Picture in the possession of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge." An accidental circumstance, in aid of recollection, made me curious to have an early view of this first work, as I hope to have at least a glimpse of the next Edition. When Mr. Mason's first publication in quarto came out, with the words (which I give from memory) "*G. Mason et B. Wilson vivi memores fecerunt*" on the engraving, some most worthy neighbours, Mr. and Mrs. Ashby, of Haselbeech, in Northamptonshire, who had resided some years at Cambridge during my time, and were well known to Mr. Gray, expressed both surprize and concern at the appearance of the Portrait; they knew that Mr. Gray had an invincible aversion to be exhibited to the Publick at the head of his Poems. This is confirmed by Mr. Mitford (p. 49); but it is very possible that Mr. Mason might know his dislike to be limited to his own life-time. With respect to the Engraving then produced—I can say, that I had an early opportunity of seeing the drawing from which it was taken. Being at York in September

ber 1771, I was introduced to Mr Mason, then in residence. On my first visit, he was sitting in an attitude of much attention to a drawing, pinned up over the fire-place; and another Gentleman, whom I afterwards found to be Mr. Vaslet, a Miniature-painter, who has since settled at Bath, had evidently at the moment been in consultation with him about it. My Friend begged leave to ask, *whom* it was intended to represent. Mr. Mason hesitated, and looked earnestly at Mr. Vaslet. I could not resist (though I instantly felt a wish to have been silent) saying, "Surely, from the strong likeness, it must be the late Mr. Gray." Mr. Mason at once certainly forgave the intrusion, by asking my opinion as to his fears of having "*caricatured*" his poor Friend. The features were certainly softened down, previously to the Engraving. That 'Picture,' therefore, was, I presume, first drawn by Mason.—I understood since that it was etched by Wilson *, to whom probably it was left, with permission to improve it. That Mr Gray had no objection to a social communication of his own with other Portraits, the circumstance of Dr. Turner's having two profile shades of him is a farther confirmation of my opinion, as having had in my possession many years a reduced profile of him, with those of three contemporaries, taken probably at the same time by Mr. Mapletoft, as the others were *his* intimate Friends, and two in one frame drawn at full length in character—one of them, Dr. Hadley, of Queen's College, M. D. in the then costume of a Great Wig, administering a medicine to a Recruiting Serjeant, with cocked hat, sash, and halbert, well becoming a very large and tall man; a near and dear Friend of mine, Fellow and Tutor of that College, and Proctor in 1760, from whose Collection the Copies were presented to me. I had not the honour of being personally known to Mr. Gray; but, exclusive of general opportunities, I had many an occasional and near view of him, from his being attracted even to an 'Old Court' by the excellent instrument, and superior execution, of one of my own standing, Joah Bates. The Profile Shade is the strongest likeness of him. My Copy hangs within not a '*Distant* View of Eton College.' *Cozens delin. Pinesculpt.*" E.J.

P. 586. Add to the Letters of Mr. Gough:

"DEAR TYSON, *Winchester-street, Mar.* 5, 1772.

"I incline to your opinion about the Duke of Exeter †; mine was formed entirely without book. But what pity you did not throw all your facts into a regular Dissertation! It would have been more satisfactory to the Society, though it could not anticipate the lying Newspaper Witlings. I will add all I can on the reading of the Minutes; but fear it will be objected, that your accounts are too chirurgical. I almost long to transport myself

* Mr. Tyson quotes Mr. Mason (vol. VIII. p. 586) as telling him in a Letter received Jan. 31, 1772, that "Wilson had made a striking likeness of Gray."—If I was not misinformed, Mason had taught, or obtained instruction for, Wilson in the art of etching. E. J.

† See vol. VIII. p. 585.

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on horseback to the spot, if we could concert an interview without coming to Cambridge. Let me see;—how much time and money will such a jaunt require? But it rains apace, and there is an end of the scheme. If his Grace would keep a few months, I might visit him and St. Guthlac together.

"*A propos de* St. Guthlac. Governor Pownall has most happily illustrated the *Aio hanc petram*, &c. by conjecturing, from authentic history, that this stone was erected by the five remaining brethren of the Abbey when Athelstan restored it. One of these was named *Aio* (v. Ingulph), and the four other names probably preceded his. Is not this the happiest of happy conjectures? And I will risque anticipating this part of our next Volume though you should, a twelvemonth hence, abuse me for it.

"To return.—Nasmith must absolutely cook up some account of the Sieur Beaufort in a note to William de Wyrcestre. It will make a fine illustration. I cannot get Lewis on Seals yet; but I have sent to you certain Seals now in my hands. I seal this with an *Agnus Dei*, as I did my last with the seal of *Robt. fil. Ric. de Smetheton.* Continue to send us some choice *Morçeaux.*—We hunger and thirst after them more than ever. Repeat my compliments to the Master, and try if one *Head* cannot procure of another the Catalogue of Catherine Hall Library. Yours sincerely, R. GOUGH."

P. 590. l. 18. *for* "has," *read* "had."

P. 593. l. 24. The fire here mentioned broke out, ten days before the date of his Letter, at the house of Mr. George Jeffery, wholesale linen-draper in Throckmortton-sreet, just by Drapers' Hall. A tremendous account is given of it in the Magazine.

P. 595. l. 23. *read* "give *him.*"—P. 599. l. 35. *r.* "eight miles."

P. 603. "DEAR TYSON, *Winchester-street, Feb.* 10, 1773.

"The man whom you wished to see or hear of is the bearer of this.—I perfectly agree with you about the Cup.—I am sure the Society will be pleased to see it. But it is impossible to answer for the Council's determining to engrave it: I rather think they would order it, especially if accompanied by a short account of it, like a Dissertation. You may depend on my urging your suit.

"I have spoke to the Master about the College giving eight or ten guineas for a Plate of Stalbridge Cross *. It is an elegant little Monument. He promises to mention it at the Audit, where I hope you will support it. I formerly mentioned it before the President, who thought the College would have no objection.—Not a word of Mr. Cullum yet.—I have written to Scotland about the Flora.—Our book is advertised for publication this month.—Can't you manage to come up with Mr. Bursar? R. G."

P. 610. "DEAR TYSON, *Winchester Street, April* 14, 1774.

"Lamborne's view of Bury I saw yesterday at Pouncey's the Engraver, who is to finish the sky. It is an odd bird's-eye view, from the Angel *garret* rather than the *hill*, exhibiting the site of the Abbey seen over the walls, and the Gateway and St. James's Church in an oblique direction. It is almost as large

* Contributed by the College to the History of Dorsetshire.

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as the plan; when to be published I know not.—Our Print cannot be finished till August; consequently will not be worked off or delivered before our next session. But I hope, if Norris can read the papers fast enough, to give you another Volume before the Society rises. We have had before us for several nights a paper of Mr. Strange's, the Resident at Venice, about Antiquities in Wales, which is to come into the 3d Volume. Mr. Essex informs me that Dr. Richardson, jun. is now in town; but, as you undertake to speak to him when he returns to Cambridge, I shall consign him to you.—Pennant's two quarto's are to come out in three weeks time.—May we hope to see you on St. George's Day? or is it too near to Sunday? ..... I hope you don't forget the Pembroke cup: wish I was possessed of a cover; but hope these anecdotes will pay their postage; and though I thought 4 C's. would always have found their way to *the Old House*, shall take the hint of the *Quidam* at the Post-house. Yours truly, R. G."

P. 618. l. 12. *r.* "Masson's."—P. 652. l. 15. *r.* "tongs."

P. 652. note, l. 2, r. "M. A. 1739."

P. 653. note. See the title-page also of Mr. Gough's History and Antiquities of Pleshy, only exchanging *Tanner* for *Camden*.

P. 655. The Rev. Francis Dixon was educated at Bene't College, Cambridge; B. A. 1777; M. A. 1780; B. D. 1788. He was presented by his College, of which he was the senior Fellow, to the Rectory of Landbeach in Cambridgeshire; which in 1797 he exchanged for the Rectory of the united Parishes of Bincombe and Broadway, Dorsetshire, in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Gonvile and Caius College, Cambridge. He held also the chapelry of Bradfield, in the parish of Ecclesfield, co. York, which he resigned in 1799, to Mr. Newton, who married the eldest daughter of his brother James; and the curacy of Henham, near Stanstead-Montfichet in Essex. He married, Oct. 15, 1798, the only daughter of Edward Forster, Esq. (of whom see vol. VI. p. 616); and died at Walthamstow, July 26, 1801.

P. 661. From the celebrity of Matthew Prior, the following detached Anecdotes may, perhaps, not be wholly unacceptable.

It was always supposed that Mr. Prior was born in London, till the Historian of Dorset put in a claim for *that County*. This fact, and a remarkable date, may perhaps be illustrated by the following extract from Mr. Baker's MS account of St. John's: "Apr. 5, 1688, Ego Matthæus Prior, *Middlesex*', juratus et admissus sum in perpetuum Socium hujus Coll. pro Doctore Keyton, decessore Magistro Roper."

Prior, when young, was sent to London, under the protection of an uncle, Samuel Pryor, who in 1685 was a Vintner, at the Rummer, near Charing Cross; and who advertised in the Gazette, June 4, 1688, "a reward of ten guineas, to find out the fomentors and dispersers of a scandalous report, of his purchasing clipt or defaced money."—As the young man was sent to Cambridge at the uncle's expence, who was actually an inhabitant of Middlesex, the mistake might very easily happen.

Jan.

Jan. 20, 1696-7, Mr. Prior, at that time Secretary to Lord Villiers, was appointed Secretary to the King's Plenipotentiaries for the general Treaty of Peace—July 4, 1700, he was appointed one of the Lords of Trade, in the room of Mr. Locke.

At Lord Oxford's seat at Wimpole (now Lord Hardwicke's) there hung a fine picture of Harley in his Speaker's robes, with the roll of the bill in his hand for bringing in the present family; which, if I mistake not, was done by his casting vote. In allusion to Harley's being afterwards sent to the Tower, Prior wrote with a pencil on the white scroll, *Bill paid such a day.*

Mr. Felton has observed, that "Prior enjoys the freest and easiest Muse in the world, and perhaps is the only man who may rival Horace in an admirable felicity of expression, both in the sublime and familiar way. Like our celebrated Cowley, he hath excelled in all kinds of poetry. In his works we meet an assembly of the Muses. Since the Roman Swan expired, none hath taken bolder and happier flights, or touched the lyre with a more masterly hand; and, since our Chaucer's days, none hath told a merry or heroic tale so well."

In 1780, the Rev. George Ashby informed me, that "the late Recorder of Cambridge [Mr. Pont] had seen some MS Dialogues of the Dead of Prior's; they were prose, but had verse intermixed freely: and the specimen I heard proved it. The dialogue was between Sir Thomas More and the Vicar of Bray. You must allow that the characters are well chosen, and the speakers maintain their respective opinions smartly: at last the Knight seems to come over to his adversary, at least so far as to allow that the doctrine was convenient, if not honourable; but that he did not see how any man could allow himself to act thus: when the Vicar concludes; 'Nothing easier, with proper management,' &c. You must go the right way to work—

'For conscience, like a fiery horse,
Will stumble, if you check his course,
But ride him with an easy rein,
And rub him down with worldly gain,
He 'll carry you through thick and thin,
Safe, although dirty, to your inn.'

This certainly is sterling sense. G. A."—After the above particulars had first appeared in print, Dr. Warton in his "Essay on Pope," observes, "I have lately been permitted to read a curious manuscript, now in the hands of her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Portland, containing Essays and Dialogues of the Dead, on the following subjects, by Prior. 1. Heads for a Treatise on Learning. 2. Essay on Opinion. 3. A Dialogue betwixt Charles the Fifth and Clenard the Grammarian. 4. Betwixt Locke and Montagne. 5. The Vicar of Bray and Sir Thomas More. 6. Oliver Cromwell and his Porter. If these pieces were published, Prior would appear to be as good a Prose-writer as Poet.—Some valuable memoirs of his life, written by the Hon. Mr. Montagu, his Friend, are also in the possession of the Duchess."

P. 667. l. 9. " Sir Joseph—Ayloffe—not however so old as Mr. Gough makes him; for he died in the year following, æt. 72." J. B.

P. 713. l. 22. *read*, " between Ralph Bigland—*and* Mr. Allan."

P. 736. l. penult. *read*, " Alston Moor."

P. 746. l. 32. *for* " most," *read*, " must."

P. 754. Thomas Pennant, M. A. of All Souls College, Oxford, was admitted B. D. as Grand Compounder in June 1814.

VOLUME IX.

P. 8. Mr. Samuel Jackson Pratt was descended from a very respectable family; his father, it is believed, having been High-Sheriff of Huntingdonshire; and was born at St. Ives, in that county, on Christmas-day 1749. Mr. Pratt commenced his literary course very early in life, under the name of *Courtney Melmoth*. The first of his productions which attracted the notice of the publick was, " The Tears of Genius, occasioned by the Death of Dr. Goldsmith, 1774," whose poetical works are the model of his own, and whom he has followed more successfully than any subsequent writer. His poem of " Sympathy" has passed through many editions, and is characterized by feeling, energy, and beauty.—When he had established a fame by his Poems and Novels, he threw off his assumed name, and increased his reputation by his succeeding productions. He was one of the most prolific writers of his day; and it is but a just tribute to his character to say, that all his works strongly tend to promote the interests of benevolence and virtue. Though his literary fame has been somewhat overcast by the extraordinary success of several contemporary Poets, yet it is probable that many of his works will be admired when most of theirs have sunk into oblivion. His chief error was, not knowing how to check the exuberance of his feeling and imagination; and, therefore, he sometimes diffused his sentiments to a tedious extent. His first Novel, intituled, " Liberal Opinions upon Animals, Man, and Providence," 1775, &c. was published in detached volumes, which were eagerly perused as they successively appeared.—They display the imperfection we have noticed; but exhibit, at the same time, some well-drawn characters, particularly those of *Benignus* and *Draper*, and the work altogether is highly amusing and interesting. His " Shenstone Green," " Emma Corbett," " The Pupil of Pleasure, or the New System [Lord Chesterfield's] illustrated," have passed through many editions, and are likely to preserve their station. His " Gleanings," and " Cottage Pictures," have been deservedly admired; but the former are certainly extended to a wearisome excess. A judicious selection from his works, and a candid account of his life, would form an interesting and amusing miscellany, and probably may be expected from his friend and literary coadjutor, Dr. Mavor.—Mr. Pratt was intimately connected with many distinguished characters of our times. Among these were Dr. Potter, the translator of Æschylus

lus and Euripides, the elder Colman, Dr. Beattie, and, indeed, most of those characters whose works will live with the literature of their country. The collection of Letters which Mr. Pratt received form a considerable mass; and a selection would be an interesting addition to our epistolary treasures. His "Sympathy" was first handed to the late Mr. Cadell by another of his friends, Gibbon the Historian. Dr. Hawkesworth was one of Mr. Pratt's most intimate friends; and the latter wrote a Tragedy, intituled, "The Fair Circassian, 1780," which was founded on the novel of "Almoran and Hamet," written by the former. This Tragedy was represented with considerable success at Drury-lane Theatre, and the heroine was performed by the present Countess of Derby. The character was intended for Mrs. Siddons, of whom Mr. Pratt was one of the earliest friends; but that Luminary of the Stage did not adorn the theatrical world in the Metropolis till the following year.—Mr. Pratt's other dramatic productions were, "Joseph Andrews," a farce, 1778; never published. "School for Vanity," a comedy, 1785. "New Cosmestic," a comedy, 1790. "Fire and Frost," a comic opera, 1805. "Hail Fellow, well met," a drama, 1805. "Love's Trials," a comic opera, 1805. "The Mine," a dramatic ballet; not published. "The Saxon Princess," a tragedy; not published. "The Vale of Petrarch," a dramatic poem; not published.—Mr. Pratt was for a short time in the Church, during which he published a beautiful Elegy, intituled, "The Partridges," which is to be found in all the collections of fugitive poetry. He afterwards ventured on theatrical boards; and performed Hamlet at Covent-garden in 1774, but not with such success as to tempt him to adopt the profession of an Actor, though he was followed and admired as a public reader in this country, in Scotland, and in Ireland. He then entered into a partnership with a Bookseller at Bath; but he found that a shop was little congenial to his disposition and habits, and therefore soon relinquished the connexion. The early life of Mr. Pratt was marked by such indiscretions as too frequently accompany genius, obliged to subsist by its own labours; but he was always ready to employ his efforts in the service of humanity, and was particularly zealous in the cause of unfriended talents; witness his "Specimens of the Poetry of Joseph Blackett; with an Account of his Life, and some Introductory Observations." No man who ever attained public distinction was more exempt from envy; and though he may, in the vicissitudes of a life unsupported by fortune, and exposed to all the casualties of a precarious subsistence, have fallen into errors, nothing of malice or ill-nature can justly be imputed to him; and, as his works are all intended to promote the interests of virtue, none of those errors should be "remembered in his epitaph." —Mr. Pratt died at Birmingham, Oct. 4, 1814.—For other Works, not here mentioned, see Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXIV. ii. 399.

P. 50. Count Charles de Revicksky, Commander of the Order of St. Stephen, and late Envoy Extraordinary from his Imperial

Majesty to the King of Great Britain, was born in Hungary, Nov. 4, 1737, and was deservedly eminent for his classical taste and erudition. With great judgment, and at a considerable expence, he collected a classical library, which he sold, during his residence in London, to Earl Spencer, for the sum of 1000*l.* and an annuity of 500*l.* for his life. Of this collection the Count printed, and distributed amongst his literary friends, a descriptive Catalogue, under the title of "Bibliotheca Græca et Latina, complectens auctores ferè omnes Græciæ et Latii veteris, quorum opera, vel fragmenta ætatem tulerunt, exceptis tantum asceticis et theologicis Patrum nuncupatorum scriptis; cum delectu editionum tam primariarum, principum, et rarissimarum, quam etiam optimarum, splendidissimarum, atque nitidissimarum, quas usui meo paravi, *Periergus Deltophilus*, Berolini, 1784," 8vo. It has likewise the following French title; "Catalogue de mes Livres. Premiere Partie, contenant les auteurs Classiques Grecs et Latins, avec des remarques tirés de différens ouvrages bibliographiques, souvent éclaircise, quelquefois redressées." Prefixed to the work (which consists of about 300 pages) is a letter of ten pages, in French, addressed to M. L'A. D**** (M. l'Abbé Denina). Besides this work, the learned author published an Essay (in French) on Turkish Tactics, Vienna, 8vo; and "Specimen Poeseôs Persicæ, s. Muhammedis Schemseddini, notioris agnomine Haphyzi, Ghazelæ sive odæ sexdecim ex initio Diwani depromtæ; nunc primum Latinitate donatæ, cum metaphrasi ligata et soluta, paraphrasi item et notis, Vienna," 1771. 8vo.—Count Revicksky died at Vienna in August 1793.

P. 68. Translation, by Mr. Jodrell, of a Latin Epigram by Mr. Anstey, sent to his Majesty on the attempt of Margaret Nicholson:

"Tho' female frenzy aim'd the murderous blow,
Dear Albion's Father, be the triumph thine!
Since Heaven thus proves his fav'rite charge below,
And makes thy Country's love immortal shine."

P. 125. James Scott, father of the late Dr. James Scott, was Fellow of University college, Oxford; afterwards Minister of Trinity Church in Leeds, and Vicar of Bardsey in Yorkshire; and was Domestic Chaplain to Frederick Prince of Wales. He married a lady of the name of Wickham, who was granddaughter to John Wickham, Dean of York, and lineally descended from William Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, who married one of the daughters of William Barton, Bishop of Chichester, of whom the following remarkable circumstance is recorded in Camden: that he had five daughters all married to English Bishops.

Dr. James Scott, born at Leeds in 1733, was educated at Bradford school, and admitted Pensioner of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, in 1752, but afterwards removed to Trinity College. He took the degree of B. A. in 1757, and was chosen Fellow the next year. His first employment in the Church was the Lectureship of St. John's, Leeds, which he held till he took the degree of M. A. in 1760. There his oratorical powers were first

first displayed. He had accustomed himself to composition in College; and immediately after his degree, he devoted his time to the study of Divinity: he was therefore enabled to write his Sermons; and with so much care did he apply himself to the task, that he preached, after some corrections and additions, some of those Sermons in the latter part of his life, which he had written at the earliest clerical age. His mind and heart were in his profession; for no sooner had he preached one sermon than he began to prepare another. The young encouraged his zeal with their applauses; the old gladdened his heart with their prayers. In 1768 he took the degree of B. D. and in 1775 that of D. D. He served the Curacy of Edmonton from 1760 to 1761, after which he resided in College. He frequently occupied the University pulpit; and whenever he preached, St. Mary's was crowded, the parts of the Church appropriated to the University were filled. Noblemen, Bishops, Heads of Houses, Professors, Tutors, Masters of Arts, Undergraduates, all attended St. Mary's, to hear this celebrated Preacher. The inhabitants of the town expressed the same eagerness; for in hearing Mr. Scott, their understandings were informed, and their affections interested. The Discourses usually addressed to the University are in general uninteresting beyond what can be conceived; the matter studiously abstruse, and the delivery of it unimpassioned and lifeless. Mr. Scott, therefore, deviated altogether from the usual mode of preaching: the subjects of his Discourses attracted attention, the discussion of them awakened the feelings, and the elocution of the Preacher captivated and fascinated the hoary sage, the ingenuous youth, and the unlettered Christian. He once displeased the Under-graduates by preaching against gaming; they manifested their disapprobation by scraping with their feet, and interrupting him in the delivery of his discourse. The next time he preached, he chose for his text, *Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God*, &c.; which he no sooner pronounced than the galleries were in an uproar; but the interposition of the University Officers producing silence, he delivered a discourse so eloquent, appropriate, and impressive, as to extort universal approbation. —About the year 1764, Dr. Scott resided partly in London, and formed habits of intimacy with the father of the late Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Halifax, and with other public characters who were connected with Mr. Grenville's Administration. Under their patronage he wrote in 1765 the Letters signed Anti-Sejanus, which were published in the Public Advertiser, and were so popular that they raised the sale of the Paper from 1500 to 3000 a day. These Letters unfortunately were never collected; but many of them were published in 1767, in a work called "A Collection of interesting Letters." His intention in writing them was not so much to serve a party, as to expose the mischief of favouritism. He chose therefore the signature of Anti-Sejanus, Sejanus having been the great favourite of Tiberius, who advanced him to the highest situation in Government. There are likewise some others, signed Philanglia, written by Dr. Scott.

In

"In 1768 the Church of St. John's in Leeds became vacant, which, as well as Trinity Church, was built and endowed by an ancestor of Dr. Scott, who left the nomination to the Mayor, the three senior Aldermen, and the Vicar. For this preferment he was a candidate, and had the votes of two of the senior Aldermen: he might have obtained the Mayor's vote also, but it must have been at the expence of truth and honour; in consequence of which he lost the living of St. John's, endowed by his ancestor with lands now worth upwards of 600*l.* a year. Being the popular candidate, although his opponent was a man of extensive learning and exemplary character; and the whole of that populous town, including the Dissenters of every denomination, feeling a personal interest in his success; apprehensions were entertained that serious commotions would take place. Happily the general indignation subsided. To compensate in some measure for the grievous disappointment the town sustained, Dr. Scott was urgently requested to preach at his Father's Church in the afternoon, when a very munificent subscription was made for the purpose. One inconvenience, however, arose from this new appointment, which was not foreseen. All the principal inhabitants at that time went to Trinity Church, his Father having been popular as a Preacher; but, that they might get to their seats, they were obliged, in consequence of the vast crowds which uniformly attended, to go when the doors were first opened, and to sit nearly an hour before the service began. An assembly so crowded by both rich and poor, by Churchmen and Dissenters of every denomination, so eager to hear, and so edified in hearing, is seldom witnessed. He continued the Lectureship only one year. In his farewell sermon, which was printed, he pathetically addressed his hearers, whilst tears were trickling from every eye, "God is my record that I have wished for nothing so earnestly, have prayed for nothing so fervently, have laboured for nothing so abundantly, as the salvation of your souls."—In 1769, he was earnestly importuned to resume his political pen; which he did, under the signature of Old Slyboots, and several others. These Essays were collected and published in a small octavo volume. Dr. Scott has often declared, upon his word, as a clergyman and a gentleman, that he never, during his whole political warfare, received the smallest emolument, either pecuniary or of any other kind. He had promises in abundance from Lord North, but they were none of them fulfilled.—In 1771, after being presented to the Rectory of Simonburn, in Northumberland, obtained for him by Lord Sandwich, who was then first Lord of the Admiralty, he married Anne, daughter of Henry Scott, esq.: and had three children, who died young. It was Dr. Scott's misfortune to succeed a Clergyman who was so totally negligent of his temporal affairs, that although he had held the living upwards of 52 years, it produced less to him at his decease, than it did at his induction. A number of surreptitious moduses had crept in, which his long incumbency established; and the parishioners had been so accustomed to pay to the

the Rector just what they pleased, that they looked upon his demands as oppressive and illegal; they therefore threatened him that they would lay all their corn-lands down with grass, if he would not take what they were disposed to give him for their tithes, and he then should have no corn-tithe at all. After his arguments were disregarded, his persuasions ridiculed, and his proposals rejected, he was reduced to the necessity of claiming the tithe of agistment for barren and unprofitable cattle; and he accordingly filed a bill in the Court of Exchequer in 1774, to substantiate his claim. He had two decrees in his favour, and several submissions in Court; notwithstanding which, his parishioners would not concede to his demands, which he prosecuted for more than 20 years, at the expence of near 10,000*l.* The litigation at length was closed, upon the following conditions: The Rector was to give up the tithe of agistment during his incumbency, reserving the right to his successors; and the farmers were to pay the costs of the suit, amounting to upwards of 2400*l.*; from which concession it is evident, that they felt the ground under them to give way. The agistment tithe has been estimated at 2000*l.* a year: the parish is 34 miles long, about 14 broad, and 103 round.—Dr. Scott was, as may be supposed, pursued with the utmost rancour and malevolence during his litigation with his parishioners; all which he bore with the utmost composure, until a desperate attempt was made upon his life. He then left Simonburn, and went to London, where he resided in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, and preached frequently at St. George's, Hanover-square, at Park-street and Audley Chapels. Many applications were made to him to preach occasional and charity sermons; and when he was solicited to do a favour of whatever kind consistent with his principles, he was never known to refuse. In summer he lived at the pleasant village of Thornton, in the district of Craven, in Yorkshire; the living of which the late Sir John Kaye was so kind to him as to give to his Curate, that he might be accommodated with a house to dwell, and a church to preach in. In the parish of Thornton there are many Sectaries, who had an idea that a Clergyman had not the gift of preaching, as their Ministers did, *extempore*; he therefore preached to them *memoriter* for many years. But this indeed may be said to have been his usual mode of preaching. He generally took his sermon into the pulpit, but seldom looked at it; for, being short-sighted, it was of little use to him; he on that account invariably repeated it: some previous labour was certainly requisite, but the effect was astonishing.—Dr. Scott published ten occasional Sermons, and printed one for the benefit of his parishioners on the necessity of receiving the Holy Sacrament. He also published three Seatonian Prize Poems, &c. which exalt him high as a Poet. When he left school, he was an admirable classical scholar; and during his whole life he continued to read the principal Greek and Latin Authors, thereby improving his knowledge, and refining his taste. He devoted the last three years to the revisal of some of his

his sermons for the press, intending to publish two volumes. As a public speaker he had scarcely an equal; his voice was loud and harmonious: his action solemn and dignified; there was no appearance of vanity, no lure for applause; the glory of his Master, and the salvation of his auditors, seemed alone to engross his mind; it is no wonder, therefore, that in declaring the promises and denouncing the terrors of the Gospel, he produced in an unusual degree the corresponding emotions of comfort and alarm in the breasts of his hearers. These effects have by some been ascribed to the manner rather than the matter, to vehement declamation rather than to genuine pathos. But the occasional sermons which he published evince the fallacy of this criticism. A Sermon preached for the Lunatic Asylum at York, is conclusive evidence. That discourse is to be found in Mr. Clapham's third volume of Selected Sermons; and it may be said without offence to that gentleman, whose labours are very meritorious, and without injury to the characters of those excellent authors whose works he has selected, that Dr. Scott's sermon, as an oratorical composition, stands pre-eminently superior to the whole of the Collection. Mr. Clapham says, "His elocution is, I think, greatly superior to what I have ever heard either in the pulpit or the senate; and his Sermons, whether considered as elegant compositions or persuasive exhortations, will, when published, be esteemed, I doubt not, superior both to those of Blair and Porteus. From his occasional Sermons I could select many passages which would abundantly justify the character I have given of his discourses."—In private life he shewed himself influenced by the principles of the religion he so powerfully recommended in his public addresses. His fortune being considerable, and his preferment large, he lived in a manner becoming his distinguished station, exercising the utmost hospitality, and singularly happy when he had his friends around him, whilst his hands were always open to public charities and to private distress. His manners were refined and polished, and his conversation, beyond that of most other men, was entertaining, interesting, and instructive. Such was Dr. Scott! Whether he may be considered as a polite scholar and possessed of very extensive learning, as a powerful speaker, and an eloquent writer, a chosen instrument in the hands of Providence to turn many to righteousness, or as an amiable member of society, and an exemplary Christian, the Church has lost one of its brightest ornaments.—He died Dec. 10, 1814, in Somerset-street, Portman-square, in the 81st year of his age. His "entire Library" is now on sale (April 10—12, 1815) by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby.—His valuable Rectory will, in future, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, be sub-divided; and the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital have presented the Rev. David Evans, late of Wadham College, Oxford, and of Llandilo, Carmarthenshire, to the principal Rectory of the Mother Church Simonburn (with the patronage for life, annexed, of the presentation to the Perpetual Curacy of Humshaugh, of 120*l.* a year)

year) in reward of his long and meritorious services at sea, and as Chaplain of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar.—The offspring minor Rectories adjacent, at 500*l.* a year each, have been conferred on the Rev. John Davis, Rev. Evan Halliday, Rev. W. Salter, Rev. W. Evans, and Rev. W. Jones, all Chaplains in the Royal Navy.

P. 130. Dr. Vincent's "Observations on the Geography of Susiana" are printed in Mr. Valpy's Classical Journal, No. XVIII.

P. 152. It appears by "Prince's Worthies of Devon," that the family of Rennell is of considerable antiquity and great respectability in that County.—The Rev. Thomas Rennell, M. A. (see p. 486.) Rector of Teignton Drew, or Druid's Teignton, was born in that parish, of which his father was also Rector. Mr. T. Rennell was the intimate friend of Bishop Hoadly, who made him his Chaplain, and gave him a Prebendal Stall at Winchester. He was presented in 1770 to the Rectories of Barnack and Woodford in Northamptonshire. He was a very judicious Divine, and a man of extensive learning; but of such singular modesty as even to conceal, at least as much he could, the appearance of his great attainments. He once observed to me, and evidently with great satisfaction, "that, though he was not himself a Doctor, he was the son of a Doctor, and the father of a Doctor."—His son, the present Dean of Winchester, was educated on the foundation at Eton, where he distinguished himself by an unremitted attention to his studies, and by the meekness of his temper. From Eton he was, in 1772, elected to King's College, where he was noted as a profound Greek scholar. In his College he gained a Fellowship in due course; he obtained, in 1778, the Academical Prize given by the Members for the University; and in the same year, not long after his entering into orders, his father obtained leave to resign to him the Prebend of Winchester, while his talents as a Preacher soon rendered him highly popular both there and at Cambridge. The series of the Dean's preferments, p. 152, may be thus corrected: Prebendary of Winchester, 1778; Rector of St. Magnus, 1792 (resigned 1808); Vicar of Barton Stacey, Hants, 1793 (resigned 1794); Rector of Alton (not Alresford), 1795 (resigned 1814); Master of the Temple, 1798; Prebendary of Harleston, 1802; Dean of Winchester, 1805; and again Vicar of Barton Stacey, 1814.—The following paragraph is copied from a periodical publication*: "On the advancement of Dr. Pearce to the Deanery of Ely, Dr. Rennell was promoted to the more honourable than lucrative situation of Master of the Temple. Here it has long been his practice to preach, as is customary, in Term-time, and upon Festivals. His discourses are so plain, yet so pathetic, so sound in doctrine, and so perspicuous in the composition, filled with such a devout spirit, and so admirably calculated to affect the heart while they inform the judgment, that it is not to be wondered the Temple church should be crowded when he preaches; add to this, the

* Public Characters, 1801, vol. IV. p. 380.

Doctor

Doctor is a powerful and impassioned orator. He feels what he utters, and therefore his eloquence is natural while it is warm and vehement. In the management of his subject he possesses the most happy art, and that is not so easy an one as is generally imagined, of making it completely clear to the conception of his hearers. There is no abstract reasoning in his discourses; but one important topic is fixed upon, and kept in view throughout. Whatever is said to illustrate it, or whatever reflection or exhortation may be made, still the hearer knows the grand theme, and loses not a preceding proof in attending to a new observation. But it is in his Perorations that the Doctor seems to shine the most. Here he seizes upon the avenues of the heart at once, here he engages its principles, its fears, and its hopes on his side, and forces even the Sceptic and the Libertine to shudder at the consequences of impenitence, and to desire the 'death of the righteous.'—I have felt much pleasure in transcribing the foregoing lines; and it is with no small satisfaction that I close this note by saying, that I have heard, from the Temple pulpit, a third Thomas Rennell, son of the Dean; and, *sequitur patrem*, I may venture to add, *passibus æquis*.—He too is an Etonian, and a Fellow of King's, where he has particularly distinguished himself, and taken the degrees of B. A. 1809, and of M. A. 1813, in the most creditable manner. Before he left Eton, he obtained Dr. Claudius Buchanan's Prize for a Greek Ode (printed in Gent. Mag. LXXVI. 219); and at Cambridge he gained Sir William Browne's Prize for another Greek Ode. And I shall only add, that, as a Man, a Scholar, and a Christian Divine, he is all that a Father's fondest wishes could desire.

P. 165. The following particulars were communicated to Mr. Urban in 1795: "The Seminary at Bishop-Stortford, which for many years produced a succession of learned and virtuous men, some of whom have adorned elevated stations in Church and State, was, about the middle of the XVIIIth Century, suffered to fall into such a state of decay, as to furnish a pretext for pulling down the building, in order to save the trust the charge of repairing it. It was the custom of the school, for every scholar at quitting it to present the library with some book; by which means that collection was become extremely valuable, both on account of the number and elegance of its volumes. This library is at present taken care of by my worthy and learned Friend Dr. Dimsdale*, of Bishop-Stortford, who gratuitously gives it room in his house, and, but for whose pious concern for this venerable repository, it would soon, in all probability, have become a prey to avarice, and been sold by the pound to the grocers and chandlers of the town. It was founded by Mr. Thomas Leigh, as I find by the MS records of the school, where his donation is entered in the following words: "Tho. Leigh, A. M. è Coll. Christi Cant. anno

* Elizabeth Dimsdale, wife of this respectable Physician, died Sept. 18, 1814, æt. 75; and the Doctor died Dec. 29, 1814, æt. 82. What will now be the fate of the Books and Pictures remains to be seen.

1621,

1621, et scholæ Stortfordiensis ab eo anno ad præsentem 1664 archididascalus, non solùm propriis impensis Bibliothecam construi et ornari curavit, et libris (qui in hoc Catalogo recensentur) locupletandam tum ab alumnis tum et amicis impetravit eorum etiam libros proximè sequentes, pro suo in literas amore et ut aliis exemplo esset, largitus est."—Then follows a list of the books he gave, to the amount of several hundred volumes, many of which are extremely rare, and of early dates.—"Guil. Leigh, fil. natu max. prædicti magtri Tho. Leigh, et scholæ Stortf. alumnus, Coll. Christi Cant. Socius, & Academiæ procurator electus, donavit, Demosthenis," [&c. &c. to the number of some hundreds.]

"Tho. Leigh, fil. natu proximus prædicti mtri Tho. Leigh.
Jacobus Leigh, fil. tertius, scholæ hujus alumnus, &c.
Johan. Leigh, fil. quartus prædicti M. Tho. Leigh."

The successive benefactors, with their respective donations, then regularly follow, down to 1745.—In the same book too are entered the names of the Reverend Clergy who preached the Anniversary Sermon during a period of near a century.

In Knight's Life of Dean Colet, I find the following paragraph:

"Thomas Tooke, D. D. born at Dover in Kent, was bred under Dr. Thomas Gale, master of St. Paul's school; from under whose care he was removed to Corpus Christi, or Bene't College, in Cambridge; where he became fellow of that society, and continued so many years. He afterwards became Master of Bishop-Stortford School, in Hertfordshire; which, by his great industry, and happy way of teaching and governing, he raised to very great fame: so that for many years it flourished among the very best in the kingdom, and sent out many excellent scholars. It still continues to keep up an anniversary or school-feast for the gentlemen educated therein. The present Archbishop of York [Sir William Dawes], the Rev. Dr. Robert Moss, Dean of Ely, Dr. Nicholas Clagett, now Archdeacon of Bucks, &c. have honoured these meetings by preaching on that occasion."

In the archives of the school he thus appears:

"D. Thomas Tooke, S.T.P. Collegii Corporis Christi quondam socius, postea ecclesiæ parochialis de Lambourn in agro Essex rector, scholæ de Stortford Ep'i per xxx & amplius ann. archididascalus dignissimus simul ac felicissimus; qui cum literis & moribus bonis juventutæ erudiendæ & formandæ ætatem contriverit, ut post mortem etiam rei literariæ consuleret & studiosis prodesset, decem libras ad augendum armarium scholæ suæ, & viginti solidos quotannis pro concione ad annum festum scholarium habendâ extremis testamentis legavit, quam quidem summam si quo anno nullum festum agerent scholaris libris coëmendis in usum bibliothecæ scholæ suæ impendi jussit. Quâ donatione coëmpta sunt, 1738, Phavorini Lexicon Græc. fol.; Cyrilli, Philoxeni, aliorumque Glossaria."

Over the chimney in the apartment allotted to the books by the favour of Dr. Dimsdale are two Portraits in oil, which formerly

merly hung up in the school; one of Mr. T. Leigh—black coif, strait hair, and broad band; under which are the following verses:

" En qualem formam, dum vixit Leighus, habebat;
Pingere virtus quæ penicilla valent?
Plenius has narrent, hoc qui didicere magistro
Artes, egregium queis meruere decus.
Concilio cœpto, & curis & munere adaucta
Testatur laudes bibliotheca suas."

The other Portrait is that of Dr. Tooke, in a large flowing wig, band, and modern clerical habit, without any inscription.

The Sermon at the Annual Meeting (August 22, 1710) of the scholars at Bishop Stortford school, was preached by William Lunn, then M. A. and rector of Elsworth, in the county of Cambridge, but who had been of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and was afterwards D. D. and Archdeacon of Huntingdon. And at p. 21. he thus notices the master, Dr. Tooke: "I am afraid that I have trespassed too much upon your patience already; and therefore shall only beg leave to add a word or two, by way of application to those promising and hopeful youths upon whose accounts we are now assembled, and who are now happily improving themselves in the knowledge of the languages under one who is so complete a master of them himself, and is, and has been for many years, so diligent and successful an instructor of others in them, that I cannot help thinking that it will be too much their own faults if any of them should fail to answer the end and expectations of their kind relations in sending them hither." *Gent. Mag. LXV. pp.* 892, 1069.

P. 181. Dr. Cogan's Publications are, 1. "Memoirs of the Society instituted at Amsterdam, in favour of Drowned Persons, for the years 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771; translated from the original, 1773," 8vo. 2. "The Rhine; or a Journey from Utrecht to Francfort, &c. 1794." In Two Volumes, 8vo. with Plates. 3. "The Works of Professor Camper, on the Connexion between Anatomy, and the Arts of Drawing, Painting, &c. Translated from the Dutch, 1794." In one volume 4to. with Plates. 4. "A Philosophical Treatise on the Passions: Second Edition, corrected, 1802," 8vo. 5. "An Ethical Treatise on the Passions, founded on the Principles investigated in a Philosophical Treatise. 1807—10." 2 vols. 8vo. 6. "Theological Disquisitions; or, An Enquiry into those Principles of Religion, which are most influential in directing and regulating the Passions and Affections of the Mind. First Disquisition, on Natural Religion. Second Disquisition, on the Jewish Dispensation, respecting Religion and Morals, 1812," 8vo. 7. "A Theological Disquisition, on the characteristic Excellencies of Christianity; or, an Enquiry into the superior Assistance it affords, and Motives it contains, for the Practice of Virtue, Cultivation of the best Affections of the Heart, and preparing the Moral Offspring of God for permanent Felicity, 1813," 8vo. The last five articles form one complete work, under

der the following title: 8. "A Treatise on the Passions and Affections of the Mind, Philosophical, Ethical, and Theological. In a Series of Disquisitions, in which are traced, the moral History of Man, in his Pursuits, Powers, and Motives of Action, and the Means of obtaining Permanent Well-being and Happiness, 1813," 5 vols. 8vo. 9. "Letters to William Wilberforce, Esq. M.P. on the Doctrine of Hereditary Depravity. By a Layman," 8vo.

P. 183. Mr. Hopkinson's very full and accurate account of a violent storm at Morton, near Bourn, in Lincolnshire, May 6, 1800, may be seen in Gent. Mag. vol. LXX. p. 470.

P. 196. Mrs. Eliza Berkeley was the eldest daughter and coheiress of the Rev. Henry Frinsham, M. A. by Eliza, youngest daughter and one of the coheiresses of the truly pious and learned Francis Cherry, Esq. of Shottesbrook, Berks. She was born in 1734; and in 1761 was married to the Rev. George Berkeley, LL. D. Prebendary of Canterbury, and son of the celebrated Bp. of Cloyne. She was left a widow* in 1795; and in 1797 published the "Poems" of her son, George Monck Berkeley, Esq. in a magnificent quarto volume.—Perhaps there cannot exist a character more difficult to draw with precision, and with justice to her real merit, than that of Mrs. Berkeley, whose portrait, however, may be best exhibited by her own extraordinary pen, in the voluminous Preface prefixed to her Son's Poems: but the hand of Friendship wishes to bear testimony to that intrinsic worth, which many eccentricities and an exuberance of imagination frequently obscured; also, a strong propensity to satirize those who by any means provoked her spleen, was the cause that her publications oftener offended than gratified the public eye; though she assuredly possessed brilliant talents, poignant wit, pleasant humour, and abundance of valuable knowledge. She understood French perfectly, and spoke it fluently. She likewise read Spanish and Hebrew, and always took her Spanish Prayer-book with her to Church. In conversation, as in writing, she was extremely entertaining, except to those who wished also to entertain, when she appeared too redundant in her stories and anecdotes, which she poured forth in correct and elegant language. The prominent characteristick of her mind through life, which glowed in every vein, which she wished should govern her thoughts, words, and actions, was the unvaried influence of Religion; yet it did not *always* preserve her from inveterate anger and severe invectives, inconsistent with the essence of Christianity, and the mild precepts of that Gospel she adored. She was sincere, constant, and zealous, in her friendships; a kind and generous mistress to her servants, whose minds she always improved by her example and precepts, with an unwearied attention to their religion and morals; and, in return, no mistress was ever more beloved by domesticks and dependants. She was regular and fervent in her devotions; always desirous to perform

* Of Dr. Berkeley, see Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. pp. 87, 92, 436.

what

what she thought her duty in every relation of life, especially to her husband and children; and, if she erred, it was not from errors of the heart. Her mind was ever open to every charitable call; and when, by the loss of Dr. Berkeley, her income became necessarily very contracted, she lost not an exemplary activity of disposition to assist the indigent, not merely by restraining her own indulgences, and even conveniences, but by every intercession with those who had more power than herself, which betrayed her into many applications, more benevolent than prudent, which strict propriety could hardly warrant. But let the laudable motive excuse an indiscretion not likely to become too prevalent. She endured with pious resignation many mortifications and disappointments in this life; her strength of mind was stronger than her constitution; and her uncommon flow of spirits and vigorous intellectual powers never forsook her under her greatest trials, her true piety, her unshaken faith, were, to her latest breath, her comfort and support. She had long suffered much from a confirmed asthma; was perfectly sensible of her approaching dissolution, which could never assail her unprepared; which she expected, she said, with certain hope of a blissful resurrection; and, in praise and prayer to God, resigned her soul without a sigh or groan.—Her principal publication was the Preface prefixed to her Son's Poems*; she stands there, as Editor, in a point of view which has subjected her to many sarcasms and witticisms from a multitude of Readers, to whom the enormous size of a volume swelled by what is called Preface has been thought absurd; but the Preface, had it been intituled "Memoirs," "Anecdotes," "An Apology," or had any other modern appellation been affixed, to excuse the multifarious ingredients which compose it, would have been acceptable, as it affords great entertainment, real information, and useful instruction, being replete with her peculiar species of compilation, blending together the comic and the tragic, flying from subject to subject, with continual digressions, yet always so agreeable that, except when she dipped her pen in gall, where prejudice pointed the sting against particular offenders, and usurped the government over her philanthropy and discretion, her writings would have been read with pleasure and edification by the good and virtuous, and might have exhilarated many a languid hour among those readers who only seek amusement; but, in her miscellany, might be entrapped into serious reflections and affecting lessons of morality and religion. This remarkable volume will have that full justice done to it by posterity, which in the present age it has but partially received. Independent of its intrinsic merit, and the small number of copies printed, being a very beautiful book, and containing a most capital likeness of her son (who died in 1793†, from a painting by the Rev. W. Peters, R. A. this really valuable volume will only be found in the Libraries of the curious.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII. p. 663. † Ib. LXIII. 185.

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The characters in her "Singular Tale of Love in high Life*," were Miss Talbot, Dr. Berkeley, and herself. In the Gentleman's Magazine †, may be seen her affecting narrative of the last moments of her only son; her description of herself, and obligations to Mr. Chamberlain Clark, at Cowley-Hall ‡, and her account of her grandfather Cherry and Tom Hearne §. During her last five or six years many fugitive pieces by Mrs. Berkeley, occasionally appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, and several in "The St. James's Chronicle," &c.; and many MSS. doubtless remained in her cabinet, as her genius was lively and extensive, and her pen, rapidly flowing, kept pace with the velocity of her fertile imagination. In 1799 she introduced to the publick, by a biographical preface, equally replete with desultory rambling and solid sense, a volume of Dr. Berkeley's Sermons.—Mrs. Berkeley was interred at Cheltenham on the 13th instant, in the vault where the remains of her son were deposited in 1793; and a Funeral Sermon, from 2 Tim. iii. 15, "From a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus," &c. a text of her own appointing, was preached upon the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Fawkes, of that place.

P. 198. "Dr. H. W. Tytler, the Translator of the works of Callimachus, of the Pædotrophia of St. Marthe, author of the Voyage Home from the Cape of Good Hope, of various pieces in the Gentleman's Magazine, and in other periodical publications, has, after an occasional labour of eleven years, four of which have been almost entirely spent in it, completed a translation of the Seventeen Books of the Punics of Silius Italicus into English Rhyme; with a preface, in which the merits of Silius as a Poet are amply and accurately discussed; with a Commentary, digested in alphabetical order, explaining difficult passages both historical and mythological, containing an account of all the persons and places mentioned in the Poem, with exact etymologies of the antient names; and both the antient and modern names of towns, countries, mountains and rivers: to which is added, a copious Index to the whole work: and it is to be hoped that the learned and ingenious Author of this valuable, extensive, and, for North Britain, most uncommon work, will soon receive encouragement sufficient to enable him to give his labours to the publick. Only two translations of antient heroic poems in rhyme have ever before appeared from Scotland; namely, the Translations of Virgil by Gawin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, and by the Earl of Lauderdale; neither of which are illustrated with comments. The present is the most extensive work of its kind that has been executed in Great Britain since Pope's Homer.—Besides, being an excellent Poet, Silius was likewise a nobleman of the first rank.—In the expressive language of Pliny, "*Salutabatur, colebatur.*" *Gent. Mag. vol. LXXV. p. 709.*

* See Gent. Mag. LXVI. 632. † Ib. LXVII. 82.
‡ Ib. 104. § Ib. LXIX. 462.

P. 206. The Rev. Ralph Churton was born at Bickley in Cheshire, Dec. 9, 1754; entered at Brazen Nose College, 1772; M. A. 1778; and elected Fellow the same year; appointed Whitehall Preacher by Bp. Porteus in 1788; presented by the College to the Rectory of Middleton Cheney in Northamptonshire, 1792; and in 1805 collated by Dr. Burgess, the very exemplary Bishop of St. David's, to the Archdeaconry of that Diocese.—The true character of this learned and benevolent Divine can only be duly appreciated by those who have most intimately known him. Many living Ornaments of Literature are happy in his friendship; and it is no small praise that he was properly respected by Bp. Bagot, Sir Roger Newdigate, Dr. Townson, Dr. Loveday, Dr. Eveleigh, Mr. White of Selborne, and many others who are now no more.—By Mr. Gough he is enumerated among his most valuable Correspondents (vol. VI. p. 303). That learned Antiquary also notices him in his Will (p. 331); and not long before his death, by a solemn gift, consigned to him a few valuable Books; one of which, Kennett's "Parochial Antiquities," I have already mentioned, p. 206, in the hope of its re-publication; and another is thus noticed by my intelligent kinsman Mr. Philip Bliss, under whose accurate and diligent superintendance a new Edition of Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses" is actually proceeding: "The Notes by White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, are contained in the margins of an interleaved copy of the first edition. This copy was purchased, for the sum of five guineas and a half, by the late Mr. Gough, from the Library of James West, Esq. President of the Royal Society. Mr. Gough presented this valuable book to the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Churton for his life; directing that, at Mr. Churton's decease, it might be placed with the rest of his noble benefaction to the Bodleian Library. But Mr. Churton, with an eagerness to promote every literary undertaking that always distinguishes him, no sooner understood that a new edition of the Athenæ was in preparation, than he most liberally transmitted the volumes to the Bodleian, in order that I might have access to the information they contained. This consists chiefly of extracts from Parish Registers, and from other Ecclesiastical documents, collected with extraordinary diligence, during a series of many years.—The notes by John Loveday, Esq. of Caversham, near Reading, are on the margins of a copy in the Library of that Family, and for these I am again obliged to the kind interference of Mr. Churton."—The good Archdeacon's own Works are, 1. "Eight Sermons on the Prophecies respecting the Destruction of Jerusalem, preached before the University of Oxford in 1785, being the Bampton Lectures for that Year. 1785."—2. "The Will of God, the Ground and Principle of Civil as well as Religious Obedience: a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, Oct. 25, 1789, being the Anniversary of His Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne. Oxford, 1790." 3. "A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford on Friday, April 19, 1793, being the Day appointed for a General Fast. Oxford, 1793."

1793."—4. "A Short Defence of the Church of England, in answer to those from whom we separated, and to those who separate from us; addressed to the Inhabitants of Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire. Oxford, 1795."—5. "An Answer to a Letter from Francis Eyre of Warkworth, Esq. on the above Defence, 1796." —6. "A Postscript to the above, in consequence of Mr. Eyre's Reply. Oxford, 1798."—7. "A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Towcester, at the Triennial Visitation of the Right Rev. Spencer Lord Bishop of Peterborough, on Saturday June 16, 1798. Oxford, 1798."—8. "The Lives of William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, Knight, Founders of Brasen Nose College, Oxford, 1800."—9. "Supplement to the above, containing Two Original Letters by Bishop Smyth, with Additions and Corrections. Oxford, 1803."—10. The Constitution and Example of the Seven Apocalyptic Churches; a Sermon preached in Lambeth Chapel, at the Consecration of the Right Rev. Thomas Burgess, D. D. Lord Bishop of St. David's, and the Right Rev. John Fisher, D. D. Lord Bishop of Exeter, on Sunday July 17, 1803. Oxford, 1803." 11. "Antichrist, or the Man of Sin; a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford on Sunday, March 23, 1802. Oxford, 1804." 12. "The Reality of the Powder Plot vindicated from some recent Misrepresentations; a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1805. Oxford, 1806." 13. "The Life of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, chiefly compiled from Registers, Letters, and other authentic Evidences. Oxford, 1809." To this account should be added, that in 1810, he published Dr. Townson's Works in two volumes, 8vo; to which was prefixed an Account of the Author, with an Introduction to the Discourses on the Gospels, and a Sermon on the Quotations in the Old Testament, by the Editor.

P. 211. Dr. John Fothergill, the very eminent Physician, son of John and Margaret Fothergill, Quakers, was born March 8, or, according to Dr. Thompson's account, Oct. 12, 1712, at Carr End, Yorkshire, where his father, who had been a brewer at Knaresborough (after having travelled from one end of America to the other), lived retired on a small estate which he cultivated. The eldest son Alexander, who studied the Law, inherited that estate. John was the second son. Joseph, the third son, was an ironmonger at Stockport in Cheshire, where he died a few years ago. Samuel, the fourth son, went to America, and became a celebrated preacher among the Quakers. There was also a sister, Anne, who lived with the Doctor, and survived him.—John received his education under the kind care of his grandfather Thomas Hough, a person of fortune in Cheshire (which gave him a predilection for that county), and at Sedburg in Yorkshire. About 1718 he was put apprentice to Benjamin Bartlett, apothecary at Bradford; whence he removed to London, Oct. 20, 1736, and studied two years as a pupil of Dr. (afterwards Sir Edward) Wilmot, at St. Thomas's Hospital. He

then went to the University of Edinburgh, to study physic, and there took his Doctor's degree. His Thesis was intituled, "De emeticorum usu in variis morbis tractandis;" and it has been re-published in a collection of Theses by Smellie. From Edinburgh he went to Leyden, whence, after a short stay, he travelled through some parts of France and Germany; and, returning to England, began his practice in London about 1740, in a house in Whitehart-court, Lombard Street (where he resided till his removal to Harpur Street in 1767), and acquired both reputation and fortune. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London in 1746; and, in 1754, Fellow of Edinburgh, to which he was a considerable benefactor. In 1758, he was elected F. R. S. and F. S. A.; and was at his death a member of the Royal Medical Society at Paris. He continued his practice with uninterrupted success till within the last two years of his life, when an illness, which he had brought on himself by his unremitted attention, obliged him greatly to contract it. Besides his occupation in medical science, he had imbibed an early taste for natural history, improved by his friend Peter Collinson, and employed himself particularly on the study of shells, and of botany. He was for many years a valuable contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine; which in return, considerably assisted his rising fame. His Observations on the Weather and Diseases were begun there in April 1751, and discontinued in the beginning of 1756, as he was disappointed in his views of exciting other experienced Physicians in different parts to imitate the example. Though his practice was very extensive, he did not add to his art any great or various improvements. His pamphlet on the Ulcerous Sore Throat is, on every account, the best of his publications, and that owes much of its merit to the information of the late Doctors Letherland and Sylvester. It was first printed in 1748, on the re-appearance of that fatal disorder which in 1739 had carried off the two only sons of Mr. Pelham. It may be here added, that Dr. Wilmot preserved Lady Catherine Pelham, after her sons had died of it, by lancing her throat; a method which, he said, he had once before pursued with the same success. In 1762, Dr. Fothergill purchased an estate at Upton in Essex, and formed an excellent botanic garden, with hot-houses and green-houses, to the extent of 260 feet. In 1766, he began regularly to withdraw, from Midsummer to Michaelmas, from the excessive fatigue of his profession, to Lee Hall, near Middlewich, in Cheshire; which, though he only rented it by the year, he had spared no expence to improve. During this recess he took no fees, but attended to prescribe *gratis* at an inn at Middlewich once a week. Some time before his death he had been industrious to contrive a method of generating and preserving Ice in the West Indies. He was the patron of Sidney Parkinson, and drew up the Preface prefixed to his account of the Voyage to the South Seas. At his expence also was made and printed an entire new Translation of the whole Bible,

Bible, from the Hebrew and Greek originals, by Anthony Purver*, a Quaker, in two volumes, folio, 1764†; and also, in 1780, an edition of Bp. Percy's "Key to the New Testament," adapted to the use of a seminary of young Quakers, at Acworth, near Leeds, which the Doctor first projected, and afterwards endowed handsomely by his will. It now contains above 300 children of both sexes, who are cloathed and instructed. Among the other beneficent schemes suggested by Dr. Fothergill, was that of bringing fish to London by land-carriage, which, though it did not in every respect succeed, was supposed to defeat a monopoly; and, that of rendering bread much cheaper, though equally wholesome, by making it with one part of potatoes, and three parts of household flour. But his public benefactions, his encouragements of science, the instances of his attention to the health, the police, the convenience of the Metropolis, &c. are too numerous to specify‡. The fortune which Dr. Fothergill acquired, was computed at 80,000*l.* His business, when he was in full practice, was calculated at near 7000*l.* a year. In the *Influenza* of 1775 and 1776, he is said to have had 60 patients on his list daily, and his profits were then estimated at 8000*l.*

* This man deserves to be added to the list of unlearned mechanics, who by dint of application have acquired a knowledge of the learned languages, beginning with the Hebrew, and proceeding to the Greek and Latin. He was bred a shoemaker, with a serious turn and desire of inquiring into the religious sentiments he had imbibed in his youth. This work is said to have cost the Doctor not less than 2000*l.*

† The following Letter was sent, on his presenting this Translation to Abp. Secker, for the Lambeth Library:

"DEAR SIR, *Doctors'-Commons, Dec. 24, 1764.*

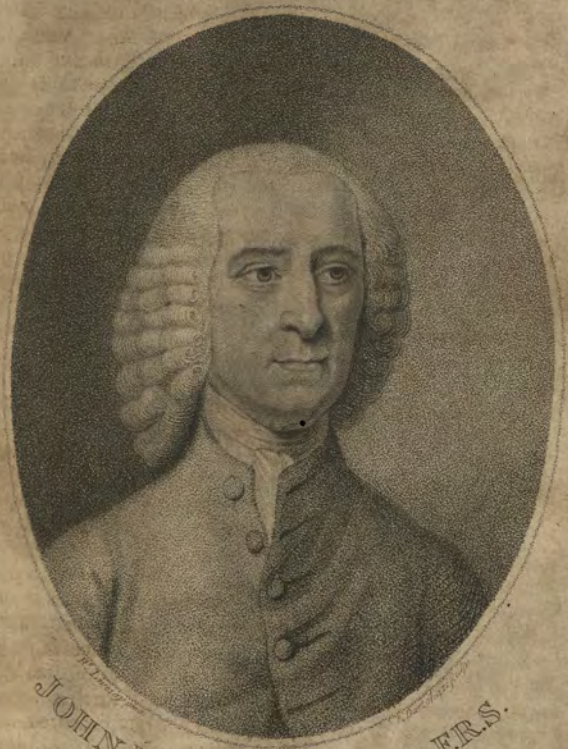
Mr. Purver's Translation of the Bible, together with your very obliging Letter, were left last Tuesday at my house. I beg leave, first of all, to thank you for this particular mark of friendship to me; I have perused the book with great pleasure. As the Archbishop was very ill of the gout, I had no opportunity of acquainting him with the contents of your Letter till yesterday, when I received his Lordship's commands; which are these—to return you his thanks for your kind present of that book to the Lambeth Library, which is made in such an handsome manner that it could not be refused (although the Archbishop had lately got one for his own private Library); to enter your name therein as the donor; and to inform you that the Translation shews a deal of learning, modesty, and candour in the Translator, who has rectified many mistakes, and whose principal design seems to be that of doing service to mankind. ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL."

‡ In the contests between the Fellows and Licentiates of the College of Physicians Dr. Fothergill took an active part, and subscribed 500*l.* towards bringing it to a legal decision. His observations on the subjects of police, we are told, could they be collected together, would constitute an ample and useful volume. He is said to have written nearly an hundred Letters in the Gazetteer on the subject of the New Pavement; and he was incessantly communicating useful hints for the improvement of this great city. Of his kindness and bounty to individuals it will be sufficient to mention one instance, in the case of his worthy but unfortunate friend, the late Dr. Gowin Knight; who applied to Dr. Fothergill in a moment of pecuniary distress, and returned with a heart set at ease by the noble benefaction of a thousand guineas.

The disorder which hastened his death was an obstruction in the bladder, occasioned by a delicacy which made him unwilling to alight from his carriage for relief. He died at his house in Harpur Street, Dec. 26, 1780; and his remains were interred, Jan. 5, in the Quakers burying-ground at Winchmore-hill. The executors, who were his sister, and Mr. Chorley, linen-draper, in Gracechurch Street, who married one of his nieces, intended the burial to be private; but the desire of the Quakers to attend the funeral rendered it impossible. Only ten coaches were ordered, to convey his relations and friends; but there were more than seventy coaches and post-chaises attending; and many of the Friends came above 100 miles, to pay their last tribute of respect. The Doctor by his will appointed, that his shells, and other pieces of natural history, should be offered to the late Dr. Hunter at 500*l.* under the valuation he ordered to be taken of them. Accordingly Dr. Hunter bought them for 1200*l.* The drawings and collections in Natural History, which he had spared no expence to augment, were also to be offered to Mr. (now Sir Joseph) Banks, at a valuation. His English portraits and prints, which had been collected by Mr. John Nickolls of Ware, and purchased by him for 80 guineas, were bought for 200 guineas by Mr. Thane. His books were sold by auction, April 30, 1781, and the eight following days. His house and garden at Upton were valued at 10,000*l.*

The person of Dr. Fothergill (of whom a Portrait is here annexed) was of a delicate rather than an attenuated make. His features were all expressive, and his eye had a peculiar brilliancy. There was a charm in his conversation and address that conciliated the regard and confidence of all who employed him; and so discreet and uniform was his conduct, that he was not apt to forfeit the esteem which he had once acquired. At his meals he was uncommonly abstemious, eating sparingly, and rarely exceeding two glasses of wine at dinner or supper. By this uniform and steady temperance, he preserved his mind vigorous and active, and his constitution equal to all his engagements. His writings, with the exception of his inaugural thesis 'De Emeticorum Usu,' and his 'Account of the Putrid Sore-Throat,' consist principally of papers printed in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, and in the 'Medical Observations and Inquiries,' a work of which six volumes were published, and which is known and highly esteemed wherever medical science is successfully cultivated. Besides the numerous essays in that excellent collection to which the name of Dr. Fothergill is prefixed, he was the author of the three anonymous papers in the fourth volume, which constitute the 8th, 10th, and 17th articles. He also published, as already remarked, several little essays, on the weather, and reigning diseases, on the Simarouba, and other subjects, in the Gentleman's Magazine, and other periodical publications, which, however, were written in haste, and not publicly avowed. These have been collected by Dr. Elliott, 1781, 8vo; and by Dr. Lettsom, 1784, 4to."

P. 227.



JOHN FOTHERGILL MD. F.R.S.

Cui suus artes, sua dona laetus
Et herbam et Venae salientis ictum
Scire concessit, celerem et medendi
Delius usum.

From a Bust in the Possession of Dr Lettsom

P. 227. A very neat mural monument, by Westmacott, has been placed in Brompton chapel, thus inscribed:

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Richard Harrison, Minister of this Chapel from its opening in 1769, Rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell, and Evening Preacher at the Magdalen Hospital. He departed this life 23d Dec. 1793, aged 57 years.

"*His labours were abundant: his praise is in the Gospel: his reward is with* the MOST HIGH!"

On this subject I received the following Letter from a very excellent Friend:

"DEAR SIR, *Chelsea, Feb.* 10, 1797.

"I observed with pleasure your account of the monument lately erected in honour of an old and much regretted Friend. Musing upon it in my walks, I was, a few days since, very agreeably surprized, on calling upon a lady, to find the following piece, large, framed and glazed, hung up in her drawing-room. It was elegantly worked on a white tissue ground, with black silk. The representation was a funeral urn, well designed, overspread with a weeping willow; and at the base, as if near a streamlet, were aquatic plants and reeds in a withering state. On the front was placed the narrative part of the inscription; beneath the base the striking character of the deceased; closed by the elegiac lines, whose impression I hope never to forget. You knew the Man; and with me, I am persuaded, feel for the loss of a Friend, an Instructor, and an amiable Pattern. WEEDEN BUTLER."

"An Elegy on the much lamented Death of the Rev. Mr. Harrison; who died on Monday, Dec. 23, 1793, aged 57.

"After preaching twice the day before (Sunday), in the morning at Charlotte-street Chapel, Pimlico, and in the evening at St. John's, Clerkenwell, which was his last sermon; Mr. Harrison was struck with an apoplectic fit the following morning, and expired about noon, after testifying his confidence in God, through the merits of Christ his Redeemer.

"A more able or zealous Minister of the Word seldom filled the pulpit; a more worthy, humane, and upright man, never adorned the Christian character in his private walks.

"*Watch ye, therefore; for, ye know not when the Master of the House cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the cock-crowing, or in the morning.* Mark xiii. 35.

Go, happy Spirit! share the rest
Appointed for the Saints of GOD,
Who, through their Saviour's love, are blest,
Their garments wash'd in his pure blood.
Behold, the generous Spirit 's fled
To yonder bright celestial sphere;
The soul survives the body dead;
Ye mourners then restrain the tear.
But yet, methinks, I hear a voice;
The plaintive accents melt the heart;
The poor man cries, 'Shall I rejoice?
Who, now, their comforts will impart?

Now

Now our best Friend to Heav'n is gone,
Alas! who will his place supply?
Who now will hear the wretch's groans,
Or plead the cause of misery?'
But hark! from Heav'n a voice descends:
'Dry up your tears, ye humble poor:
For, God himself his promise sends,
Whose Word is Truth, and promise sure!'
Happy the man, whose steady faith
In God is plac'd for ev'ry care;
Whose righteous soul preserves his path,
And shuns the Tempter's fatal snare."

P. 240. Henry-James Pye, esq. descended from a very antient and respectable family, was born in London in 1745, and educated at home under a private tutor until he had attained the age of seventeen, when he entered a gentleman commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford, under the care of Dr. Richard Scroup, where he continued four years, and had the honorary degree of M. A. conferred on him July 3, 1766. In 1772, at the installation of Lord North, he was also created LL. D.—From his earliest days Mr. Pye was devoted to reading. When he was about ten years old, his father put Pope's Homer into his hand; the rapture which he received from this exquisite paraphrase of the Grecian Bard was never to be forgotten, and it completely fixed him a *Rhymer for life*, as he has pleasantly expressed it. To this early love of reading Mr. Pye was indebted for the various learning he possessed. Within ten days after he came of age, his father died (March 2, 1766,) at Faringdon; and Mr. Pye married in the same year, the sister of Lieutenant-col. Hooke, and lived chiefly in the country, making only occasional visits for a few weeks to London, dividing his time between his studies, the duties of a magistrate, and the diversions of the field, to which he was remarkably attached. He was for some time in the Berkshire militia. In 1784 he was chosen Member of Parliament for Berkshire; but the numberless expences attending such a situation, and the contest to obtain it, reduced him to the harsh, yet necessary, measure, of selling his paternal estate. In 1790 Mr. Pye was appointed to succeed his ingenious and worthy Friend Mr. T. Warton, as Poet-laureat; and in 1792 he was nominated one of the magistrates for Westminster, under the Police Act; in both of which situations he conducted himself with honour and ability. His first literary production, probably, was an "Ode on the Birth of the Prince of Wales," published in the Oxford Collection; after which a considerable number of publications successively appeared from his pen*. He died at Barnet, Aug. 11, 1813, in his 69th year.

P. 240. Of Mr. Boscawen, see a full and satisfactory account in Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, vol. VI. p. 146.

* See a list of them in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXIII. Part ii. p. 295.

P. 252. Dr. Francis Dickins, in a Letter to Dr. Z. Grey, *Oct.* 8, 1742, says, "I know not whether it will be any news to you to hear that Mr. Thurlbourn is married to Mrs. Hubbard*, sister of the late Master of Catharine Hall. Interest is making to succeed the honest Provost of King's College. Mr. Thicknesse has procured a mandate for his Batchelor of Divinity's degree; and 'tis said Dr. George of Eton opposes him. There was a rumour that the Provost was dying; but I am told, to my great satisfaction, that he is as well as can be expected, and I hope will long continue so. There seems to be great harmony at Trinity College, under their new Governor†. Mr. Johnson is chosen Bursar, and Dr. Parn one of the Deans. 'Tis said that Porter the Butler, will be eased of some of the trouble he had in the management of the College affairs in the last Master's time. FR. DICKINS."

In another Letter Dr. Dickins says,

"DEAR SIR, *October* 17, 1742.

"I was favoured with your kind and obliging Letter. I hope you will give me leave to be of the number of your subscribers: for you have already been over-kind in your generous presents to me of your books; and I would have subscribed for the large paper, but was willing to be uniform and all of a piece with the other subscribers. My friend at Winchester is the Rev. Luke Imber, formerly of Trinity Hall, one whom perhaps you have some knowledge of. I ever found him ready to do any kind of good office, when applied to, and I dare say it will be a sensible pleasure to him to be able in any sort to pleasure Dr. Grey. I shall by this post prepare him to expect some receipts from you.—Pray have any receipts been sent to Doctors Commons? If not, I desire you to convey some to Mr. Strahan at the Commons, the Doctor's son; before your receipts can reach him, I will let him know that I advised the sending of them.—Dr. Warren sends his service, and desired me to tell you that if he can procure a couple of franks, he will transmit to you Dr. Brett's notes.—Mr. Thicknesse, who had got a Royal mandate in his pocket for a Batchelor of Divinity's degree, to qualify him for the Provostship, died himself last Monday of an ulcer in his kidneys. Such is the instability of all human affairs. Dr. George has writ to the Fellows, to bespeak their favours in case of a vacancy, but he does not seem to be a popular man in the Society. FR. DICKINS."

P. 291. In a large square mansion at Hampstead, formerly the residence of Sir Henry Vane (in 1812 of the late Charles Pilgrim, esq. and now of John Peter De Rowre, esq.) Dr. Joseph Butler, Bp. of Durham, resided several years; and ornamented the windows with a considerable quantity of painted glass, which is still preserved there, and consists of a large series of Scriptural subjects in squares, some very finely executed, and two or three of them with Biblical inscriptions in old English, and the date of 1571 underneath: several figures of the Apostles, with their

* Of whom see before, p. 507.

† Dr. Robert Smith; of whom see vol. II. p. 126.

names

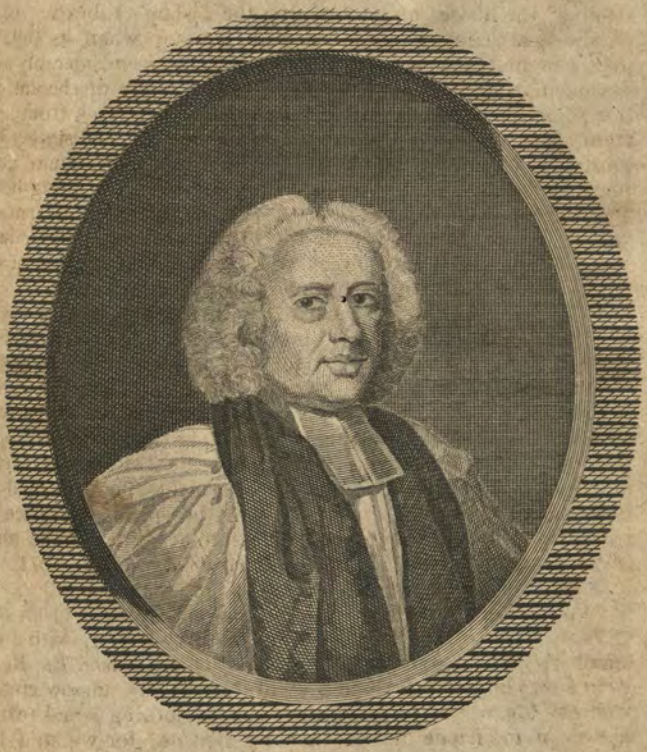
names subscribed in Latin, in smaller oblong squares; these are reported by local tradition to have been a present from the *Pope* to Dr. Butler:—some modern pieces, of inferior execution, in small ovals, *viz.* landscapes, &c. and a circular piece of painted glass, containing a figure of St. Paul, seated in the centre of some rich Gothic stall-work, and circumscribed *Sigillum com'une Decani et Capituli eccl'ie Pauli London.* All the pieces, except the modern ones, are inlaid in borders of stained glass adjusted to the panes. In the upper story was a very large room (now divided into several smaller ones) running along the whole back front of the house, and containing the Bishop's Library. Most of the apartments were hung with tapestry when its present possessor first occupied it. The house has been considerably modernized in some parts, but still retains enough of the antique hue to make it a very interesting object. The back front, entrance hall, and carved staircase, are in their original state. The garden is laid out in the old style, with a very large square grass plat, and avenue of fine elms at the end. An adjoining house (the residence of Mr. Langhorn) now completely modernized, was, I believe, formed out of the Bishop's offices, and contains painted glass in almost every window, in continuation of the Scriptural series before mentioned.

"After the Bishop of Durham's decease in 1752, this house, which was his own copyhold property, was sold, together with the whole of his real estates, for the payment of his debts, as directed by his will, dated 22 April, *eod. an.* Dr. Butler had been scarcely two years in enjoyment of the rich See of Durham before his death, and during the time he had been Bishop of Bristol, he is said to have expended more than the whole revenue of the Bishopric in repairing and improving the Episcopal Palace; so little was he possessed with the spirit of avarice. I have mentioned these circumstances to account for the above testamentary direction." *Park's Hampstead,* pp. 269—271.

A Portrait of this amiable Prelate is here annexed.

Abp. Secker, in a Letter to Dr. Salter, Oct. 15, 1766, says, "There is a grandson of my Patron Bp. Talbot, with a very small church income; and *a nephew of my Friend Bp. Butler,* with a very large family, and both of them in very narrow circumstances, for whom I have hitherto done nothing; and two nephews of my friend and brother Bp. Benson, for whom I have not done enough. I gave lately a good Prebend to Mr. [Gloster] Ridley; he not only deserved, but wanted; so do many others."

Bp. Butler's nephew was the Rev. Jonathan Butler, a native of Wantage, who was presented in 1742 to the Rectory of Shadwell, Middlesex; and in 1745 obtained the Prebend of Islington: He died at Wantage, in August 1798, aged 84. "This gentleman was not M. A. (as he has erroneously been styled) but LL. B. It is recollected that he walked after the Beadle from Clare Hall to the Schools, in order to keep his Law Act. Not having the talents, natural or acquired, of his Reverend Namesake and Uncle,



Dr JOSEPH BUTLER,

Biſhop *of* Durham.

Uncle, he did not shine in the Rostrum when opposed by Professor Dickins, who was a Latinist of great eminence." S. D.

P. 328. Mr. Thomas Radcliffe to Dr. Z. Grey:

"REV. SIR, *London, June* 8, 1731.

"The favour of yours of the 30th ult. came unexpectedly to hand; and am extremely obliged to you for the notice you are pleased to take of my Letters, and the kind answers I have received from you to them. I do assure you that the motives which induced me to solicit in this affair were purely the thoughts I have entertained, that the Dean's Discourses would be of very great service to the world, more particularly at this time, when such loose opinions both in faith and practice are daily breathed in the world. As to what you are pleased to mention in relation to the Sermons on the Lord's Prayer, I humbly desire that you will by all means let them with all convenient speed be transcribed for the press, in order to a Third Volume. I presume there will be time sufficient for that purpose before the Second is closed, which in a manner is but just entered upon. Some of the Heads of Gray's Inn spoke to Mr. Williamson chiefly for those Sermons; and he promised they should be included in the Work, on which score he cannot be handsomely off of it.

"I confess it is a hard task upon you to look over Manuscripts that are left in disorder (as I am afraid these are); and it must be a difficult matter to distinguish the superior goodness of one Sermon from another in that condition. Only it is presumed in general, that those which have been more frequently preached, the Dean reviewed and retouched upon every such opportunity, and in that sense may be said to have had his last hand. This is the only rule I can think of, to go by, in the choice of them: as for instance, if there be any that were preached at Court before the late Queen Anne of blessed memory (for as to the late King, I think he was not his Chaplain) that would be a good direction; because, as I have formerly hinted to you, the greater the auditory, the more care is supposed to be taken in the composition. In Dr. Knight's Life of Dean Colet, p. 428, it is said that Dean Moss once preached an Anniversary Sermon before the gentlemen and scholars of Bishop-Stortford school. I believe that Sermon was never printed; and, if it could be found amongst his Manuscripts, I think it would be acceptable to the world. The book does not say in what year it was preached, but that circumstance is not very material: however, if you find it amongst the Manuscripts you will then be best able to judge in what condition it is left.—We want a single Sermon or two to put into the First Volume before it be closed; it will be rather too scanty without it. I think an 8vo volume containing about 450 pages appears graceful and handsome; otherwise it looks as if it was contrived more for the sake of profit than use. Dr. Clarke's Volumes being rather under a just proportion. —I hope, good Sir, you do not forget Dr. Snape, that he may be supplied in due time with the proper materials for the Dean's Life.

Life. I hear he is now at Windsor; how long he may stay before he returns to Cambridge I cannot learn. In case he be not long, he will have time enough upon his return to set about that Work, and perhaps it may be better to defer it till that time by reason that he being then upon the spot, if he should want any information with respect to fact; he may be easily supplied with it. It is generally believed that Dr. Stebbing will be chosen Preacher to Gray's Inn. It is no doubt, as you observe, a very desirable and honourable employment to any gentleman who is willing to make a figure in the world. I think it is a pity you had not been acquainted with the Gentlemen of that Inn. You have certainly a double title to it; first, and principally, your own intrinsic merit and good qualifications; and next, as you stand related to our late common Friend, who in his lifetime was so highly esteemed by that worthy Society. I thank you for your kind offer to inform me of the subjects of the Sermons of the Second Volume: but there will be no occasion to give you that trouble, because, I believe, Mr. Williamson, upon application, will gratify my curiosity therein when they come to hand. I think, Sir, it is now high time for me to finish this Letter; you see what a burthen you have brought upon yourself by giving encouragement to so troublesome a Correspondent, which I hope, however, that your goodness will excuse, and believe that I am, Rev. Sir, with all due respect, &c. THO. RADCLIFFE."

P. 337. The following Letters were addressed to the Rev. John Cooke, M. A. the present venerable Chaplain of Greenwich Hospital, in consequence of his publication of Lord Sandwich's Travels:

"REVEREND SIR, *Windsor Castle, Feb.* 5, 1802.

"You may easily conceive that the information contained in your Letter of the 1st, gave me great pleasure; and Lord Sandwich must feel particularly gratified, when he is so authentically apprized of the great utility of his father's Book, in forwarding the operations of the British Army in Egypt.—When you see his Lordship, I beg you will present my respects; and believe me to be (with thanks for the intelligence you communicated), Reverend Sir, your faithful humble servant, J. SARUM."

His Majesty's Ship Northumberland,

"REVEREND SIR, *at Sea, Feb.* 19, 1805.

"I was favoured with your Letter of the 15th instant, by the Indefatigable, which Ship only arrived this morning, requesting information relative to the operations in the vicinity of Alexandria.—In compliance with your wishes, I have only to state, that I warmly recommended to Lord Hutchinson to cut the Canal of Alexandria, and to shew him that the City of Alexandria could not suffer thereby, I instanced the siege which Julius Cæsar sustained against the army then besieging the City, who had, by means of pumps, or other contrivances, conveyed the sea water into the Canal. By this the water was spoiled; notwithstanding which, plenty of good water was obtained by sinking wells in the town, which wells remain till this day. To convince his Lordship of this, I sent

him

him Lord Sandwich's Travels, from which book I took the idea.—My motive for cutting the Canal was, to overflow the great dry Lake Mareotis from the Lake Said; by that means to cover the left flank of our army, and render the communication between Cairo and Alexandria more circuitous and difficult, as they would be forced then to go round the inundation for a great way. This cut was made, and perfectly answered the purpose intended. I have reason to expect that this Lake Mareotis being filled with salt water will prevent in a great measure the plague from visiting the City, as it was observed to rage with most violence when the exhalation was greatest, occasioned by the stagnate water in this partly dry lake, or swamp.—The inundation has, I am told, extended from 50 to 60 miles in some directions, and in many places 12 or 14 feet deep, so that the inland communication must be greatly increased, and as the water covers nothing but sand, no injury had been done the country. ALEX. COCHRANE."

P. 337. l. 24. *read*, "Grey."

P. 345. Add the following Letter to Dr. Ducarel:

"DEAR SIR, *Canterbury, June 29, 1762.*

"I am very much obliged to you for the trouble you have been at about my Stone affair; and can now tell you the event of it, as determined by the Chapter this morning, and as I had it from the Dean's mouth. They allow the evidence I have produced of the endowment to be unexceptionable; and that the Monastery was certainly obliged to make such an allowance of hay and straw to the Vicar of Stone; but doubt whether the Dean and Chapter are obliged by it; and, unless I can make it appear that some Predecessor of mine has formerly received it of their Body, it must be looked upon as lost. I am not at all the less obliged to you for the kind assistance you have given me on this occasion, and shall be very glad to have it in my power to serve you. W. GOSTLING."

P. 351. William Beauvoir, M. A. was presented to the Rectory of Bocking in Essex, July 29, 1719; and in November the same year was appointed Dean of Bocking, jointly with Dr. David Wilkins. Mr. Beauvoir died in 1723.

P. 360. note, l. 37. *read*, "addressed to the Rev. Thomas Gough, then of St. John's College, Cambridge; LL. B. 1744; and afterwards Rector of Risby, and Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk. He was a younger son of Walter Gough, Esq. of Perry Hall, to whom Bp. Smalridge had been Tutor; and died at Risby, in January 1786; æt. 66."

P. 361. note, l. 40. The *undated* Letter of Mr. Alvis was probably addressed to Mr. T. Gough; who furnished Mr. Hurd with the means of gratifying Dr. Macro's thirst of literary curiosities, by presenting to him the Originals of such of Bp. Smalridge's Letters as he had made copies of for Mr. Gough; which Originals (with several other of Dr. Macro's MSS.) were afterwards purchased by the late Dr. Osmund Beauvoir.—The Copies, with some other Letters of Bp. Smalridge, became in 1786 the property of Mr. Ashby; and, in 1811, by purchase, mine.

P. 391.

P. 391. Add this Letter to Mr. Joseph Bentham.

"DEAR SIR, *Chester, Sept.* 22, 1755.

"Thank God, I have passed over some of the most detestable road in England in my way from Torporley to this City, and have found no inconvenience by the jolting: the roads throughout Cheshire are all paved; and some of them so worn and rugged, that it is hardly safe, much less easy, to pass over them. I had a scruple of conscience, which brought me to Chester; for, as I had personally visited every other Cathedral Church in England, and within ten miles of this, I could not with a safe conscience leave Cheshire without paying my devotions at the Shrine of St. Werburga. My stay, however, will be the shorter in this Pilgrimage, as the Races begin here next Monday; and the City then will be so crowded, that it will not be very easy for one in my unwieldy situation to pass pleasantly my time among people whose whole ideas are centered in that article of Horse-racing. Indeed this seems to be the Capital of that noble diversion: no less than two Races at Chester, two at that famous town of Torporley, no bigger than the beggarly Town of Fenny-Stratford, as many at Namptwich, and one at Northwich, since my residence in Cheshire. The conversation of the Gentry turns wholly upon betts at Horse-races and Cock-fighting; and the lower class of people seem to be as eager after it as their betters; and was I to reckon up all the matches I have heard made since I have been in this County Palatine, I should be as much out of breath, ... [*here a part of the Letter is torn off.*]

"The Cathedral here is but a small and mean building of a reddish sandy stone, which, decaying by weather, makes it have a poor appearance on the outside: but the City is very large, and has much of opulence in its look; and the *Rows*, as they are called, make it have a very odd and singular aspect; very different from all others I ever saw: for all the houses either stand upon pillars in front, or have steps and galleries from one to another; so that you walk dry under them in the very worst of weather: and indeed, this is a climate that requires it; for, since I have been in Cheshire, it has not refrained raining some part of the day for almost the whole time. I shan't expect to hear from you any more till I get home; but shall be much pleased to find a packet for me as I get out of the Chaise. Your assured good friend and servant, W. COLE."

P. 395. Mr. Cole to Dr. Lort: "——— Now follows a singularity; a conversation between you and me, and transmitted to you in your life-time. Had you not been a favourite, I should not have shewn it to you: but here it is, and make the most of it. A man of my sequestered turn is glad to lay hold of curious anecdotes where he can get them. Mr. Lort of Trinity College, drinking coffee with me at Milton, September 18, 1771, told me that he had been at Bristol, where they had some few years ago made a discovery, &c. &c. [Rowley's Poem]. At the same time Mr. Lort told me, that they had been pulling down the

the old venerable gates of the City, and erecting modern ones. The Magistrates shewed long before their ill-taste, by removing a most elegant and most ornamental Gothic cross out of their City, where, perhaps, it might have been incommodious in a narrow street. This was afterwards conveniently enough placed in the College-green, or Square, before the Cathedral, where I saw it with pleasure 1746, being then no small ornament to the place. But I am informed it was once again sent packing, but to what place removed I know not. The Clergy in this case shewed their want of taste infinitely more than the Aldermen, as here it was no obstruction, but rather a beauty. Similar to this was what Mr. Lort mentioned, at the same time, that, calling on the Bishop of Norwich, and talking with his Lordship on the great qualifications of Mr. Cannings, his merits to the town of Bristol, and the kingdom in general; the Bishop made answer, that, if he had not prevented it, the inhabitants of that grateful parish had thrown out the monument of its so worthy benefactor. Bristol may be a good trading City, and skilled in those arts that will at last end in the destruction of this and every other great trading and luxurious Nation: but the virtues of Gratitude, Decency, and Generosity, I think, their Historian will be at a loss to find out in it.—Dr. Bentham, Canon of Christ Church, calling on me next day, and reading this account, told me that the Cross was removed to Mr. Hoare's Garden.—No doubt you have seen in the London Evening Post of the last fortnight, several scurrilous squibs and reflections on our Primate not for his routs at the Palace, but for his endeavouring to bring folks to a sense of their duty and decency. In the last week's paper it is repeated, and the Archbishop's lady taxed with routs on a Sunday. Though I had formerly the honour of a decent familiarity with his Grace while at College, and have all the veneration that is due *tanto patri;* yet if the fact is true, and it is boldly and confidently asserted in the Presbyterian manner, I cannot help thinking but all that is said is proper enough for such anti-episcopal carriage. I have myself, as William Cole, no particular objection to a game of cards even on a Sunday evening; but, as Vicar of a parish, I should think myself highly blameable to do so in my parish, or as a Clergyman any where, in a country where the prejudice is so vehement against it—so that I cannot believe the assertion.—Pray what is that book that your Prelate has stigmatized so lately, and for which he is cajoled in the same Presbyterian paper of April 2, a worthy Patriotic Bishop? For my life, though I have heard nothing of it before, I cannot help being prejudiced in its favour, by its being reprobated by that generation (I do not mean the Bishop) as fit for the fire. This Mr. *Libertatis Amor* has done so much service to the writer, that I shall infallibly send for 'English Candour and Good-nature,' merely for its being ranked with the writings of Dr. Johnson, Tucker, Shebbeare, &c. notwithstanding the party virulence against them. W. C."

In

In the conclusion of Mr. Cole's Remarks on the *Ely Tablet*, communicated to Mr. Bentham, he exclaims, "Heartily glad am I to have got to the end of this fault-finding business; but a person who has carried his abuse to such an excess as Dr. Stukeley has done against Messrs. Blomefield and Parkins, in an argument which they understand as well as himself, deserves no better quarter than he has met with here; where much more might be objected to his enthusiastic and fanciful Dissertation on bearing Arms, in which he takes occasion to introduce the *Ely Tablet*, was one so disposed. And give me leave to finish this long Letter with this observation, That I verily believe, notwithstanding the pretences to Heraldry, with the assistance of Mr. Wingfield Bodenham's MSS.* no one person can be produced, in so few instances, to be guilty of so many egregious, capital, and glaring mistakes †."—In a subsequent Letter, dated Dec. 14, 1766, Mr. Cole says, "I am sorry I have been so petulant in the former paper on Dr. Stukeley; whose memory I venerate, and whose abilities as a Scholar and an Antiquary are too eminent to be affected by my too hasty Remarks made in the life-time of that most ingenious and ready Writer. W. Cole."

Epitaph by Mr. Cole, on his Father, at Babraham:

H. S. E.

Gulielmus Cole generosus, Ashdoniæ com. Essexiæ natus, sed hic vivere, hic mori voluit. Vir certè fuit, non tam ingenti fortunâ quam modica usu celebrandus. Nemini sanè notus cui non itidem amandus, charitate et humanitate potissimùm claruit, nunc quidem primum quod mortuus sit pauperibus vicinisq. suis dolendi causa. In liberos paterni amoris pietatisque exemplum haud vulgare vivus dedit, moriens reliquit.

Ob. xi Jan^rii A. D. MDCCXXXIIII. ætat. LXIII.

Hæres Gulielmus Cole, Aulæ de Clare Cantab.
hoc pietatis erga patrem monumentum posuit.

Μακάριοι οἱ ἐν Χριστῷ κοιμῶντες."

P. 445. At the early period of his academic life, Mr. Manning met with two extraordinary instances of preservation from untimely death. Having been seized with the small pox, he was attended by Dr. Heberden, who thinking he could not survive, desired that his father might be sent for. On his arrival he found the young man to all appearance dying, and next day he was supposed to have expired, and was laid out, as a corpse, in the usual manner. An undertaker was sent for, and every preparation made for his funeral. His father, however, who had not left the house, could not help frequently viewing the seemingly lifeless body, and in one of his visits, without seeing any cause for hope, said, "I will give my poor boy another chance," and at the same time raised him up, which almost immediately produced signs of life. Dr. Heberden was then sent for, and by the use of proper means, the young man recovered. As it was customary for the scholars of every College to make verses on the

* Palæog. Brit. p. 105. † History of Ely, &c. p. vii. and xlvii.

death

death of any one of their own college, which are pinned to the pall at the funeral, like so many escutcheons, this tribute of respect was prepared for Mr. Manning, who was much beloved by his fellow students; and it is said that the verses were presented to him afterwards, and that he kept them for many years as memoranda of his youthful friendships. Scarcely had he met with this narrow escape, when, his disorder having made him for some time subject to epilectic fits, he was seized with one of these whilst walking by the river, into which he fell, and remained so long that he was thought to be drowned, and laid out on the grass, until he could be conveyed to the college, where Dr. Heberden being again called in, the proper means of recovery were used with success.—Mr. Manning published, whilst at the University, "An Essay on Ratiocination. By A. G. O. T. U. O. C.; *i. e.* "A Gentleman of the University of Cambridge." There have also been published, "XXIV Sermons on important Subjects. By Owen Manning, B. D. late Prebendary of Lincoln, Rector of Pepper-harrow, Vicar of Godalming, and Author of a History of Surrey, and also of a Saxon History. In Two Volumes, 1812," 8vo; left for publication by the Reverend and learned Author, "in the hope of counteracting certain doctrines which appeared to be gaining ground in many parts of these kingdoms."

P. 446. The Rev. Edward Lye, born at Totness in Devonshire in 1704, was educated partly at home, under his father, who kept a school at Totness, partly under other preceptors, but chiefly (being obliged to return home from consumptive complaints) by his own private care and application. At the age of 19, he was admitted at Hart Hall (now Hertford College) in Oxford; took the degree of B. A. 1716; was ordained Deacon in 1717, and Priest in 1719; and in that year was presented to the Rectory of Houghton-parva in Northamptonshire; where he laid the foundation of his great proficiency in the Anglo-Saxon language. In 1722 he proceeded M. A.; and, having now qualified himself completely for a work of that nature, he undertook the arduous task of publishing the "Etymologicum Anglicanum" of Francis Junius, from the manuscript of the Author in the Bodleian Library. To this undertaking he was led, as he tells us in his Preface, by the commendations which Hickes and other learned Antiquaries had given to that unpublished work. In the seventh year from the commencement of his design, he published the work, with many additions, and particularly that of an Anglo-Saxon Grammar prefixed; and the work was received with the utmost approbation of the learned. In 1750, Mr. Lye was elected F. S. A. and about the same time was presented by the Earl of Northampton to the Vicarage of Yardley Hastings, on which accession he resigned Houghton; giving an illustrious example of primitive moderation, especially as he had hitherto supported his mother, and had still two sisters dependent upon him. The next publication which he issued, was that of the Gothic Gospels, undertaken at the desire of Eric Benzelius, Bp. of Upsal, who had collated and

corrected

corrected them. This, which he had been long preparing, appeared from the Oxford press in the same year, with a Gothic Grammar prefixed. His last years were employed chiefly in finishing for the press his great work, the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary, which was destined to owe that to another Editor, which he had performed for Junius. It appears by the following Letters to Dr. Ducarel, that Mr. Lye had been employed on his Dictionary a long time before 1765, and that he had almost relinquished the design from a dread of the labour and expence. In the labour he had none to share with him, but at the time above mentioned Abp. Secker offered him a subscription of 50*l.* to forward the work, and he appears to have hoped for similar instances of liberality:

Yardley-Hastings, near Castle-Ashby,
"DEAR SIR, *Northamptonshire, June* 11, 1765.

"Aldhelm was, with some Theological Pieces of Bede, published by Wharton in the year 1693. The Lambeth MS. was of great service in his Edition, of which he writes thus in his Preface: 'Opus istud ante mille circiter annos Author scripsit. Haud inferiorem ætatem præ se fert codex, quo usus sum, Bibliothecæ Lambethanæ, literis Saxonicis majusculis exaratus.' I am of the same opinion with that learned Editor as to the age of the MS. I thank you for your readiness to shew me the Library, but more particularly the MSS. some of which would be of great use towards the improvement of my 'A.Saxon Gothic Latin Dictionary;' but, since I have lost my Patron Lord Granville, I have in a manner laid aside the thoughts of appearing once more in print. However, my acknowledgments are due to his Grace. You will, therefore, if you shall think it proper, present my duty and most humble thanks to him for the offer of the MSS. which he was pleased to make me by you. I admire your care and industry, as well as judgment, in the arrangement of the muniments, &c. You have now removed them out of the confusion wherein they had long lain, and put them in such order that they may be readily consulted. My compliments to Dr. Fewel and Mr. Porteus; and to the latter, my congratulations on his change of condition. Yourself, Sir Joseph, and Mr. Astle, have ever my best wishes. When at liberty, a line or two would be very agreeable to, dear Sir, your most obedient humble servant, EDW. LYE."

"DEAR SIR, *Doctors' Commons, June* 25, 1765.

"In answer to your very obliging Letter of the 11th instant; His Grace the Abp. of Canterbury (to whom I have shewn it) has ordered me to request your answer to these two Questions; viz. 1st, Whether you have so totally laid aside your intention of publishing your 'A. Saxon Gothic Latin Dictionary,' as utterly to reject all thoughts of proposing the printing of that valuable Work by Subscription? If not, I have his Lordship's directions to inform you, that if such a proposal is made and agreed to by a number of Gentlemen willing to forward it, his Grace is ready to subscribe fifty pounds towards its publication. 2nd, The Abp. desires

desires likewise to know the title of the Theological pieces of Bede published by Wharton in the year 1693, as that book is not in the Lambeth Library. A line from you in answer to this will much oblige, Sir, your most obedient servant, A. C. DUCAREL."

"DEAR SIR; *Yardley-Hastings, July* 5, 1765.

"Had I laid aside the thoughts of printing by subscription my Dictionary, His Grace of Canterbury's most generous offer towards the publication of it would make me alter my resolution, and put myself once more in the press. Encouraged by so great and learned a person, I shall with pleasure engage in a most laborious Work, and doubt not of having his Lordship's example followed by many others, so as to enable me to undergo the expence as well as the trouble of the Impression. The trouble will not be little, as I have none to share with me in it; and the expence very considerable, as my time must for the most part be spent in Oxford and London. You know of what service the Work will be, both at home and abroad. In Germany they have, unknown to me, given an account of the Specimen I printed for the use of my Friends; and express an earnest desire of having the whole make its appearance in public. You will not forget to make my most humble acknowledgments to his Grace for the honour he hath done me in his Subscription. The Title of Bede's Pieces is as follows: 'Bedæ venerabilis Opera quædam Theologica, nunc primùm edita, necnon Historica, antea semel edita. Accesserunt Egberti Archiepiscopi Eboracensis Dialogus de Ecclesiastica Institutione; et Aldhelmi Episcopi Scireburnensis Liber de Virginitate ex codice antiquissimo emendatus. Londini, 1693.' As this Book is not in the Library, if his Lordship will please to allow it a place there, I will send it you by the first opportunity. My compliments to Sir Joseph Ayloffe and Mr. Astle. I congratulate the latter on his late preferment. To hear from Dr. Ducarel will give pleasure to his most obedient, &c. EDW. LYE."

The manuscript was at length completed; and he lived to print about 30 sheets of the Work; but died of the gout, August 16, 1767, in his 73d year, leaving the completion of it, and the subscription, to his intimate friend and countryman the Rev. Owen Manning, who, after four years close application, published it in 1772, from the press of Mr. Allen of Bolt Court; prefixing a perspicuous account of the rise and progress of the Work, in an elegant Latin Preface, and accompanying it with a Grammar of the Saxon and Gothic languages, and large additions to the sheets before composed. In an Appendix are subjoined fragments of Ulphilas's Version of the Epistle to the Romans, sundry Saxon charters, a Sermon, a fragment of the Saxon Chronicle, and other instruments. Mr. Lye was buried at Yardley Hastings, with a commendatory but just and elegant epitaph. There is a Portrait of Mr. Lye, in a lay habit, sitting in his Study, after a Painting by F. Reynolds, (sister of Sir Joshua) by T. Burke, 1784.—See vol. II. p. 107; vol. III. pp. 669, 707; vol. IV. p. 122; vol. V. pp. 404, 461.

P. 456. "Samuel Martin, Esq. of Marshalswick, Herts, was a gentleman well known in the political world, particularly from his having fought a duel, in 1763, with Mr. Wilkes. He had the reversion of the Ushership of the Exchequer. His Portrait is engraved in Gent. Mag. LXXV. 17; where a short account of him is given, some errors in which are corrected, ib. 199.

P. 480. Mr. Wilkes, from early life, was not only a great reader of books, but a collector also of many that were curious; and, in the wreck of his fortune, felt no small concern for the loss of his whole Library, which, about 1769, fell a sacrifice towards the payment of some of his private debts. The *Bibliomaniac* flame was at that period scarcely kindled; and "the select and valuable Library of John Wilkes" (in which many volumes were enriched by his MS notes) was dispersed, with the ordinary furniture of the house, to the usual frequenters of such sales. Not dispirited, however, Mr. Wilkes again began to collect; and, at the time of his death, had three distinct Libraries, which are specifically noticed in his Will.—To his daughter Harriet Wilkes, he gave the lease of the house, plate, prints, pictures, books, &c. at Sandham Cottage.—To Mrs. Amelia Arnald, the lease of his house at Kensington Gore, with all the plate, pictures, prints, books, &c.—To his beloved daughter Mary Wilkes, the lease of his house in Grosvenor Square, with all the prints, pictures, books, &c.—"Part of the Library of the late John Wilkes, Esq. Alderman and Chamberlain of the City of London, brought from Sandham Cottage in the Isle of Wight, by order of the Executor, and Guardian of the Legatee, consisting of Classics, Poetry, Belles Lettres, Miscellaneous," &c. was sold by Leigh and Sotheby, June 1, 1799. There was a second sale of "Part of the Sandham Cottage Library," by Leigh and Sotheby, in 1800; but Mr. Wilkes's name did not appear. Neither of these sales attracted much public attention; though they contained many curious articles; several of which were purchased by Mr. Bindley; among them, a copy of "Theophrastus," on vellum, and a Political Work, "The History of the Minority;" the author of which was not, I believe, ever known to a certainty, published while he was in France. It appears to have been bound there; and, though many leaves (no doubt very curious ones) are clean cut out, it still contains a vast deal of Mr. Wilkes's own hand-writing, relating to the inquisition made after him for his political writings. It very evidently passed at the sale without much notice, and was bought by Mr. Bindley, who has kept it very choice ever since; and has also a copy of Catullus, Barbou's beautifully printed book, which, as appears from an inscription in it, was a present by Mr. Sterne at Paris. Mr. Wilkes had corrected the text in many places, possibly with a view at that time even, in 1764, to a new Edition of Catullus by himself.—The Books in Grosvenor-square remained till the death of Miss Wilkes; who directed her executors "to deliver all her honoured Father's Library, according to the Catalogue, to Mr.

Mr. Peter Elmsly, of Sloane Street (as stated in p. 478). All her books not mentioned in the Catalogue (except the Gems of Worlidge) she gave to Miss Mary Hayley Baker, with her drawings; and the Book of Gems just mentioned she gave to Miss Harriet Wilkes, as also the gold watch which belonged to her Father."—Miss Wilkes died March 12, 1802; and "the very valuable Library of John Wilkes, Esq. M. P." (1478 articles) was sold, by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, in the November following. Amongst other books in this sale was a vellum copy of his Editions of Catullus and Theophrastus; and an article, intituled, "Boulanger, Recherches sur l'Origine du Despotisme Oriental, 1763;" 8vo.; printed by Mr. Wilkes, at his own private press in Great George-street; bound in morocco with gilt leaves; and, "Copies taken from the Records of the Court of King's Bench, 1763;" in which was this note: "Printed by P. C. Webb, one of the Solicitors to the Treasury; never published."

P. 485. Dr. Robert Uvedale was born in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, May 25, 1642; educated under Dr. Busby, at Westminster school; where, in 1658, he took from the bier of the Protector one of the funeral escutcheons, which is still preserved in the family, and is supposed to be the only one remaining. He was elected one of the Divinity Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge; and afterwards offered himself a candidate for the Lay Fellowship of that College. Mr. Newton (afterwards Sir Isaac) was his competitor: but the Master, Dr. Barrow, decided in favour of Mr. Uvedale; saying, "that, Mr. Uvedale and Mr. Newton being (at that time) equal in literary attainments, he must give the Fellowship to Mr. Uvedale as the senior." Mr. Uvedale, however, soon after vacated the Fellowship by marriage. He kept a flourishing school at Enfield, where he had the honour of educating Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon, and others of the Nobility. Archbishop Tillotson presented him to the valuable Rectory of Orpington, and Chapel of St. Mary Cray, Kent.

Dryden, and some other learned men, having agreed to translate Plutarch's Lives from the original Greek, Dr. Uvedale translated the Life of Dion, and the work was published in 1684. In the British Museum (Bibl. Sloan. 4064, Plut. 28. F.) are fifteen Letters from Dr. Uvedale to Sir Hans Sloane; also Letters from him to Dr. Sherard and Mr. James Pettiver.

In December 1691 Dr. Uvedale is described by J. Gibson, "as a great lover of plants, and having an extraordinary art in managing them; is become master of the greatest and choicest collection of exotic greens that is perhaps any where in this land. His greens take up six or seven houses, or roomsteads. His orange-trees and largest myrtles fill up his biggest house, and another house is filled with myrtles of a less size, and those more nice and curious plants that need closer keeping, are in warmer rooms, and some of them stoved where he thinks fit. His flowers are choice, his stock numerous, and his culture of them very methodical and curious. But, to speak of the garden in the

whole, it does not lie fine to please the eye; his delight and care lying more in the ordering particular plants, than in the pleasing view and form of his garden." Archæologia, Vol. XII. p. 188. Several Plates of James Petiver's "Gazophylacium Naturæ et Artis," 1711, fol. are dedicated to him.—His name, and that of two of his sons, Robert and James Uvedale, and also of William Uvedale, esq. of Horton, &c. appear in a list of subscribers to the "Memoirs of Philip de Comines," translated by Mr. Uvedale, 1722. —His Hortus Siccus was, after his death, sold for a very large sum to Sir Robert Walpole. (See Gent. Mag. LXIX. 1186.)—A whole-length portrait of him, and another of his wife, were in the possession of the late Admiral Uvedale, of Bosmere House, Suffolk. —His son, Robert Uvedale, D. D. fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Enfield, died in 1731. His grandson, Robert Uvedale, D. D. also Fellow of Trinity College, Rector of Langton juxta Partney, Lincolnshire, and Vicar of Swineshead, in the same County, was born in 1728, and died in 1799; by Diana, second daughter of Bennet Langton, esq. of Langton, he had two sons and five daughters; of whom, the eldest son, Robert Uvedale, M. A. is Vicar of Fotherby, co. Lincoln; and a frequent correspondent to Mr. Urban; see a list of his several communications in Hutchins's Dorsetshire, vol. II. p. 504*.

P. 497. William Markham, Esq. the Archbishop's eldest son, died Oct. 30, 1814.

P. 528. Whilst this sheet was in the press I was favoured with a Letter so honourable both to the Right Reverend Prelate and to his deceased Patron, that my Readers will gladly peruse it:

"DEAR SIR, *Abergwilly Palace, March* 27, 1815.

"Your additional Volume to the Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century affords me an opportunity, which I am unwilling to lose, of communicating to you an instance of Mr. Tyrwhitt's benevolence and love of learning. Soon after I had published Dawes's 'Miscellanea Critica,' and was entering on the term in which I was to take my Master's Degree, Mr. Tyrwhitt asked me, 'how I meant to dispose of myself after I had taken my Degree.' I told him, 'it was my intention to take a Curacy in the country, till I should be called again to College to serve those offices which are usually held by the Fellows in rotation.' He said, 'You must not leave College. In the country, and with your new duties, you would not have those means and opportunities of pursuing your old studies, which the University possesses above all other places. You shall be my Curate. I will beg you to accept annually from me what will be equivalent to a Curate's stipend.' I accepted his generous offer, and remained at College. I was soon after appointed to the office of College Tutor. But Mr. Tyrwhitt continued his annual present, till the emolument of my office enabled me to relinquish a gratuity, which I knew he would bestow on some *Protegé* who wanted it more than myself. The literary advantages which I derived from my continuance at College at that time, and, of course, my obligations to my

my generous Friend, are greater than I can express to you. I took my Degree in 1782. Mr. Tyrwhitt died in 1786. By his will, he left me a kind remembrance of his friendship, in a legacy of 100 pounds. I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, T. St. David's."

P. 543. Having noticed two very learned and highly respectable Masters of the celebrated Grammar School at Reading; I cannot deny myself the gratification of mentioning a third, not less worthy, or less learned, than his much-esteemed Predecessors—Dr. Richard Valpy, a native of the Island of Jersey, was admitted at Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1773; B. A. 1776; M. A. 1784; and B. and D. D. 1792. During four years he was Second Master of the School at Bury; Sept. 18, 1781, was elected Master of Reading School, in which he has laboured many years, with indefatigable diligence, and distinguished success; and in 1787 was presented to the Rectory of Stradishall, in Suffolk. Dr. Valpy has firmly established his fame, as a Writer, far beyond the limits of the School over which he has so long and so worthily presided.—His more immediate professional publications are, "Two Assize Sermons, preached at Reading, at the Lent Assizes of 1792 and 1793, with Notes, Historical and Political, and an Appendix, 1793." "A Sermon preached August 13, 1798, before the Reading and Henley Association, the Woodley Cavalry, and the Reading Volunteers, at the Consecration of the Colours of the Reading Association, with Notes, 1798," 8vo. "A Sermon, preached before the President, Vice President, and Directors of the Royal Humane Society; established for the Recovery of Persons apparently drowned. With Notes, 1802," 8vo. "An Address from a Clergyman to his Country Parishioners, 1810;" a third edition 1813, 8vo. "Sermons on Public Occasions, with Historical, Critical, and Political Notes; and an Appendix, containing Articles on the following subjects: 1. The Law of the Twelve Tables respecting Debtors.—2. The Causes which must prevent the Establishment of a Republic in France.—3. The Catholic Question.—4. The Practice of Liberal Piety vindicated.—5. Rivalry of France.—6. The Prophecies relating to the Fall of Rome.—7. The Disposition of the French Government to Peace.—8. Deeds without a Name.—9. Defence of the Country.—10. Insensibility in suspended animation.—11. Interests of the Church of England.—2 vols. 8vo. 1811."—His Miscellaneous Publications are, "Poetical Chronology of Antient and English History, with Historical and Explanatory Notes, 1794," 12mo; consisting of two sets of Memorial Verses, for Antient History and for England, the former by Mr. Hooke, the Historian of the Roman Republic, the latter taken by him from the Gentleman's Magazine; both much altered and improved, and the latter continued to 1794. Of this Work a *sixth* Edition has been printed. —In 1797 he communicated to the publick (in Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII.) "A short Sketch of a short Trip to Paris in 1788; which, in May 1814, was re-printed, with Notes and Corrections, in the Sixth Number of "The Pamphleteer."

For

For the more immediate use of his own School, but eminently well calculated for any other Seminary of sound Learning (as the sale of several large impressions has demonstrated) Dr. Valpy has published, "The Elements of Latin Grammar; with Notes for the use of those who have made some Progress in the Language." This little volume (by the use of which, the Author says, his scholars made as great a progress in three months as they usually did before in six) has passed through Eleven Editions. "The Elements of Greek Grammar; with Notes for the use of those who have made some Progress in the Language." Four Editions. "Delectus Sententiarum et Historiarum; ad usum Tironum accommodatus." Fourteen Editions. "Delectus Sententiarum Græcarum; ad usum Tironum accommodatus; cum Notulis et Lexico." Two Editions. "Four Plays of Plautus. Amphitryo, Aulularia, Captives, and Rudens. With English Notes, and a Glossary." "A New Latin Vocabulary; adapted to the best Latin Grammars; with Tables of Numerical Letters, English and Latin Abbreviations, and the Value of Roman and Grecian Coins." Four Editions. "First Exercises; to be translated into Latin, with familiar Explanations." "Latin Dialogues; collected from the best Latin Writers." "Principia Officiorum, Historiæ, et Geographiæ; E Cicerone, Plinio Secundo, Justino, Cæsare, &c. excerpta."

Dr. Valpy has also published several Plays, altered from Shakspeare, and adapted to a classical theatre, where nothing should be suffered to raise a blush on the cheek of youth. "The Roses, or King Henry VI. for the Benefit of the Fund for the cheap Repository for Moral and Religious Tracts, 1795," 8vo. "King John, an Historical Tragedy; with Notes Critical and Historical, the profits of which were applied to the Subscription for a Naval Pillar, 1799," 8vo. "The Second Part of King Henry IV. for the Benefit of the Humane Society, and of a Fund to establish a Receiving-house at Reading for the Purposes of the Society, 1801," 8vo. "The Merchant of Venice, 1802," 8vo, for the Benefit of the Literary Fund.—"King John," as we learn from Mr. Jones's Biographia Dramatica, "was performed at Covent Garden in 1803, for the benefit of Mrs. Litchfield, by the Author's permission, and repeated for other benefits in the same season; and some speeches introduced into it made so strong an impression on the feelings of an English audience, on the renewal of the War, that the Play was acted in almost every Town in Great Britain and Ireland. It was intended to have been brought out in a magnificent style at Covent Garden at the opening of the next season; but Mr. Kemble, being appointed manager, resumed his character of King John in the original Play."—"Poems, Odes, Prologues, and Epilogues, spoken on Public Occasions at Reading School; to which is added some Account of the Rev. Mr. Benwell and the Rev. Dr. Butt," appeared in 1805, 8vo.; but of this elegant volume nearly the whole impression was unfortunately burnt.

To the many other services which Dr. Valpy has conferred upon the Literary World, may be added that of educating one of his

sons,

sons, first under his own immediate inspection, and afterwards at Oxford, with the express purpose that, like my late worthy Predecessor, he might become a learned Printer. Nor have his hopes been disappointed. Mr. Abraham-John Valpy entered in 1805 at Pembroke College, Oxford; of which College he became a Fellow for a short time; he took the degree of B. A. 1809; and proceeded to M. A. 1812. He commenced in 1809 the profession to which he was destined, under the happiest auspices —assisted by the advice and the liberality of a worthy Father; —and the numerous productions in the learned languages which have since issued from his press bear ample testimony to his accuracy and his diligence. Among these his "Classical, Biblical, and Oriental Journal," perhaps, may be named as the most prominent. He has also edited, 1. "Brotier's Tacitus, which combines the advantages of the Paris and Edinburgh Editions with a Selection of Notes from all the commentators on Tacitus subsequent to the Edinburgh Edition: the Literaria Notitia, and Politica, are added also; the French Passages are translated, and the Roman Money turned into English, 1812," 5 vols. 8vo. 2. "A neat Edition of Virgil, collated with the best Editions of Heyne, Burmann, and others; 1814," 18mo. 3. "A neat Edition of Horace, for Schools, collated from the best Editions; the objectionable Odes and Passages expunged, 1814." 4. "Epistolæ M. T. Ciceronis; in usum Scholarum excerptæ." Second Edition. 5. "The Pamphleteer," a very useful Work; consisting of Tracts, scarce and original, of which the Ninth Number was published in February 1815.—And at present Mr. Valpy, in conjunction with Mr. Barker of Trinity College, Cambridge, is engaged in a most expensive and most laborious undertaking, a new and improved Edition of "Stephens's Greek Thesaurus." *Felix faustumque sit!*

P. 544. Dr. Samuel Goodenough was of Christ Church, Oxford; D. C. L. 1772; M. A. 1787. He was collated to the Deanry of Rochester in 1802; and in 1808 consecrated Bishop of Carlisle. He is a Prelate of singular and primitive simplicity of manners; and is justly and universally respectable for his moral character, learning, and sound understanding.

P. 549. The following Letter was addressed to Dr. Ducarel:

"Sir, *Rochester, Dec.* 28, 1771.

"The Rev. Mr. Jones was so obliging as to acquaint me with your kind inquiries after the History of Rochester, which I am now printing. Though well acquainted with your eminent station in the learned world, yet, being entirely unknown to you, I could not presume, or I should earlier have solicited your approbation of my plan.—From *motives of curiosity* rather than with views of publication, I have for years past collected, as opportunity offered, whatever either in print or MS. related to this City; expecting Mr. Thorpe's work would render any thing farther unnecessary: but, when the 'Registrum' appeared (although it contains an invaluable treasure of materials) yet a concise connected History of the

Antient

Antient State of this Place was still wanting.—This is what is now attempted.—The 'Registrum' has proved of great use, of which every acknowledgment will be made.—When the person who compiled this Work had nearly completed the copy, I submitted it to two gentlemen in the County (whose favours in trade I had long enjoyed) for their approbation; they have condescended so far, as not only to read and revise, but also to enrich it with many valuable additions from their own Papers.

"It will contain more than 300 pages, above 100 of which are employed on the Civil History, Castle, and Bridge; upward of 100 more on the Cathedral, Priory, and Bishops. The remainder for the Public Charities and Tours. This latter part may seem to you trifling; but the great number of people visiting Margate in the season, and the many inquiries for a thing of that kind, determined me in its favour; and I have reason to think it will augment the sale of the book: with this view also a portable size, and a small price, were judged most proper.

"Presuming on your inquiry, I have ventured to trouble you with this faithful account of the work I am now printing; happy if in any respect it shall be thought worthy your countenance. I print 1000 copies at an office I have lately established in this City. I hope it will be finished by the end of March.—Any Subscriptions by the beginning of that month will be very acceptable. Mr. Thorpe has favoured me with his own name, and with those of some of his acquaintance. To a very respectable List of the Gentry and Clergy of the City, &c. I shall be proud to add the name of Dr. Ducarel; and, if I could be favoured with the names of any of your learned Friends and acquaintance, it would add to the obligations of your unknown, but very respectful and most obedient servant, T. Fisher."

P. 552. l. 53. Add to the early Catalogues, "A Catalogue of excellent Books, English and Latin, &c. in Divinity, Law, Physick, History, Poetry, Romances, &c.; which will be sold by Auction, on Tyne Bridge, April 4th, 1693. London: Printed for Joseph Hall, Bookseller on Tyne Bridge, Newcastle*; where

* Communicated by Mr. John Bell, of Newcastle; who has also sent the title of a Catalogue, published by his Father in April 1795, "of a valuable Collection of Books, in various Languages, Arts, and Sciences, and in every Branch of Polite Literature; amongst which are several very scarce and curious Articles; elegant Editions by Baskerville, &c. now on Sale, at very low prices. By John Bell, Bookseller, Bookbinder, and Stationer, Union Street, Newcastle. "110 closely printed pages in 8vo.; and containing, amongst many curious Articles, 35 Books of Baskerville's Printing, from his large Folio Bible to his Pocket Dictionary. Collections of Plays (original Editions) bound uniform, and Mathematical Books, formed a considerable part of this Catalogue; and No. 2129, was a Book which drew the attention of the curious; it was a quarto Volume in good condition, containing Eight Tracts, six of which were different specimens of Ancient Typography by the first Printers: the first was "Aristot. Libri Ethic. per Leonardum Aretinum translat. Oxoni, MCCCCLXXIX." In this Catalogue there was a sett of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," illustrated with Portraits to the respective Lives in the Biographical Part of the Work." J. Bell.

Catalogues

Catalogues will be distributed *gratis*, 1693;" seven leaves foolscap quarto, containing 127 numbers of Folios; 131 numbers of Quarto's, and 126 of Octavo's and 12mo's.

P. 552, l. 53. Add, "The Library of the learned Mr. Hodges, late Chaplain General of His Majesty's Fleet; consisting of a choice Collection of very valuable Books, on Divinity, History, Geography, Travels, Law, Crown and Statute, was sold by Auction in the inner lower Walk of Exchange, Dec. 23, and following days, 1702; Catalogues (6*d*. each) sold by D. Browne, R. Smith, Mat. Wotton, and George Strahan."

P. 561. l. 9, *for* "proposal," *read* "perusal;" which shews the very high esteem the purchasers entertained of their bargain, at a price which is, perhaps, unequalled.

P. 608. See several particulars respecting Dr. Mounsey, in Mr. Butler's Life of Bp. Hildesley, and in Faulkner's Chelsea College.

P. 609. Cornelius Lyde, esq. left two daughters coheiresses, one of whom married Lionel Lyde, esq. an eminent Tobacco-merchant, and was created a Baronet in 1772, and died in 1793. His widow died in 1814. Sir Lionel's property devolved on his brother Samuel Lyde, esq.

Ibid. The Rev. Edward Jones was an excellent scholar, a truly benevolent man, and a conscientious Divine. He was educated at Eton; and elected to King's College, Cambridge, in 1759; B. A. 1764; M. A. 1767. Early in life he was patronized by Bp. Lowth, to whom he for some time was Domestic Chaplain; and to whose friendship he was indebted for the Rectory of Uppingham; and, if I mistake not, for some earlier Living. For some time he held the Rectory of Great Doddington in Northamptonshire. In one of his Letters, he says, "I have been in orders more than fifty years; and have resided as officiating Incumbent nearly the whole of that period, the greater part in a country village, but ten of them in a market-town." His memory was retentive, and richly stored; which rendered his conversation truly interesting, and his correspondence uncommonly pleasant, as by the valuable additions to this, as well as to my preceding Volumes, will abundantly appear.—Some of the proof-sheets had also the benefit of his revisal, particularly that containing the Memoirs of the Rev. Charles Sturges, and his near relations, in pp. 107—112; which he returned, accompanied by the following heartfelt sentiment: "The momentary painful sensations, occasioned by a renewal of regret for departed friends, are more than compensated, when they bring with them the flattering recollection of having enjoyed the esteem of such men for such a length of time. For more than half a century it was my lot to have been intimately acquainted, and almost as long nearly connected with the parties in question."—His son, the Rev. Edward Jones, M. A. was educated at Eton; in 1789 elected to King's College; and is now Vicar of Greetham, in Rutland: and Rector of North Kilworth, in Leicestershire.

P. 610.

P. 610. Add the two following Letters from Lord Coleraine: "For Dr. John Woodward, S. R. S. at Gresham Colledg. These.

"My worthy Friend, *June* 19, 1707.

"I thank you for the sight of your Discourse, which is much more *ad Rhombum* than that of Stephanides, formerly so esteemed, and which honest John Stow made such use of as we find in his miserable Translations of it.

"Your method to discover the antient bounds and extent of this City is very nice and learned, and deserves improvement, being well grounded; as are also your conjectures (from these late discoveries) that the City's old Wall could not be older than Severus's time, and perhaps *repaired by Constantius Chlorus, or his* descendants, because there are some of your Coins with an *Arx* or *Castrum*, that intimates their *raising some places of defence* about London; as I shall further inform you, if you please; but Geoffry of Monmouth's innumerable towers is a jest, and Cassibeline's seat *(Sulloniacum)* was in a great wood, where there hath been no ruin of any building found, as I have often searched and inquired (living long by Borham Wood). You know my present condition will not let me enlarge to-day. You have done well to waken Sir Christopher Wren in this matter, and I rest your engaged Friend, H. C[OLERAINE."]

"For my worthy Friend Dr. Woodward, at Gresham Colledg: *July* 25, 1707.

"In answer to yours of the 22d instant, I thank my worthy Friend for accepting such a blotted paper as was not designed for any other sight but yours, which often winks at my faults. As to the Medal of Constantius Chlorus, which I mentioned, it is not now in my hands; nor can I find either in Mezzabarba or Du Fresne, any such Reverse of an edifice with P. L. But in both those noble Authors there are other Reverses belonging to the said Chlorus with the characters of P. L. C. which I say may as well be construed *Pecunia Londini Cusa*, or *Lugduni*; for we know by much elder British Coins (such as yours of Cunobelin), that there were Mints very early, though rude, in this land; and because there is a brass Helena (the wife of Chlorus), whose Reverse hath on it P. L. C. and *Securitas* R. P. I strengthen my argument, that it was coined at London, not at Lyons; yet I am but a guesser, and pretend to no more. As to my health; being now, as Horace was,

Præcipuè sanus, in latebris nostris Tottenhamiæ,
Quæ tibi me incolumem reddant Septembribus horis. —

I dare not think of the Bath: it is so infected; and it is enough now to be well, and, Sir, your assuredly affectionate Friend, H.C."*

* Indorsed, "Lord Coleraine, 25 July, 1707. Of a Coin of Constantius Chlorus with a Castrum upon it: and the inscription P. L. C. which he conjectures was stamped upon occasion of the Emperor's repairing the Walls of London. — London called Augusta by reason of its strength and stateliness. Rather, as it was a Roman Colony: and as Augusta Trevirorum, Augusta Fauronorum, &c." J. Woodward.

P. 692.

P. 622. Lady de Montalt was daughter of Mr. Philip Allen, the Postmaster of Bath, and niece to Ralph Allen, Esq. under whose will Prior Park passed, in 1796, to her noble husband.

P. 627. Rev. Martin Stafford Smith, at the time of his marriage with Mrs. Warburton, was Vicar of Langton in Gloucestershire, and Rector of Uphill, Somersetshire. In 1793 he obtained, from Bp. Hurd, the valuable Rectory of Fladbury, where Mrs. Smith died Sept. 1, 1796; but was buried at Claverton. Mr. Smith, in December 1797, married, secondly, a lady of the name of Plaisted.

P. 629. "A Translation of Boerhaave's *Institutiones Chemiæ*: intituled, 'A New Method of Chemistry; including the Theory and Practice of that Art, &c. published jointly by *P. Shaw*, M. D. and *E. Chambers*, Gent. with additional notes and sculptures.' was published in 1727, 4to. This appears to be a Translation of a work surreptitiously published in Holland without the Author's consent, and probably from the notes of some of the Students attending his Lectures. It contains, however, a very valuable treatise on the science, and was considerably improved in the Translation by the addition of Notes, selected from recent authorities, extending the knowledge of that branch of science. The original work having been received with much approbation abroad, the illustrious Author appears to have been reluctantly induced to publish, still in a less perfect state than he could have wished, his work intituled *Elementa Chemiæ*, which appears to be an enlarged and improved re-publication of the former work, with a very characteristic address to his brother, and a preface reciting the occasion of this re-publication. This also appears to have been translated by Peter Shaw, M. D. and published as a second edition of the "New Method of Chemistry, 1741." 4to. A third Edition appeared, 1753. 4to. To this is prefixed a short Advertisement, announcing that most of the notes made use of in *our* first Edition are here preserved, and several others added, where they seemed to be necessary. An Appendix is also added, to shew the way of carrying the Art still further, signed *P. S.* It does not hence appear how to distinguish the respective parts of the labours of the Translators and Editors in the first publication of the work, which, however, from the state of the science at that time in this Country, seems to have been an important accession, and to have ranked among the foremost of the systematic treatises on philosophical principles, which have promoted the advancement of that science in our Country; as it does not appear that at that period we possessed any approved Elementary Treatise on that science in our language. It is observable that, under the word *Chymistry*, in the Cyclopædia, a quotation is made of a passage from the first edition of the above-mentioned work in 1727.—In the books before mentioned I find no notice as an Author of *Peter Shaw*, the joint Editor with Ephraim Chambers of the Editions of Boerhaave's *Chemistry*, who is also the well-known Editor of the Abridgment of the Philosophical Works of Bacon, 1733, 3 vols. 4to. and of those of Boyle,

Boyle, 1725. 3 vols. 4to. Besides which, he is the Author of "Chemical Lectures, read in London in 1731 and 1732, and at Scarborough 1733, for the improvement of Arts, Trades, and Natural Philosophy," 1725, 8vo. 2nd edit.; subsequent to which, he published, "Essays for the Improvement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, by means of Chemistry, 2d edit. improved by *P. Shaw*, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty." It is the more observable that such slender notice occurs of this Author in either of the sources of information before mentioned, as, from the great extent, variety, and importance of the objects of science comprehended in the long successive results of his literary labours, he appears among the most eminent and extensively useful of those Writers to whom the English Reader is indebted, for more ready access to, and communication of, the knowledge contained in the works of the illustrious Fathers of Science of our own Country, as well as for affording the means of acquaintance with the principal improvements in science of those more recent Authors who have eminently distinguished themselves in other parts of Europe. It affords me, however, some satisfaction to find mention of this Author, as an eminent Physician, whose only daughter was married to the late Dr. Richard Warren, who succeeded to his practice, in the Literary Anecdotes, vol. III. p. 131.

"Another Author, to whom the Publick is greatly indebted for the advancement of the science of Chemistry in general, in its application to the Arts and Manufactures, and as more particularly applicable to the purposes of Medicine, and whose merits as an Author have probably been obscured by the superior advantages of more recent promoters of that science, is *William Lewis*, M. D. late of Kingston in Surrey, who first communicated to the English Reader the advanced state of Chemical knowledge of the German Chemists and Metallurgists in his Translation of the "Chemical Works of Gaspar Neuman," 1737, 4to. illustrated with copious notes from the discoveries of more recent Authors, and from his own extensive experience; which is conspicuously evidenced in the elaborate work published some years afterwards, intituled "*Commercium Philosophicum Technicum*; or the Philosophical Commerce of Arts; designed as an attempt to improve arts, trades, and manufactures," 4to. 1763.—This Author appears to have been among the first promoters of that excellent Institution, the Society for the Improvement of Arts, Manufactures, &c. from which in 1767 he obtained the gold medal for an Essay on Pot-ashes, from the successful production of which in America, subsequent to that period, it appears that this Country derived considerable advantages. Another work of this Author, which has acquired much reputation as a work of comprehensive scientific knowledge and of great utility, is the "History of the Materia Medica," 1741; 4to. republished by the Author, and since republished with successive additions and improvements from the hands of Dr. Aikin." E. Brooke.

P. 633.

P. 633. The Rev. John Jones, of Baliol College, Oxford, M. A. 1682; Editor of Horace in 1726, had been also in 1722 the Translator of Oppian's Halieutics (vol. VI. p. 171).—His son, the Navy Chaplain, sometime an assistant to Bp. Hildesley whilst Vicar of Hitchin, is thus noticed in a Letter from that venerable Prelate to the Rev. William Cumming, his successor in that Vicarage:

"You are not a stranger, I imagine, to my proposal for encouraging the continuance of the additional duties, which I had introduced at Hitchin; *viz.* the Summer-Morning Sermons, and the Friday-Night Lectures, by allowing forty pounds *per annum* for a joint assistant at Hitchin and Holwell; and which I thought might readily have been accomplished, if Mr. Morgan had engaged Mr. Jones after, as well as before, he came to reside. This indeed I left open, and free to mutual choice, and rather wished than recommended it; but, if this should not have taken place, as Mr. Jones had often signified in my family, that in case he failed of the presentation to Hitchin, he believed he should go to London, or return to Oxford, and sometimes talked of getting to be *Chaplain to a man of war*; I had no idea, after all these various tendencies to motion, and especially as I had heard nothing from him, that he would have fixed at Holwell: but this, as I am since informed, though not from himself, he now it seems intends, and also to hold Ickleford with it." Mr. Cumming's son adds, "Mr. Jones's expectation of obtaining the presentation to Hitchin must appear a little singular at first sight; as the patronage was in Trinity College, Cambridge, and Mr. Jones himself belonged to Oxford. But the case was this: The King usually filling up such preferments as became vacant upon the appointment of a new Bishop, it was supposed that the prerogative would have extended to the instance of Dr. Hildesley's promotion: which it did not. The parishioners, however, petitioned the College in behalf of Mr. Jones, not being aware of the informality of so doing; or that a Society were not likely to dispose of the presentation to any one not a member of their body."

P. 634. The Rev. John Wheeldon was of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1759; M. A. 1762. He married a niece of Dr. John Greene, Bishop of Lincoln; who gave him the Prebend of Milton Major in the Church of Lincoln; and in 1773 the Rectory of Whethamsted, Herts, with the Chapelry of Harpenden annexed. He was a good Scholar, and a man of deep research. He published a Latin Poetical Epistle to Mr. Pennant, on his Tours; "The Life of Bp. Taylor, and the purest Spirit of his Writings extracted and exhibited for general Benefit, 1793," 8vo; "A new Delineation of Job's antient Abode, by a Gentleman now contemplative in Arabia Petræa, transmitted from Alexandria to John Wheeldon, M. A. To which are added a few Observations on the Book of Job, by the Editor, 1799." Mr. Wheeldon was deeply versed in the writings of Wowver; and mentioned to me, in 1799, a wish to re-publish his "Dies Æstiva, sive Pægnion de Umbra;" but this he did not live to accomplish.

accomplish. On the North Wall of the Chancel of Wheathamsted Church, his death is thus recorded:

"In a Vault near this place, are deposited the mortal remains of the Rev. John Wheeldon, A. M. Prebendary of Lincoln, and 27 years Rector of this parish, who died July 26, 1800, æt. 65."

He left one daughter; and a son, the Rev. John Wheeldon, of Bene't College, Cambridge; B. A. 1796; M. A. 1799; and in 1808 presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Market-Street, an endowed Chapelry within the parish of Caddington, a village situate both in Bedfordshire and Herts.

P. 635. Charles Ashton, B. D. a native of Derbyshire, was admitted of Queen's College, Cambridge, May 18, 1682; and having taken his degree of B. A. was elected Fellow of that College, April 30, 1687, to be admitted to profits upon a future vacancy, which did not happen till April 9, 1690. He became Chaplain to Bishop Patrick, by whom he was presented to the Rectory of Rattenden, in Essex, March 10, 1698-9, which living he exchanged in June following, for a Chaplainship of Chelsea Hospital, and that preferment also he soon after quitted, on being collated by his Patron to a Prebendal Stall at Ely, July 3, 1701; and the next day to the Mastership of Jesus College, Cambridge, both vacant by the death of Dr. Saywell. The same year he proceeded to his degree of D. D. and was elected Vice-chancellor of the University in 1702. This Mastership and Prebend (both which he was in possession of above fifty years) were the only preferments he held afterwards; not choosing to accept of any Parochial Benefice; but leading a very retired and studious life in his College: except when statutable residence, and attendance at Chapters, required his presence at Ely: on which occasions, he seldom or never failed to be present, till the latter part of his life. He had great knowledge in most branches of Literature, particularly in Chronology, and in the Greek and Latin languages, but never could be prevailed on to publish any thing in his own name, though it is well known that he assisted his Friends in the publication of many learned works; and since his death, a correct edition of Justin Martyr's Apologies has been published from his MSS. by the Rev. Mr. Keller, late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, Rector of Kelshall in Hertfordshire. Dr. Ashton was a generous contributor in his life-time to the ornament of his college; where he died in March 1752, in the 87th year of his age, and was buried in the College Chapel, with the following epitaph:

"Car. Ashton, S. T. P. hujus Collegii per annos L. Magister.
Obiit anno Christi MDCCLII. ætat. LXXXVII."

P. 647. Mrs. Catharine Talbot was an only daughter of the Rev. Edward Talbot, Archdeacon of Berks, and Preacher at the Rolls, second son of Dr. Talbot, Bp. of Durham. Her father died in December 1720, at the early age of 29, above five months before the birth of this child, having on his death-bed recommended Mr.

Mr. Secker, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, to his father's notice: a most fortunate incident, as it proved in the event! for, "thus did this excellent young man, by a nice discernment of character, raise up, when least he thought of it, the truest friend and protector to his wife, and unborn daughter; who afterwards found in Mr. Secker all the tender care and assistance which they could have hoped for from the nearest relation." —To the friendship of her father also it was, that the grateful Dr. Rundle, some time after Lord Bishop of Derry, stood indebted for his early introduction to the Talbot family, together with all his consequent promotion; and by him a very elegant and beautiful character of Mr. Edward Talbot is given, in a Letter to Mrs. Sandys, immediately upon the melancholy event of his kind Patron's decease. Very honourable mention is likewise made of Mr. Talbot, in Bp. Porteus's Life of Archbishop Secker.

The first notice taken of his daughter's intellectual endowments is by Dr. Rundle, in a Letter to Mrs. Sandys, dated in 1729, when Miss Talbot could have been little more than eight years old. "Every day," says he, "Kitty grows a more delightful girl than the other. Her understanding shoots up faster than her person. I cannot say whether she is more admired or beloved; or which is most uncommonly excellent, her temper or her fine sense: in which reason and imagination seem to imitate the conduct of wise married people, where both command, and both obey: and have no contest between them, but which shall best shew forth the other's excellency."

The "Lady of First-rate Quality" (vol. VI. p. 206) was probably the Dutchess of Somerset.—The Bishop of Gloucester (p. 206) was Dr. Martin Benson, to whom Bp. Secker was related, having married in October 1725 Mrs. Catharine Benson, the friend and relation of Mrs. Talbot; who from that period, with her truly excellent daughter, consented to live with the Seckers; and continued also to reside in the utmost harmony of affection with the Primate, till his death.

In a Letter from the Dutchess of Somerset to Mr. Shenstone, the celebrated Poet, Dec. 18, 1753, her Grace, as if delighted to dwell upon the theme, observes, "The kind offer you made me, of sending me any thing you occasionally happen to write, I look upon as the highest obligation: and you will greatly add to it, if you will permit me to shew them to a very ingenious Friend of mine, whose ingenuity is her least praise; since the even cheerfulness of her temper, and the candour of her heart, joined with the most unaffected and honourable piety, must claim the esteem of all lovers of virtue, who have the happiness of being acquainted with her. You may possibly have heard of her; as, in her very young days, some little things of her writing got abroad, which were thought worthy of notice, considering the age she was then of. She is a grand-daughter of old Bishop Talbot, and niece to the Lord Chancellor of that name. She has lately spent six weeks with me here, and went away only on Thursday."

"Miss

"Miss Talbot was peculiarly blessed with a frankness devoid of all suspicion, which gave the most acceptable consequence to those she loved; whilst with unremitting zeal she pursued the interest of her Friends, whose happiness was essential to her own: for her mind was far above that sordid selfishness, which too often, in common dispositions, checks the glowing impulse to hazard every danger in the cause of virtuous friendship. As a charitable *Almoner*, she was frequently employed by others, besides communicating from the ample allotment of her own fortune. With peculiar sympathy she attended to the distressed, and relieved their wants with judgment; distributing with all that lively pleasure, which mere duty can never afford, but which is the constant and just recompence of the feeling heart: —that heart, which, in this world of mortification and misery, must oftener expect to be grieved by such sorrows as bounty cannot wholly assuage, than to be gratified in wiping away the tears of penury and depression, by those donations which it is the highest luxury to bestow.

"The Writings of this most valuable woman, known as such, do equal honour to her mind and sex: they vindicate the noblest spirit of Christian benevolence, and display a more than ordinary acquaintance with human nature. There is a very singular and pretty Letter of Miss Talbot's, written when she was hardly sixteen years of age, and addressed 'to the *new-born daughter* of the Hon. John Talbot,' son of the Lord Chancellor; which may be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1770, and has been thence transferred to several other valuable works. An important little treatise, of about forty pages, is also attributed to Miss Talbot, which has gone through many editions, and evinces at once the lively imagination, the good sense, and exalted piety of the writer. It is intituled 'Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week.' Those, therefore, who had not the happiness of a personal acquaintance with the author of this most rational and pious composition, may, at a very trivial expence, have the pleasing opportunity of profiting by her *thoughts*, which will ever perpetuate the blessings deduced from her *living example*. To the above has been added a collection of very ingenious 'Essays on various Subjects,' in two volumes: and *The Rambler*, No. XXX. June 30, 1750, is likewise ascribed to Miss Talbot's pen.

"Ever attentive to the sacred duties of gratitude and humanity, Abp. Secker, by his will, appointed the Rev. Dr. Daniel Burton, canon of Christ-church, and Mrs. Catharine Talbot, mother of the abovementioned lady, his executors; and left thirteen thousand pounds, in the three per cent. annuities, to Dr. Porteus, afterwards Lord Bishop of London, and Dr. Stinton, his Grace's Chaplains: in trust to pay the interest thereof to Mrs. Talbot and to her daughter, during their lives; and after their decease to be applied, as has been done, to charitable purposes.

"Miss Talbot was born in May 1721, and did not long survive her kind guardian; his Grace, with whom she resided for more than

than 42 years, dying August 3, 1768; and his happy charge on the 9th of January, 1770, in the 49th year of her age.

"Her mother, Mrs. Talbot, having survived her husband more than 63 years, died Jan. 29, 1784, at the seat of her relation, Thomas Cornewall, esq. Chart-place, Surrey, in her 95th year."

For these additions I am indebted to the Rev. Weeden Butler's Memoirs of Bp. Hildesley, where many other pleasing traits of Miss Talbot may be seen. Her character is also ably delineated, by Mrs. Duncombe, in Gent. Mag. vol. XLII. p. 257.

P. 667. Of Dr. John Harris, an elaborate Author, and promoter of science and general knowledge, the personal History is still involved in obscurity, though much research has been employed to develope it; the silence of his contemporaries having rendered it difficult to collect authentic information concerning him.—He was born about 1667; and probably in Shropshire; as the Rev. Mark Noble (who at a long distance of time succeeded him in the Rectory of East Barming in Kent, and has written a History of that Parish) observes, that the arms borne by the Doctor were those of the Harris Baronets, of Tong Castle. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1687; M. A. 1690; and was elected F. R. S. April 29, 1696. In 1697 he published "Remarks on several Papers relating to the Universal Deluge, and to the Natural History of the Earth," 8vo.; an able defence of the system of Dr. Woodward, against the attacks of Dr. Martin Lister and others. His next publication was, "The Atheistical Objections against the Being of God, and his Attributes, fairly considered, and fully refuted; in Eight Sermons, preached at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, London, 1698; being the Seventh Year of the Lecture founded by the Honourable Robert Boyle, Esq. By John Harris, M. A. and F. R. S." 4to.—About this time, or very soon after, Mr. Harris read Public Lectures on Mathematics, at the Marine Coffee-house in Birchin Lane*.—In the *Daily Courant*, *Sept.* 28, 1702, Mr. Harris and his Works are thus announced: "Short, but yet Plain Elements of Geometry, and Plain Trigonometry; shewing how, by a brief and easy Method, most of what is necessary and useful in Euclid, Archimedes, Apollonius, and other excellent Geometricians, both Ancient and Modern, may be understood. Written in French by F. Ignatius Gaston Pardies, and rendered into English by John Harris, M. A. and F. R. S. The Second Edition; in which are many new Propositions, Additions, and useful Improvements; the Problems being now placed every where in their proper Order, and the whole accommodated to the capacities of young Beginners†. Printed for R. Knaplock, at the Angel, and

* These Lectures were "first set up, entirely for the public good, by the generous Charles Cox, Esq.;" who in 1695 was elected M. P. for the Borough of Southwark; and again in 1698, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1705, 1707, 1708, and finally (being then Sir Charles Cox, Knight) in 1710.

† Of this Work an *Eighth* Edition appeared in 1746.

D. Midwinter, and T. Leigh, at the Rose and Crown, in St. Paul's Church-yard.—And, Mr. Harris being returned to Town, the Public Mathematical Lecture will begin again on Friday the second of October next, and will be continued as formerly. Also all kinds of Mathematics are taught by Mr. Harris, at his house in Amen Corner, where any person may be either boarded or taught by the Month." In the same year appeared, "A new short Treatise of Algebra; with the Geometrical Construction of Equation, as far as the Fourth Power of Dimension; together with a Specimen of the Nature and Algorithm of Fluxions, 1702;" which was announced to have been "written primarily for the use of his Auditors at the Marine Coffee-house." "The Description and Uses of the Cœlestial and Terrestrial Globes, and of Collins's Pocket Quadrant, 4th Edition, 1703," 8vo. "The Mathematical Lecture will begin again on Tuesday the 24th instant, at six o'clock in the afternoon, at the Marine Coffee-house: and Mr. Harris will read and teach Geometry on Tuesdays, and Algebra on Fridays, to all comers, *gratis*."—*Daily Courant, Nov.* 20, 1703.—"The Public Mathematical Lecture will begin again this day, at six o'clock in the afternoon; where Mr. Harris will read and teach Geometry on Tuesdays, and Algebra on Fridays; beginning anew with each." *Ibid. May* 2, 1704.

At this period we find him editing two Works of considerable importance. Of these, the earliest was, "*Lexicon Technicum*; or, an Historical English Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, explaining not only the terms of Art, but the Arts themselves, by John Harris, M. A. F. R. S. 1704," folio. This was evidently a Work on which he was regularly employed, as the Compiler, by a Body of respectable Booksellers; Daniel Browne, Timothy Goodwin, John Walthoe, Thomas Newborough, John Nicholson, Thomas Benskin, Benjamin Tooke, Daniel Midwinter, Thomas Leigh, and Francis Coggan. It is dedicated, by Mr. Harris, "to his Royal Highness" [George Prince of Denmark]; The First Volume was re-published in 1708; and a *Second Part* was added in 1710. The expence was insured to "the Undertakers" by a large and respectable List of Subscribers (about 900 to the First Volume, and 1300 to the Second). In the Second Volume the names of the Booksellers, *Newborough, Benskin, Leigh*, and *Coggan*, are omitted; and *M. Atkins* and *T. Ward* are added. This Volume is dedicated to the Right Hon. William Lord Cowper, Baron of Wingham, and Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain *. From these two volumes have

* Mr. Harris thus expresses himself in the Dedication: "My Lord, The great honour and advantage which the former Part of this Work received from the Patronage of his Royal Highness the late Prince George of Denmark encourages me to dedicate this to your Lordship; as I am also obliged in duty and gratitude to do, for the many favours I have received from you; and especially for the great honour and happiness of having been so long known, and so near to you."—Mr. Cole says, "he was Chaplain to Lord Chancellor Cowper till *the affair with Sir Charles Cox*." To what particulars "this affair" alludes, I have not been able to discover.

originated

originated all the other Dictionaries and Cyclopædias that have since appeared. Mr. Harris was followed, at a considerable interval of time, in this department of Literature, by Mr. Ephraim Chambers, whose Cyclopædia*, with all the improvements it has received, in large successive impressions, under the masterly superintendance of its learned and venerable Editor, Dr. Abraham Rees, has long maintained a distinguished reputation. — The other Work was, "A Collection of Voyages and Travels," which still bears his name, and which shews that he had established his credit as an Editor with some of the leading Booksellers of the day, who were then publishing a rival Work to one undertaken by the two Churchills†. The first notice I find of Mr. Harris's work is in the following Advertisement: "*Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca*; or, A Compleat Collection of Voyages and Travels that have been writ in any Language, containing what is in Hackluit, Purchass, and all others of Note to this present Time, in Two Volumes in Folio, illustrated with very many curious Copper Cuts. With an Introduction, being an Account of the Magnet, Progress of Navigation, &c. written by J. Harris, A.M. F.R.S. — This Book will be finished before Christmas next; there being near as many sheets already done as we proposed it to make; but it will make many more than was proposed, there being added an Appendix, containing the Spanish Invasion; Cales, Portugal, Vigo, &c. Voyages; the remarkable Escapes from Slavery, Shipwreck, &c. the first and later Patents of the East India, Russia, and other Companies; the late Agreement of the Two East India Companies, &c. Price to Subscribers is 55*s.* in Quires, a Seventh *gratis*; the Royal Paper Four Guineas. The Undertakers are Thomas Bennet, John Nicholson, T. Leigh, and D. Midwinter." *Daily Courant, Oct.* 16, 1703.—Considerable delays intervened; and, at the distance of nearly 16 months, *Feb.* 5, 1704-5, the Proprietors thus enlarged their Advertisement: "*Navigantium atque Itinerantium Bibliotheca*; or, a Complete Collection of Voyages and Travels; consisting of above 400 of the most Authentic Writers; beginning with Hackluit, Purchass, &c. in

* Of Mr. Chambers's Work, see before, vol. V. p. 496. In his early Editions he retained the title of "Lexicon Technicum."

† "On Monday the 15th of this instant November will be published, by A. and J. Churchill, Booksellers in Paternoster Row, 'A Collection of Voyages and Travels, in Four Volumes in Folio; some now first printed from Original Manuscripts, others translated out of Foreign Languages, and now first published in English; with a great number of useful Maps and Cuts engraven on Copper. This Collection makes about 150 Sheets and 50 Cuts more than was promised, for which the Subscribers are asked no Advance." *Daily Courant, Nov.* 6, 1703—"A Collection of Voyages and Travels, &c. &c. printed for A. and J. Churchill; by whom will shortly be published Two Volumes more, as a continuation of the Four Volumes above mentioned, containing Mr. Bartot's Description of North and South Guinea, from Cape Blanco to Angola, and of the several Kingdoms and Territories thereof. With above 50 large sheets of Figures, Maps, and Cuts, exactly drawn by the Authors. And many other Voyages never before made publick." *Ibid. March* 13, 1704-5.

English; Ramusio in Italian; Thevenot, &c. in French; De Bry, and Grynæi Novus Orbis in Latin; the Dutch East India Company in Dutch; and continued with others of Note, that have published Histories, Voyages, Travels, or Discoveries, in the English, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, or Dutch Tongues; relating to any Part of Asia, Africa, America, Europe, or the Islands thereof, to this present Time; with the Heads of several of our most considerable Sea-Commanders; and a great Number of excellent Maps of all Parts of the World, and Cuts of most curious Things in all the Voyages. Also, an Appendix, of the remarkable Accidents at Sea; and several of our considerable Engagements: the Charters, Acts of Parliament, &c. about the East India Trade; and Papers relating to the Union of the Two Companies. Throughout the Whole all Original Papers are printed at large; as, the Pope's Bull, to dispose of the West Indies to the King of Spain; Letters Patents for establishing Companies of Merchants; as the Russia, East India Companies, &c. Letters from one Great Prince or State to another; shewing their Titles, Style, &c. To which is prefixed a History of the Peopling of the several Parts of the World, and particularly of America; an Account of its antient Shipping, and its successive Improvements; together with the Invention and Use of the Magnet, and its Variation, &c. By J. Harris, A. M. F. R. S. In Two Volumes. London: printed for Thomas Bennet, at the Half-Moon, in St. Paul's Churchyard; Nicholson, at the King's-Arms, in Little Britain; and Daniel Midwinter, at the Rose and Crown, in St. Paul's Churchyard. 1705. — This Work," the Advertisement adds, "is now finished, consisting of about 500 sheets (being much larger than was at first proposed) and will be delivered to Subscribers the First of March next. Those who send in their first Payment (being 27*s.* 6*d.*) before the 27th of this Month, to the Undertakers, shall have the Benefit as Subscribers, and not afterwards." — Again, *April* 4, 1705, "Subscribers are allowed to Thursday the 12th instant to take away their Books (as by the Advertisement in *The Gazette*) after which they will be kept at 3*l.* 10*s.* bound, being near a fourth part larger than first proposed*."—In a Dedication to the Queen, Mr. Harris says, "Your gracious Acceptance of my late Book, which I had the honour to dedicate to His Royal Highness, makes me presume to lay *This* at Your Majesty's Feet.—The Discoveries that have been successively made, of the Religions, Manners, Customs, Politicks, and Natural Products of all Parts of the World, will *here* give Your Majesty an *agreeable* and *useful* Entertainment: and, I am sure, it will add to your Satisfaction to see, that they have been chiefly made by those of your *own Nation*. It hath been thought by some a laudable Reason for sending our Gentlemen Abroad, that they may the better learn to value their Native Country. And this I dare say, that when either a Man hath

* A new Edition of this Work, considerably enlarged and improved, was published in 1745, by Dr. Campbell, and again in 1764.

actually

actually travelled the whole World over himself, or carefully considered the Accounts which those give us that have done so, he will be abundantly convinced, that our own Religion, Government, and Constitution is, in the main, much preferable to any he shall meet with Abroad; and especially under the happy Influence of Your Majesty's Reign, whom Providence seems graciously to have designed to make us great and happy, even whether we will or no."—In all these publications Dr. Harris's name appears only as *M. A.*; which I the rather notice, as in the Cambridge Graduates he is noticed as *B. D.* 1699; but does not at all appear there as *D. D.* Yet in 1706 (perhaps earlier) the name of *John Harris, D. D.* occurs in the List of the Royal Society, as a Member of the Council; and so continues till Nov. 30, 1709; when he was elected Secretary, an office which he held only one year. He is supposed also to have been for a short time a Vice President. To the Philosophical Transactions he contributed "Mieroscopical Observations on vast Number of Animalculæ seen in Water, 1697," vol. XIX. p. 254; and "An Account of some Experiments tried with Mons. Villete's Burning Concave, on June 1718," vol. XXX. 976.—Thus far for his Philosophical pursuits: I shall now endeavour to trace him as a Divine. He was instituted Feb. 14, 1690, to the Rectory of Winchelsea, Sussex; where he was succeeded by —— Prosser, who died in 1722. He was also warmly patronized by Sir William Cowper, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal (afterwards Lord Cowper and Lord Chancellor); who appointed Dr. Harris his Chaplain; obtained for him a Prebend in the Cathedral of Rochester, where (being then D. D.) he was installed Feb. 6, 1707-8; and presented him in 1708 to the Rectory of the united Parishes of St. Mildred, Bread Street, and St. Margaret Moses, (those united livings being for that time, on the death of John Durham, M. A. in the gift of the Crown). He held also the Perpetual Curacy of Strood (to which he was appointed, in right of his Prebendal-Stall, Aug. 29, 1711); and the Rectory of East Barming, 1715.—His publication of the Boyle Lectures in 1698 was followed by "The Practice of Religious and Moral Duties, the best Way to make a Nation happy," a Fast Sermon, 1701; "A Sermon before the Society for Reformation of Manners, June 29, 1702," 8vo; "A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, on Wednesday the 26th of May, 1703, being the Fast-day appointed by Proclamation, to be observed in a most solemn and devout Manner, for the imploring of a Blessing from Almighty God, upon Her Majesty and Her Allies, engaged in the present War against France and Spain, 1703," 8vo; "The modest Christian's Duty as to indifferent Things in the Worship of God," 1705; "The Lawfulness and Use of Public Feasting, at a County Feast*," 1706;

* "An Ode in Praise of Kent, by F. Motteux," recited on this occasion, is prefixed by Dr. Harris to his "History of Kent."

"Evil

"Evil and Mischief of a fiery Spirit," 1710; "On the King's Accession," 1715; "On the Rebellion," 1715; "On the Immoralities and Impostures of Popery (Isaiah v. 10.) preached Nov. 5, 1716, in the Cathedral Church of Rochester, before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council-men of that antient City*." And another Sermon, on Luke vi. 24, 1718.—Dr. Harris was severely persecuted by the Rev. Charles Humphreys†, who was Lecturer at St. Mildred's in 1708, and published "The Picture of a High-flying Clergyman," intended for that of Dr. Harris‡.

About 1712 this laborious Writer began to collect for "The History of Kent;" which he proposed "to publish in Five Parts; containing, 1. An exact Topography, or Description of the County. 2. The Civil History of Kent. 3. The Ecclesiastical History of Kent. 4. The History of the Royal Navy of England. 5. The Natural History of Kent." But he died, Sept. 7, 1719, about six weeks before the publication of the First Volume; so that not Three Parts out of the Five were printed. This Volume was graced by a List of nearly 400 Subscribers; and the Author had actually printed a Dedication to the King; in which he declares, "that, ever since the happy Revolution, he had been invariably attached to that most just and glorious cause, and to his Majesty's Title, Interest, and Government." In the Preface, which he had also completed, he makes ample acknowledgments of the literary assistance he had received; and unfolds the plan of his Second Volume, which was nearly transcribed for the press. He laments, that the Work could not be comprized in one Volume; and speaks feelingly of the expences he had sustained. Even "the price of Paper, and Rolling-presses for the Copper Plates of Gentlemen's Seats,' though designed and engraved at the cost of the Contributors," became, in his circumstances, a serious charge. The Second Volume was to have contained the History of Rochester Cathedral, an Account of the Eminent Persons of the County, the Religious Foundations in alphabetical order, and the History of the Royal Navy. He employed eight years in

* This Sermon is dedicated to "The Right Worshipful John Webb, Esq. Mayor of Rochester; and to the Worshipful the Aldermen, and the Common Council-men of that ancient City."—In the Dedication, he thanks them for the generous and handsome manner in which they had honoured him with the Freedom of their City: and he says, "I will make no apology for the plainness and freedom of this Discourse. You know I have always used to speak plain, and call things by their right names, even in the worst of times; and I had rather be thought an honest and sincere, than a polite and artful, man. I am sure I mean well, and desire to be plainly understood. Things of this nature seem to me to be too serious and important, to be managed by turns of wit, and flowers of eloquence; which usually do more please and divert, than awaken and instruct us. 'Tis pretty, we say, and fine; but we continue just where we were."

† Of Baliol College, Oxford; B. and D. C. L. 1714.

‡ See, among the Printed Books in the British Museum, "A true State of the Case between John Harris and Charles Humphreys, 1716," 8vo.

compiling

compiling this work, from the former descriptions of Kent, with little alterations, and few continuations of families; and all that he could get from Dr. Plot's Collections, was a Catalogue of MSS. relating to Kent, and a Discourse on the Roman Ways in the County, which Plot visited in 1690. The former, enlarged from Harris's own enquiries, was to have been printed at the end of his Second Volume. What is published has barely merit enough to make the second volume regretted. The design met with no small opposition at first; and the Doctor complains of the want of proper assistance from those who had materials in their hands. Most of the Plates were engraved by Kip, except a few by Harris, and all drawn by T. Badeslade. Whilst employed in compiling this "History," he borrowed, from the Library of the Church of Rochester, the original Record called "Textus Roffensis;" which he retained in London for some years. The Rev. John Johnson, who wished to consult it at that period for his "Collection of Laws," tells us, in a complaining strain, "That noble MS. was not at home, in its proper repository, during the whole time that I was composing this Work."—"I have heard," says Dr. Pegge, "that a bad accident happened to the MS. at this time, which endangered the entire loss of it. Being carried by water from Rochester to London, and back again, the vessel which brought it back being by the badness of the weather overset, the MS. lay some hours under water before it was discovered, but was happily recovered, and without much damage; for, when I saw it, about the year 1742, by the favour of the late Archbishop Herring, who was then Bishop of Bangor and Dean of Rochester, it was in a very good condition, being a small quarto on vellum, bound in red. The book has been in perils both by land and water; and I presume this last escape will prove a sufficient warning to the Dean and Chapter, not to suffer it to go any more out of their custody. It has been new bound since Dr. Harris used it, probably after its recovery from the deep."—Upon the return of the book to its abode at Rochester, after this disaster, Mr. Johnson had recourse to it; and says, "The MS. is in a very fair hand, and well preserved, save where it is *tarnished by the salt-water* it took in its late travels." Dr. Harris, it is painful to add, died Sept. 1719, an absolute pauper, at Norton Court; and was buried in Norton Church at the expence of John Godfrey, Esq. who had long been his good friend and benefactor, and contributed the Plate of Roman Antiquities in p. 248. Dr. Harris's MSS. came, after the death of Mr. Godfrey, into the hands of Edward Goddard, Esq. of Clyffe Pypard, Wilts, who possessed them in 1761; but Mr. Hasted was not able to recover them. A Portrait, painted by B. White, and engraved by G. White, "John Harris, S. T. P. and R. S. S. æt. 37, is prefixed to the "Lexicon Technicum, 1704;" altered in 1708 to "æt. 40." Another, engraved by Vertue from a Painting by A. Russel, "John Harris, S. T. P. and F. R. S. 1719," appears in the "History of Kent."

P. 673.

P. 671. To the Works of Dr. William King, which were first collected in 1776, I prefixed some Memoirs of his Life; which have since been so elegantly epitomized, that it would be superfluous to enlarge on this article. Some extracts from his ablest Biographer shall therefore supply the place: "William King was born in London in 1663, the son of Ezekiel King, a gentleman. He was allied to the family of Clarendon. From Westminster-school, where he was a Scholar on the foundation under the care of Dr. Busby, he was at eighteen elected to Christ Church, in 1681. In 1688, he was made Master of Arts; and, engaging in the study of the Civil Law, became Doctor in 1692, and was admitted Advocate at Doctors Commons. Though he was a regular Advocate in the courts of civil and canon law, he did not love his profession, nor indeed any kind of business which interrupted his voluptuary dreams, or forced him to rouse from that indulgence in which only he could find delight. His reputation as a Civilian was yet maintained by his judgments in the Courts of Delegates, and raised very high by the address and knowledge which he discovered in 1700, when he defended the Earl of Anglesea against his Lady, afterwards Duchess of Buckinghamshire, who sued for a divorce, and obtained it. The expence of his pleasures, and neglect of business, had now lessened his revenues; and he was willing to accept of a settlement in Ireland, where, about 1702, he was made Judge of the Admiralty, commissioner of the prizes, Keeper of the Records in Birmingham's tower, and Vicar-general to Dr. Marsh the Primate. But it is vain to put wealth within the reach of him who will not stretch out his hand to take it. King soon found a friend, as idle and thoughtless as himself, in Upton, one of the judges, who had a pleasant house called Mountown, near Dublin, to which King frequently retired; delighting to neglect his interest, forget his cares, and desert his duty. Here he wrote "Mully of Mountown," a poem, by which, though fanciful readers in the pride of sagacity have given it a political interpretation, was meant originally no more than it expressed, as it was dictated only by the author's delight in the quiet of Mountown. In 1708, when Lord Wharton was sent to govern Ireland, King returned to London, his idleness, and his wit. In 1711, competence, if not plenty, was again put into his power. He was, without the trouble of attendance, or the mortification of a request, made gazetteer. He was now again placed in a profitable employment, and again threw the benefit away. An Act of Insolvency made his business at that time particularly troublesome; and he would not wait till hurry should be at an end, but impatiently resigned it, and returned to his wonted indigence and amusements. One of his amusements at Lambeth, where he resided, was to mortify Dr. Tenison, the Archbishop, by a public festivity, on the surrender of Dunkirk to Hill; an event with which Tenison's political bigotry did not suffer him to be delighted. King was resolved to counteract his sullenness, and at the

the expence of a few barrels of ale filled the neighbourhood with honest merriment. In the autumn of 1712 his health declined; he grew weaker by degrees, and died on Christmas-day. Though his life had not been without irregularity, his principles were pure and orthodox, and his death was pious. After this relation, it will be naturally supposed that his poems were rather the amusements of idleness than efforts of study; that he endeavoured rather to divert than astonish; that his thoughts seldom aspired to sublimity; and that, if his verse was easy and his images familiar, he attained what he desired. His purpose is to be merry; though perhaps, to enjoy his mirth, it may be sometimes necessary to think well of his opinions."—I need not repeat that this article is quoted from Dr. Johnson; whom I never can recollect without sentiments of profound and grateful veneration; and of whom a few *Reminiscences* shall close this note:

The following particulars of the unfortunate Mr. Samuel Boyse, I had from his own mouth: "By addicting himself to low vices, among which were gluttony and extravagance, Boyse rendered himself so contemptible and wretched, that he frequently was without the least subsistence for days together. After squandering away in a dirty manner any money which he acquired, he has been known to pawn all his apparel. Dr. Johnson once collected a sum of money to redeem his cloaths, which in two days after were pawned again. "This," said the Doctor, "was when my acquaintances were few, and most of them as poor as myself. The money was collected by shillings." In that state he was frequently confined to his bed, sitting up with his arms through holes in a blanket, writing verses in order to procure the means of existence. It seems hardly credible, but it is certainly true, that he was more than once in that deplorable situation, and to the end of his life never derived any advantage from the experience of his past sufferings. Mr. Boyse translated well from the French; but if any one employed him, by the time one sheet of the work was done, he pawned the original. If the employer redeemed it, a second sheet would be completed, and the book again be pawned; and this perpetually. He had very little learning; but wrote verse with great facility, as fast as most men write prose. He was constantly employed by Mr. Cave, who paid him by the hundred lines, which, after a while his employer wanted to make what is called the *long* hundred.—A late Collector of Poems (Mr. Giles) says, he was informed by Mr. Sandby the Bookseller, that this unhappy man at last was found dead in his bed, with a pen in his hand, and in the act of writing, in the same manner as above described. This circumstance Dr. Johnson assured me was not true; it being supposed that, in a fit of intoxication, he was run over by a coach; at least, he was brought home in such a condition as to make this probable, but too far gone to give any account of the accident.—See farther particulars of Samuel Boyse in the "Select Collection of Poems," vol. II. p. 163; vol. VIII. p. 288.

The

The following slight sketch of *Dr. Johnson when at Oxford in* 1759, was given by himself: "*** is now making tea for me. I have been in my gown ever since I came here. It was at my first coming quite new and handsome. I have swum thrice, which I had disused for many years. I have proposed to Vansittart climbing over the wall, but he has refused me. And I have clapped my hands till they are sore, at Dr. King's speeches."—*Dr. Johnson at Cambridge, in* 1761, was thus at the time described by Dr. John Sharp:—"As to Johnson, you will be surprized to hear that I have had him in the chair in which I am now writing. He has ascended my aërial citadel. He came down on a Saturday evening, with a Mr. Beauclerk, who has a friend at Trinity. Caliban, you may be sure, was not roused from his lair before next day noon, and his breakfast probably kept him till night. I saw nothing of him, nor was he heard of by any one, till Monday afternoon, when I was sent for home to two gentlemen unknown. In conversation I made a strange *faux pas* about Burnaby Greene's Poem, in which Johnson is drawn at full length. He drank his large potations of tea with me, interrupted by many an indignant contradiction, and many a noble sentiment. He had on a better wig than usual, but one whose curls were not, like Sir Cloudesley's, formed for 'eternal buckle.' Our conversation was chiefly on books, you may be sure. He was much pleased with a small Milton of mine, published in the Author's life-time, and with the Greek epigram on his own effigies, of its being the picture, not of him, but of a bad painter. There are many manuscript stanzas, for aught I know, in Milton's own hand-writing, and several interlined hints and fragments. We were puzzled about one of the sonnets, which we thought was not to be found in Newton's edition, and differed from all the printed ones. But Johnson cried, 'No! no!' repeated the whole sonnet instantly, *memoriter*, and shewed it us in Newton's book; after which he learnedly harangued on sonnet-writing, and its different numbers. He tells me he will come hither again quickly, and is promised 'an habitation in Emanuel College.' He went back to town next morning; but, as it began to be known that he was in the University, several persons got into his company the last evening at Trinity, where about twelve, he began to be very great; stripped poor Mrs. Macaulay to the very skin, then gave her for his toast, and drank her in two bumpers. J. SHARP."

Of his birth-place, Lichfield, Dr. Johnson always spoke with a laudable enthusiasm. "Its inhabitants," he said, "were more orthodox in their religion, more pure in their language, and more polite in their manners, than any other town in the kingdom;" and he often lamented, that 'no city of equal antiquity, and worth has been so destitute of a native to record its fame, and transmit its history to posterity." It appears, however, from Dr. Disney's Memoirs of Dr. Sykes, that Dr. Johnson had a dreadful opinion of their Ecclesiastical Courts. "Dr. Johnson has

has been reported to have shewn the MS. of the former part of his Tragedy of Irene to a friend [Gilbert Walmesley, no doubt] at Lichfield, who was officially connected with the Courts belonging to the Cathedral or Peculiars there. His friend is represented to have expressed his opinion of so much of the Tragedy as he had seen, in terms of the highest approbation, and to have added, that he thought the writer had left no possibility of heightening the catastrophe in the concluding part of the Play. "Sir," replied Johnson, "I have enough in reserve for my purpose; for, in the last act, I intend to put my Heroine into the Ecclesiastical Court of Lichfield, which will fill up the utmost measure of human calamity."

My very learned and benevolent Friend Joseph Cradock, esq. informs me, that he once accompanied Dr. Johnson and Mr. Steevens to Marybone Gardens, to see La Serva Padrona performed. This piece preceded Torre's Fire-works, which at that time attracted much company. Mr. Steevens, being quite weary of the Burletta, exclaimed, "There is no plot; it is merely an old fellow cheated and deluded by his servant; it is quite foolish and unnatural." Johnson instantly replied, "Sir, it is not *unnatural*, it is a Scene that is acted in my family every day in my life." This did not allude to the Maid Servant, however, so much as to two distressed Ladies whom he generously supported in his house (Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Du Moulin), who were always quarreling. These Ladies presided at Dr. Johnson's table by turns when there was company, which of course would produce disputes. I ventured one day to say, "Surely, Dr. Johnson, *Roxana* for this time should take place of *Statira*."—"Yes, Sir," replied the Doctor; "but, in my Family, it has never been decided, which is *Roxana*, and which is *Statira*."—This anecdote is preserved, to shew that Dr. Johnson was not that austere companion as was supposed.

Dr. Johnson's *Literary Clubs* have been frequently mentioned, but not always accurately distinguished. The earliest of them was established by our great Moralist in the Winter of 1749, at the King's Head in Ivy Lane, with a view to enjoy literary discussion, and amuse his evening hours. His associates were the Rev. Dr. Salter, father of the Master of the Charter-house; Mr. (afterwards Dr.) John Hawkesworth; Mr. Ryland, a Merchant, a Relation of Johnson's; Mr. John Payne, then a Bookseller, afterwards Chief Accomptant of the Bank; Mr. Samuel Dyer, a learned young man, intended for the Dissenting Ministry; Dr. William M'Ghie, a Scots Physician; Dr. Edmund Barker, a young Physician; Dr. Richard Bathurst, a young Physician; and Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Hawkins. This Club continued to meet till 1756*.—The second, more peculiarly *The Literary Club*†, was established in 1763, at the Turk's Head in Gerrard Street.

* Hawkins's Life of Johnson, 1787, pp. 219, 360.

† See a List of the Members, in a somewhat sarcastical Letter from Mr. Steevens, Gent. Mag. vol. LV. p. 98.

Street.—The Third, all the Members of which were nominated by Johnson, was held in Essex Street; and consisted of a select number of his friends, who entered very heartily into the scheme, for the pleasure of enjoying his conversation, and of contributing their quota to the general amusement: but it was "principally supported by the great talents of Johnson, who formed the *nucleus*, round which all the subordinate members revolved*." This Club was first projected in the Winter of 1783, and began to assemble regularly at the beginning of 1784, when a sett of Resolutions†, composed by Johnson, was unanimously confirmed, and prefaced by the following motto:

"To-day deep thoughts with me resolve to drench
In mirth, which after no repenting draws." MILTON.

At Dr. Johnson's Funeral, twelve members of the Gerrard Street Club, and thirteen from that in Essex Street, paid their last sad tribute at his grave.

P. 693. The Rev. William-Thomas Bowles, who married Bridget one of the daughters of Dr. Richard Grey, was Rector of Uphill and Brean in Somersetshire; but his usual residence was at Burton-hill House, Shaftesbury; a beautiful situation, which he had greatly improved by fine plantations ‡; and where he died July 21, 1786, leaving a large family; one of whom, Henry Bowles, M. D. died in 1804, on board the Swiftsure man of war, in his passage from Gibraltar. He had been professionally employed two years in the West Indies, where he was twice attacked with the yellow fever; at the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained twelve months; and since his return had been stationed at the Military Hospital at Gosport; from which duty, notwithstanding his former services, and that there were many Physicians on the Staff who had not been out of England since their appointment, he was ordered on two days notice to Gibraltar. In the garden of the Rev. William-Lisle Bowles, at Bremhill, Wilts, on a gentle ascent, above a cascade, is a funereal urn, embowered in shade, to the memory of his brother. The pedestal is thus inscribed:

"M. S.
Henrici Bowles, M. D.
qui ad Calpen,
Febre ibi exitiali grassante,
ut opem miseris præstaret,
publicè missus,
ipse miserrimè periit;
anno 1804, æt. 39.
Fratri optimo mœrens P. W. L. B."

* I here borrow the impressive words of Sir N. Wraxall, who, in his entertaining and instructive "Historical Memoirs" of his own Time, has admirably pourtrayed the character of Dr. Johnson, as a prominent Visitor at Mrs. Montagu's *Blue-stocking Assemblies*.

† See the Rules of the Club, and a List of the Members, Gent. Mag. LV. 8, 99.

‡ See some beautiful verses, highly descriptive of this place, in the Collection of his Son's elegant Poems; or in "Dorsetshire," vol. II. p. 424.

RECOL-

RECOLLECTIONS.

VOLUME I.

P. 5, note, l. 9. "Young's *Concio* was styled '*Amoris Christiani* Μνημονευτικον,' on John xiii. 34, 35." F. W.

P. 21. Add, "Linguarum Vett. Septentrionalium Thesauri Grammatico-Critici, & Archæologici, Auctore Georgio Hickesio, conspectus brevis per Gul. Wottonum, S. T. B. Cui, ab Antiquæ Literaturæ Septentrionalis Cultore, adjectæ aliquot Notæ accedunt; cum Appendice ad Notas. Londini: Typis Gul. Bowyer, sumptibus Ricardi Sare, Bibliopolæ, in Portu Australi Hospitii Grayensis, apud quem prostat hic Liber venalis. 1708." I have a copy of this curious little Volume, in which are the Autographs, first, of "Chr. Anstey, ex dono Authoris;" and afterwards of Mr. John Whiston, who had purchased the Book and given it to his Brother: "Donum Johannis Whiston, Fratri suo charissimo Gulielmo Whiston, 7° Martii, 1730-31."—Mr. Bowyer, also, has filled a page with a brief Epitome of some of the most material parts of the book. Bound up with this volume is a rare little Tract, "Notæ in Anglo-Saxonum Nummos, Oxoniæ, anno Domini 1708," 24 pages, without a name; but Mr. Bowyer has written "By Thwaites."—Plot, "De Origine Fontium," formerly Dr. Pegge's copy, is bound in the same volume.

P. 37. To the various evidences respecting the Author of the "Ikon Basilikè," which I have adduced in vol. I. pp. 522—529; it would be uncandid, were I not to refer my readers to the able Remarks on that performance in Dr. Symmons's Life of Milton, pp. 272—298; where the idea of its being the production of the King is refuted, and the charge against Milton, of having interpolated a Prayer, is indignantly refuted.

P. 69. "Under 1713, you have not mentioned Bishop Bull's 'Important Points of Primitive Christianity," though inferrable by implication from Note † p. 55. The Life, &c. of 1714 in my set is printed not by W. B. but by J. L." F. W.

P. 158, for "Classic Literature," r. "Classicks," as *them* follows.

P. 206, l. *ult.* "How could the death of *Mr. James Brydges* cause *the Earldom* to become extinct?" G. H. W.

P. 263. "Joseph Wasse's Contributions to Thucydides are mentioned in p. 706, l. 8 and 9 from bottom; where read, Amsterdam, 1731." F. W.

P. 287, r. "The *Hon.* John Vane." G. H. W.

P. 288. The Translator of a very popular Work appears by the following Epitaph in Woodham-Walter Church, Essex:

"Here lieth the body of the Rev. Marjus D'Assigney, B. D. who died Nov. 14, 1717, aged 74. He translated Drelincourt's Christian Defence against the Fears of Death, 6th Edition, London, 1709." —A new Translation of it, by Mr. Stackhouse, appeared in 1725.

P. 361, l. 6, from bottom, r. "εὑρήθεισαν."

P. 372.

P. 372. Add, "De Religionis Christianæ Fundamentalibus, et eorundem Usu Disquisitio brevis. Lond. Typis G. Bowyer, Impensis R. Williamson, prope Portam Hospitij Graiensis, in vico vulgò dicto Holborn. MDCCXXVII." 8vo. pp. 38.

P. 416. "I cannot account for the mistake respecting Peter Le Neve, unless it arose from the Octavo edition of the History of Norfolk, vol. III. 1781; where, after saying from Blomfield, "He (*Peter Le Neve*) was educated at Merchant-Taylors School," it is added, "he fought a duel," &c. But it is certainly meant of *Oliver Le Neve*, which is further ascertained by reference to Collins's Peerage, article "Buckinghamshire." W. L.

VOLUME II.

P. 14, l. 21, for "assessing," r. "assisting."

P. 23. "The late Mr. Pentycross gave me, as his own, the Lines on General Oglethorpe —

'Religion watches o'er his urn,' &c." F. W.

P. 53, note, l. 22, r. "vol. XV;" l. 25, r. "vol. XIV."

P. 59, last line of note, for "Hoskin," r. "Hockin."

P. 60, l. 2, for "learning," r. "meaning."

P. 64, for "152," r. "176," as there are 160 paged numbers; and in note r. "thirty" for "thirty-seven copper plates."

P. 81. A short account of the Life of Benjamin Newton is prefixed to the two Volumes of his Sermons.

P. 85. "The [ironical] Vindication of Bishop Hoadly was by the Rev. Philip Skelton." R. W.

P. 89, l. 33, for "have expected, r. "expect."

P. 115, note, l. 5, for "as," r. "of."

P. 125, l. 4, for "Sharpe," r. "Sharp."

P. 137. On the subject of Lauder's forgery, see the strong Remarks of Dr. Symmons, in his Life of Milton, pp. 549—566.

P. 200, r. "and 45 Sonnets in the Edition of 1758."

P. 205. Mr. Cole, speaking of Mr. Walter's publication, says, "The Author of this Book I was acquainted with at Cambridge, when he was Fellow of Sidney College [B. A. 1730; M. A. 1744]; and was always esteemed a very worthy and sober man. His father was a silk-mercer in London. He was rather a puny, weakly, and sickly man; pale, and of a low stature; and suffered great hardships on board, being often forced to do the most laborious duty, for want of sufficient hands to work the ship, when it was at times so deplorably over-run with scurvy. So he came back to England in another ship, by the Cape of Good Hope, on the Centurion's first getting to China, &c. After he got home, he married, and settled at Portsmouth, where I think he had one of the churches; and coming some time afterwards to Cambridge, I met him several times at Dr. Middleton's. It was then generally said, that a gentleman of that squadron had the chief hand in drawing up this account; which Mr. Walter

Walter had the publication of, as well as the profit attending a large subscription, &c."—Cole adds in another place, that "Mr. Robins is said to have been the writer of Lord Anson's Voyage;" and cites a passage, complaining that neither in Walter's nor in Hawkesworth's compilations are there passages as if the authors thought that the crews were Christians, and believed in a Providence. —For this and a few other extracts from Cole's "Athenæ Cantabrigienses," I am indebted to Sir Egerton Brydges's "*Restituta*."

P. 256. Mr. Charles Bathurst, the respectable Bookseller, was generally reputed a Baronet, though he did not choose to assert his title. His only son by his first marriage, died before him; and late in life, he married a second wife, by whom he had one daughter, who inherited an ample fortune.

P. 286, l. 8, r. "drawn up *by*."

P. 292, note, l. 25, r. "ready to receive."

P. 307. Mr. Nevile published his Imitation of the XIVth Satire of Juvenal, separately, in 1769. Mr. Cole says, "I was informed, May 4, 1776, that this gentleman never associates with any of the College; spends all his time with himself; and rarely goes out of the College walls. He was of a good gentleman's family in Lincolnshire; tall and thin: has an impediment in his speech, which may occasion his much solitariness; and is a Layman. Dr. Ashton not allowing him to go out in Physic, he removed to Emanuel, where he took his M. B. degree; and then returned to his old society, where he died, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1781, of an epidemial fever, weak nerves, and hypochondria. Supposed to be the Author of *The Capitade*, printed in Gent. Mag. 1781, p. 530." *Cole.* — "I remember him when I went to Cambridge, under the character and appearance here noticed." *Sir E. Brydges.*

P. 324, note, l. 6, put mark of parenthesis before "excepting."

P. 375, l. 31, note, Add, "this is also reprinted in Dodsley's Fugitive Pieces."

P. 393, note, l. 21, A second edition of Stackhouse's Body of Divinity was published in 1734, in folio.

P. 415. "Dr. Warner's 'Ecclesiastical History of England' deserves the highest applause, on account of that noble spirit of liberty, candour, and moderation, that seems to have guided the pen of the judicious Author. It were at the same time to be wished, that this elegant Historian had less avoided citing authorities, and been a little more lavish of that erudition which he is known to possess: for then, after having surpassed Collier in all other respects, he would have equalled him in that depth and learning, which are the only meritorious circumstances of his partial and disagreeable History." Mosheim's Eccles. Hist. ed. 1758, 8vo, ii. p. 27, note 2.—P. 419, l. 8, r. "Lyons."

P. 420, note, l. 28, for "has," r. "have."

P. 425, l. 8 from bottom, r. "Eight, *viz.* A. D. 26 and 33 *inclusive*."—l. 2. "A. D. 26. Eight (as appears from the next page, in his Latin Letter to Boscovich, l. 17 from bottom). The

sequel of that Letter, however, in which he says that from A. D. 26 to A. D. 35, 'ne semel quidem in sextâ feriâ Paschale Noxilunium cecidit—in tabulis Rogeri Bacon, quamvis in eum finem tabulas composuerit," is at variance with his Table of Computations (see Conject. 8vo. p. 108), where A. D. 30 and A. D. 33 both give the contrary result." F. W.

P. 440, note, Mr. Church published, "A Serious and Expostulatory Letter to the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield, on occasion of his late Letter to the Bishop of London, and other Bishops; and in Vindication of the 'The Observations upon the Conduct and Behaviour of a certain Sect usually distinguished by the Name of Methodists.' London, 1774," 8vo. "Remarks on the Rev. Mr. John Wesley's last Journal, in a Letter to that Gentleman. Lond. 1745," 8vo. "An Analysis of the Philosophical Works of Lord Viscount Bolingbroke [Anonymous], Lond. 1755," 8vo.

P. 441, note, Dodwell's Dissertation on Jephtha's Vow was published in 1745.

P. 454. Dr. Anthony Ellys was Vicar of Great Marlow from 1729 to 1753.

P. 499, note, l. 40. "Such a Certificate is necessary against Confirmation. An old woman said, "'Thank God! this is the first time that I have been *Rushoped*." T. F.

P. 508, note, l. 10, r. "Letter *from*."

P. 561, l. 18, Dr. Jortin's "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History," vol. I. contained the substance of his Boyle's Lectures, or at least of some of them. See the Preface.

P. 567, n. l. 17, r. "572."—P. 569, l. 24, r. "Quæstio."

P. 614. The Countess of Marchmont died in 1797. See before, p. 506; and Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII. p. 444.

P. 650. "The Father of George Steevens, Esq. was an Elder Brother of the Trinity-house, and Captain of a Ship, but not to the East Indies." R. G.—See a very remarkable Letter of Mr. Steevens, on Gillray's celebrated Portrait of "the Pseudo-Shakespeare," in Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII. p. 931.

P. 694. "Morris Drake Morris, Esq. was a Fellow Commoner of Trinity College; Lord of the Manor of Coveney in the Isle of Ely, where I think he died, and was buried at his family estate in Kent; Matthew Robinson, Fellow of Trinity Hall, Esq. and Member of Parliament, being his heir, (probably) a son of his sister; for I remember Mr. Robinson calling Dr. Middleton jocosely his grandfather. There is some account of Mr. Robinson prefixed to each of the three volumes [of his *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*.]" *Cole.*—"Mr. Morris was son of Mr. Drake, Recorder of Cambridge, by the daughter and heir of Thomas Morris, Esq. of Mount Morris, in the parish of Horton, near Hythe, in Kent. His sister and heir married Matthew Robinson, Esq. of West Layton in Yorkshire; and was mother of the celebrated Mrs. Montagu, Mrs. Scott, Matthew second Lord Rokeby, who died 1800, &c." *Sir E. Brydges.*

P. 716, l. 18, r. "rutilis."—P. 720, l. 13, r. "Ellys."

VOLUME

VOLUME III.

P. 8. l. 5. read "Rennell."

P. 22. The immediate predecessor of Archdeacon Blackburne in the Rectory of Richmond was, by marriage, a near Relation; and they are both thus recorded in Richmond Church:

1. "Depositum Thomæ Brookes, A. M.
hujus Ecclesiæ per annos XXXIII Rectoris,
Viri erga Deum pii,
erga homines probi et benevoli:
in omnibus denique vitæ muniis obeundis integerrimi.
Uxorem duxit Mariam, Thomæ Comber *, S. T. P.
Decani Dunelmensis, filiam;
ex quâ suscepit Gulielmum, Mariam, Aliciam,
Annam, et Thomam.
Superstitem reliquit Gulielmum & Annam:
Alteri tres juxta Patrem obdormiunt.
Ob. April. XXVIII. A. D. MDCCXXXIX, æt. LXX."

2. "Beneath this Marble sleeps
Francis Blackburne, A. M.
Archdeacon of Cleveland, and Rector of Richmond;
a rational and pious Christian;
just, humane, and benevolent;
of unblemished purity of life,
of simple dignity of manners;
a faithful Pastor, a persuasive Preacher;
an acute, energetic, caustic Writer;
a Foe to the Superstition of Rome,
and each exorbitant Chain of Church Authority;
a Friend to Civil Liberty,
and the equal Rights of Man in every Country.
He was born on the 16th day of June, 1705:
he died on the 7th day of August, 1787."

P. 52. The "Coluthus Lycopolitus" is added to the Translation of Apollonius Rhodius.—P. 57. l. 2, dele "1769."

P. 57, l. 3, after "Worthington, D. D." insert "1769."

P. 73. l. 42. Dr. Heberden married, first, Miss Martin, of the family of Martin, the late M. P. and Banker; by whom he had one son, the present Rev. Thomas Heberden, Prebendary of Exeter. He married, secondly, Mary eldest daughter of *Francis* Wollaston, esq. by whom he had *four* sons and three daughters.

P. 84, note, l. 10, read "Is it."

P. 142. Add, "To Dr. J. Thomas, Lord Bishop of Winchester.

"My good Lord, *St Maries, July 9*, 1765.

"You are extremely obliging in expressing no disgust at the liberties I take with my pen. You may find reason hereafter to be sorry for such encouragement. I did not know of any papers in Mr. Pearson's hands that could possibly be of use to your Lordship; or I should certainly have ordered them into your custody. If he has any more, it will be obliging me to commu-

* See vol. VIII. p. 423.

nicate them to your Lordship; and if this is not satisfactory, I beg your Lordship to acquaint me in what form most agreeable to your Lordship I may apply to him; but of that, I dare say, there is no need. My Father destroyed most of his unnecessary papers, and I did the same after his death; but there are some left regarding his conduct in some instances of his duty as Bishop of Winchester. If your Lordship will please at any time to let me know the subject you want to refer to, I can immediately see if the Bishop left any papers relative to it; and they, or any I have, shall be entirely at your Lordship's command.—I hope your Lordship will favour me with your times and places of Visitation as soon as possible, that we may send out our summonses in good time, and our prohibition of the Archdeacon's Jurisdiction, which is always for two months; during which time all Probates of Wills, &c. are referred to our office; and the business of Visitation all finished.—The *Decanal Dignity* of poor Crespin is just in proportion to the *Income* (not the *Title*) of the office; for which he will scarce receive 40*l. per annum.* I find his predecessor has left behind him a widow, and a daughter by a former wife, in very deplorable circumstances.—Your Lordship has lately seen some little squirts at my Father's character in the St. James's Evening Post. To one of which Dr. Butler sent me the inclosed answer, which your Lordship will be so obliging as to return to me. I thought it proper your Lordship should see all that a worthy member of your own Cathedral says in palliation of a very *young* frolick. As to the rest of the *squirts*, the Printer seems to have put an end to them, at present at least: but I am informed the subject of the *unprinted* Letter, from a Vicar, is my Father's ordaining his Footman, or his Coachman, I know not which; which your Lordship must think as false, as the rest is groundless and malicious. I almost wish that had appeared, as it would have shewn the violent spirit of the writer, and what such men are capable of saying, whatever they believe. I suspect some abettor of *Fournier* * to be at the bottom of all this nonsense. As I have better health than I have had for some years, these matters have no manner of effect upon me. I remember the time when they would. I thank your Lordship for the venison, but this year it is all Mr. Moyle's, as I took his whole share the last year.—Our respects wait upon your Lordship and Mrs. Thomas and all the family; and I remain, my Lord, your Lordship's most obliged, &c. J. Hoadly."

P. 147, note, l. 8, for "was" read "way."

P. 179. Dr. Paul Wright is thus noticed by Mr. Cole: "He is Rector of Oakley, near Saffron-Walden, in Essex; and in 1769 at the Commencement at Cambridge, printed bills for a new Edition, with Additions, of Sir Henry Chauncey's History of Hertfordshire. He then plagued me for assistance in it; but I soon found him to be a most odd and extravagantly ridiculous person, and by no means qualified to undertake such a work. He wanted me and others in the University to sign a paper of

* Who had attempted to defraud Bp. Hoadly. See vol. II. 293; vol. III. 139.

recom-

recommendation to be received a Member of the Antiquarian Society, which I declined: however he got one somewhere; for, in Dec. 1770, he was admitted a Fellow of that Society. He is a married man; and has a son a jeweller, or goldsmith, in London (where the father was born), and educated in St. Paul's school, as he told me: he then gave me a printed bill to find his shop, if I wanted anything in his way. He has since printed a book on Heraldry" (Mr. Cole means a new edition of Heylin's Help to History).—At the Commencement, 1788, he proceeded D. D.—Dr. Colman, the new Master of Bene't College, told me, July 5, that he called upon him, to see the book of St. Alban's, which he had to his chamber, and shewed it to him; but he could not read it, though the most distinct and legible hand I have met with. He told him, he meant to visit him on Abp. Parker's Anniversary, Aug. 6. The Master told him, that he should be then in Dorsetshire. Indeed I have met with few people of his assurance.—I was told, July 23, 1778, that he was Rector of Snoring in Norfolk. To publish himself in the Cambridge Chronicle Rector of *Snoring* and Vicar of *Ugly*, would have excited a laugh in the University; so when he put himself into the papers, D. D. and F. A. S. he suppressed the Rectory.—His wife is thus noticed on a mural monument in the chancel, of Oakley Church:

"Mary the wife of Paul Wright, M. A. Vicar, and daughter of Charles Bridgeman, Gent. Alderman and twice Mayor of Hertford. She was a dutiful child, an affectionate and prudent wife; a tender and indulgent parent; a kind mistress; a firm friend; a sincere Christian. These virtues procured her love and esteem, and have prepared her for a glorious resurrection. She died Nov. 14, 1760, aged 49 years."

P. 212, Sub-note, The "Sequel" is usually ascribed to Bishop Moss, who was then Bishop Sherlock's Chaplain.

P. 214, l. 2, read "Demonstration."

P. 220, note, l. 11, dele "Twenty Sermons (Fifteen now first printed) 1748," 8vo.

P. 221. Mr. Cole observes, "Dr. Salter was one of the tallest men I have seen; well made, brown complexion; and, had not his assurance and talkativeness been so abundant, his parts and ingenuity would have recommended him to the highest preferment."—Sir Egerton Brydges refers to Cole's MSS. for more particulars relative to Dr. Salter, "of a personal nature."

P. 228, l. 8, for "they," read "*it*."

P. 261, l. 9 of note, r. "Riesbeck."

P. 266. Mr. Farley left two daughters; one of whom was married to the Rev. John Wynter, of Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge; B. A. 1764; M. A. 1767; Rector of Filgrave, Bucks, who died in 1814; and whose Library was sold by Mr. Saunders in May 1815; the other to the Rev. —— Tuffnell, Vicar of All Saints, Northampton.

P. 301, l. 2, r. "illustratum." P. 316, note, l. 2, r. "sis."

P. 329. Dr. William Cadogan died Feb. 26, 1797. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII. p. 352; and a satisfactory account of him in Mr. Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, vol. X. p. 16.

P. 385. On a mural tablet at Charlcombe, near Bath;

"Esteemed and loved,
near this place lies Mrs. Sarah Fielding.
She died April 9, 1768, aged 60.
How worthy of a nobler monument!
but her name will be written in the Book of Life."

P. 419, l. 33, r. "*Edward* Williams."—*John* is a younger brother, who has spent the principal part of his life abroad.

P. 480, l. 3 from bottom, it is said, Mr. Masters "published a Plan," &c. This would look as if the Plan was a separate publication, whereas it was prefixed to the History.—Mr. Masters died July 5, 1798, æt. 83. A. C.

P. 540. The following lines have recently been received from a respectable Friend, with whom, in an important public occupation, I had the pleasure of acting for some years as a Colleague —*meminisse juvat* — the recollection is pleasant. — "In your Memoirs of Dr. Heathcote," he says, "I observe a quotation of the Doctor's, from Seneca Thyest. Act II. "Stet quicunque volet, &c. &c." which I recollect to have seen quoted before, by that eminent Judge Sir Matthew Hale, in one of his Religious Treatises. He has accompanied it with an English translation; but, as the style and diction of that age would appear uncouth to modern readers, I was tempted to endeavour to put it into a more fashionable dress, and have sent you the specimen.—There is a simplicity and pathos in the original, which, no doubt, made a strong impression, and excited a pensive pleasure, in the mind of this great Lawyer and celebrated Divine; and must ever, I think, have the same effect on all persons of a contemplative cast, who peruse the lines, especially on such of us as are hastening fast, after many years of enjoyment, to that "bourne from which no traveller returns."

[Dr. Heathcote, in his quotation, omits these three lines:

'Illi mors gravius incubat
Qui notus nimis omnibus
Ignotus moritur sibi."]

"Plac'd on the slippery heights of Power,
Let him stand fast that can;
While sweet repose shall bless my bower,
Yet unobserv'd of man.
Praising the gently ebbing tide,
Life silently goes down;
Ah! in soft ease still let it glide,
To Potentates unknown.
Thus, when my peaceful days are spent,
My silver hairs shall tell,
How, ripe in years, with calm content,
A mild Plebeian fell.

Doubly

Doubly oppressive are his fears
Of Death's terrific frown;
Who, known to Princes, Courts, and Peers,
Dies to himself unknown. J. BRADNEY."

P. 646. Mr. Cole says, "Dr. Morell is my old acquaintance; was born, as I take it, at Eton, where at least his mother and sister kept a boarding-house whilst I was at that school; but, by keeping low company, especially of the musical tribe, and writing their operas, and mixing much with them, he let himself down, so as not to be taken notice of in the road to preferment. His great friend, and from whose patronage he expected much, Mons. Des Noyers, Dancing-master, and greatly intimate with Frederick Prince of Wales, died before he could get any thing for him; though a very ingenious, good-tempered man, and a good scholar, but always in debt, and needy, so as frequently to be obliged to abscond. He had a new office created for him in our Antiquary Society about a year or two ago (I write this June 25, 1777), where he is one of the Secretaries. He married a lady of good family, of the name of Barker; but, happily I think, has no issue. One of his best performances (for he is a frequent writer) is Mr. Hogarth's 'Analysis of Beauty,' which is supposed to have been written by him*."

P. 661. Edward Husbands, Esq. in 1720, by giving to the perpetual donative of Little Horkesley in Essex, 200*l.* obtained for it Queen Anne's bounty; and an estate was consequently purchased at Haningfield. His son, Dr. James Husbands, also left to it, by will, what he thought to be the amount of the small tithes of the parish, about 41*l.* a year. They are thus recorded in the church: "Near this place, under the same marble stone, lie the remains of two excellent persons, Edward Husbands, and Ann his wife. He was the son of Azariah Husbands, Esq. of Little Horkesley, she the daughter of Mr. Thomas Burroughs, of Ipswich. After having lived happily together to a fullness of years, they exchanged this life for a better, and entered upon immortality esteemed and lamented by those who knew them both. She died September 27, 1735, in the 77th year of her age. He January 20, 1736, in the 75th year of his age. They were both righteous before God, and walked in his commandments after such a manner as to be worthy of praise and imitation."

"Near this place lies, expecting the mercy of God, the Rev. James Husbands, LL. D. son of Edward Husbands, Esq. and Ann his wife. He was some time senior fellow of Gonvil and Caius College in Cambridge, six years rector of Fordham, and many years minister of this parish, for which he had a truly pastoral regard; as appears by his last will and testament, the intention whereof, by reason of a legal defect therein, could not be pursued by the executors, but it is hoped will be complied with by those who shall hereafter have it in their power. He was a

* It was written by Hogarth, but *corrected* by Dr. Morell.

sound

sound and orthodox Divine, of exemplary life, great simplicity of manners, universal benevolence, and extensive charity. He died without issue, 22d of February, 1749, aged 57."

P. 678. The Rev. Dr. Henry Barton, Warden of Merton College, Oxford, proceeded M. A. 1740; B. and D. D. 1759; in which year he was elected Warden. He was made King's Chaplain in 1765; and was presented to one of the three Portions of the Vicarage of Bampton in Oxfordshire in 1766. He died July 12, 1790; and is thus recorded in the College Chapel:

"Inter Mertonensium lachrymas,
Orbitatem suam deflentium,
H. S. E. Henricus Barton, S. T. P.
annos plus XXXI Custos integerrimus,
et Majestati Regiæ à Sacris:
Qui hâc Præfecturâ his titulis ornatus,
demissionem animi nativam & modestiam retinuit:
Disciplinarum quotquot sunt cultor ingenuus,
nullius ostentator.
Leni atque benigno usus moderamine,
Socios, quos Fratrum loco habuit,
Alumnos, qui eum tanquam Parentem suspexerunt,
quantum ope, gratiâ, consilio poterat,
tueri & proferre semper studiosus.
Ingenio rebus gerendis nato, ideoque par maximis,
quia nec minimarum contemptor,
Honori Sodalitii, et commodis,
Sedulitate summâ & fide consuluit.
Idem in sermone et convictu quotidiano
remissus, hilaris, festivus, facetus:
Amicis & necessariis jucundissimus,
illud in otio, in negotio,
quod maximè voluit feliciter consecutus,
ne quem à se tristem dimitteret.
In Collegio consenescens, habitator indivulsus,
de munere suo obeundo sollicitè cavit.
Præcipuè in re divinâ assiduè celebrandâ
laudabilis exempli monitu Academicis præivit;
itaque, quamvis improvisâ morte oppressus,
ad nullum tamen Domini occursum imparatus,
in Christo obdormiit, anno ætatis LXXIII°,
die Julii XII°, A. C. MDCCLXXXX°."

P. 731. William Creech, Esq. who had been twice Lord Provost of Edinburgh, where for nearly half a century he was known to almost every family, died Jan. 14, 1815, after a gradually increasing illness, with which he was seized about a year before. He was the son of a most respectable Clergyman, the minister of Newbattle. After a very complete classical education, he was, in early life, at different times, on the Continent; and succeeded, in the year 1771, to that part of the business of his

his early friend and patron Mr. Kincaid, at that time his Majesty's Printer for Scotland, which was not connected with the patent of King's Printer. He continued in this business for the long period of 44 years, and was concerned in all the principal publications during that time. He was frequently in the Magistracy of the City of Edinburgh; and was solicited, in 1811, to accept the office of Lord Provost, which, it is said, he did with reluctance, and against the advice of his private friends, as both from his habits and advanced time of life, he felt himself then unsuited to so public a situation. But he yielded to the wishes of his friends in the Town Council. Mr. Creech was well fitted to be an ornament to society: with a mind highly gifted and improved, he possessed the most pleasing manners, and that habitual cheerfulness and playfulness of fancy which rendered his company so fascinating. He was an excellent and an elegant scholar; and although, from the extent of his business, as one of the most eminent booksellers of his day, and his many social engagements, he had little leisure to direct his mind to any deliberate literary work, yet the frequent light pieces and essays which came from his pen, evinced the elegance of his taste, his knowledge of character, and his capability of a higher attainment in composition, if he had chosen to aim at it. Several of these Essays, we believe, were afterwards collected into a small volume, entitled "Edinburgh Fugitive Pieces." Mr. Creech was one of the original founders of the Speculative Society of Edinburgh. It has perhaps fallen to the lot of few men to have enjoyed, more than Mr. Creech did, the correspondence and confidence of most of the great literary characters who flourished in Scotland from about the middle to the end of the last century. With Lord Kaimes, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Blair, Dr. Adam Smith, Lord Hailes, Lord Woodhouselee, Dr. Beattie, and many other illustrious authors, he was in habits of constant intimacy—and of many other eminent men of the same class whom we still have the happiness to retain among us, Professor Dugald Stewart, Mr. M'Kenzie, Lord Meadowbank, Dr. Gregory, &c. he possessed till his death the warmest friendship and esteem. By the death of Mr. Creech, Edinburgh has certainly lost one of its ornaments; but it was not in public, so much as in private life, that he shone so conspicuous. His conversational talents, whether the subject was gay, or serious, or learned; his universal good humour and pleasantry; and his unrivalled talent in describing to a social party the peculiarities of eccentric character, will be long remembered by the numerous circles to whom his affability so much endeared him, and who now so sincerely regret that he is lost to them for ever. A Portrait of him is prefixed to his publication of "Edinburgh Fugitive Pieces;" of which an improved Edition is preparing, with his Life prefixed. His entire Stock of Books, and Copyright, was sold, in July 1815, at the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh.

P. 735.

P. 735. The following elegant tribute is extracted from Dr. Combe's Preface to the Catalogue of Dr. Hunter's Greek Coins: "Vir insuper reverendus Thomas Crofts, (desiderio ejus quis sit unquam modus?) qui ad suavitatem morum egregiam literas eas antiquas et ea humanitatis studia adjunxerat, quæ hominem ingenuum ornare queant, et amicis jucundum facere, operis specimine tantum delectabatur, ut, quanquam harum rerum amantissimus, nummos quotquot habuit Græcos (habuit autem preciosissimos) in nostram possessionem transtulerit. Nec vero hæc tanta tamque egregia liberalitas admirationem aliquam iis movit, qui viro optimo utebantur familiari. Testes ii sint, quo ille artium amore flagraverit, et quam nihil sibi esse proprium optaverit, quod utilitati publicæ aliquo modo inservire posset. Hic in Collegio Wadhamiensi apud Oxonienses literis institutus, fuit, gradum autem artium Magistri adeptus ad Berrhœam se contulit; et postea, Europæ circuitu ter peracto, domum revexit amplam nummorum supellectilem, et bonam insuper librorum, etiam rarissimorum, copiam, judicii sui limati monimentum. Calculis renum diu vexatus, mortem obiit Nov. 8, 1781, anno ætatis suæ LIX."

VOLUME IV.

P. 81. The name of *Edward Jones* appears, as Printer of the London Gazette, Feb. 14—18, 1705-6. That of his widow (Mrs. Jones) Feb. 18—21.

P. 625. The Three following Letters (obligingly communicated by Thomas Street, Esq.) were addressed to William Belchier, Esq. of Epsom, sometime an eminent Banker in Lombard Street, and M. P. for Southwark in 1747 and 1754:

"DEAR SIR, *Pisa, Jan. 24, 1763.*

"I have now waited with patience a whole year for your answer to a Letter I wrote to you from Holland, which was relative to what we had two or three conversations about; I mean, the East Indies. If you had thought about it as much as I have done, you would not have been silent on that head; for, as you are so thoroughly acquainted with it, you certainly might have said something on it. As to me, I am so little acquainted with it, that I can only say, that, on reflection, I see the thing much more necessary for the Company and for the Nation than I at first conceived it: for I know not how the advantages they now have can be permanent, unless by a sign manual from Delhi; and I do not think it improbable, much less impossible, to obtain not only that, but to be appointed Administrators of that country; as at Delhi, not only the Chief, but all those who are quartered upon that Province, would reap greater advantages from such Administrators, than they can from the Administration of a private Nobleman of their own country. But, to effect this, somebody with a representative character from the King

King must be sent; for a servant of the Company's could never be received, or talk the language of an Embassador, which would be necessary to bring it about. You know many of the concerned; and I should not think it impossible but you, with your usual ability, might bring them not only to ask for such a person, but even to ask for me as a proper person. If it can be brought to bear, I hope I need not tell you how happy it will be for us both. I hope the return of the post will bring a line, to let me know if you have done any thing in it, or if you think there is possibility enough of success to induce you to attempt anything.—I congratulate with you on the decision of the King's Bench, and hope every thing will go on to your satisfaction. If that affair had been finished and disposed of at first without delay, it would have been happy for us both: but, when people are in distress, they are at every body's mercy; and I am fully convinced that it is all owing to the dilatoriness of Mr. Brown. You know the situation of my affairs, doubtless, better than I do myself; for I have received but two letters about them since last March, and those without any particulars. I hope your affairs are finished by this time, and that you will be so good as to tell Mr. Palmer your opinion about mine in the different stages of them. Pray is Mr. Foster gone to Smyrna? The Chaplainship of Leghorn is now vacant, at least the Chaplain is dead, but I know not if the Bishop has appointed another. I hope you have now and then seen my little boy George. I beg my respects to Mrs. Belchier; and that you will favour me with an answer as soon as you can. I beg you will write by the return of the post, otherwise I may be sailed for Smyrna.—I am, with unfeigned truth, dear Sir, your most sincere friend and humble servant,

E. W. Montagu, chez Messrs. Frank and Lutyens, Livorno."

"Dear Sir, *Leghorn, March* 11, 1763.

"I received yours of the 22d *ult.* yesterday; and answer now, as I judge it may be of service to you, and my own inclination will not allow me to lose a moment, when that moment must be taken from talking with so true and good a friend. I directed my last to you in the country, because my former, which I wrote to you a year ago, never had any answer; and I imagined you would easily know how to direct to me, either from Palmer, or Leyster, or Will Russell; and it never came into my head that you would forget me: so I concluded you had got out of Lombard Street, and that that was the occasion of my letter's miscarrying. I was sensible of all that you say about India before I wrote to you, and that perplexed situation was what I thought most favourable; and indeed I am still of that opinion. The Mogul well knows what European troops are, and consequently must wish to have a number, even a small one, to assist and lead on his troops, as they would, in all probability, insure the defeat of his enemies, and settle him firmly on his throne; and for such a service he certainly would come into any proposals, which might be no less than the Administratorship of the whole kingdom of Bengal. The

The proposal can scarce be looked upon as ridiculous, when one considers the advantage he would reap from it. In the first place, he would be settled firmly on his throne; he should receive as great an annual revenue as ever was paid in Aureng Zebe's time, or during the reign of Sha Selim, or any other Sovereign. The Emirs who have pensions on that kingdom would be regularly paid; and he would no more be forced to defend in any shape that kingdom, which, by being so distant from his capital, puts it out of his power to meddle almost in what concerns it; so that its Governor is in a constant state of rebellion. He would be assured that that could not be the case of the Administrators; for, by the sanction of such treaty and cession from him, they would be able, from the power that they would give them, to defend his kingdom and their own trade; and he would be able to employ his troops anywhere else, and reap a much greater advantage from that kingdom than ever he did. This appears so plain, that I can tell you, if we do not put his distressed situation to a proper use, some other people will: and I need not tell you that it cannot properly, if at all, be done by a servant of the Company's, as such would never have the weight or respect an Embassador from the Crown would have. Besides, it is a sort of thing which should be a National object, from the very nature of it.—There is another great object in that country. Every one knows the immense riches of the kingdom of Pegou in coloured stones; but the King will not carry that trade on, as he might, lest the prodigious wealth should induce his neighbours to swallow him up. If he was supported by an European Power, might it not be carried on, in spite of his neighbours, to infinite reciprocal advantage? I shall say no more on these heads, as you are more master of the subjects than I am; but, if any thing could be done, I should think it would be well worth your while to quit England. As to the Chief of the Murattoes, I have never considered it; but you, who are upon the spot, and know both what may be conducive to public welfare and our advantage, and how much both are necessary, can best judge what would be best, and how to bring it about.—I am very happy that I have not heard any objection to Lord Bute's Administration but his being a Scotchman; and a Minister must be very great, when even his enemies do not question his abilities or probity. He certainly plays his game like a master. I have not yet heard from his Lordship or Lady Bute; though I have wrote to both. Consul Purnel of Latichia is now with me, who assures me that the Merchants themselves never give more than Twenty Guineas from London to Smyrna for passage and provisions. Leghorn is already provided. I have never received but one Letter from Mr. Foster, and that was in Holland, to enquire how he could get there? I told him, either from England or Holland; as to travelling by land with me, my pocket could not admit of it. Besides, I know he could not have undergone the fatigue, which indeed was great, as I was obliged by my passport to go through Lorraine

and

and Alsatia. I was extremely shocked, and indeed more surprized, at the verdict in favour of Miss Ashe; the marriage was performed, at May Fair Chapel, during that Summer in the August of which I went to France with Taaffe; but I know not the minister's name, nor can I say positively whether it was in 1750 or 51. I did not mind any particulars, as she knew I was married; and I never thought it could be necessary to prove it, since it was only done that there might be something to say to the Father in case of a surprize. I here send you the account signed. Mr. Palmer has put me quite out of spirits as to my affairs; however, I must have patience, and still have the satisfaction of having done all in my power; and if people will have more than it is in my power to give, I cannot help it. If they had known their interest, they would before now have finished anyhow; and by that means have put it into my power to make a proper use of this administration, and have trusted to that honour which has not yet deceived, for their payment, rather than have put it out of the power of fortune to pay them. I have not received one shilling that has become due to me since the 21st Feb. 1762. I did receive what was due to that time, for I could not be without some money before-hand; and indeed it was well I did, for I otherwise should have lost an opportunity of placing my daughter, which I have found means of doing. I have bought her a transferrable annuity on Government security at Rome; she is to remain in the principal Convent there till she is of age, or I take her out; if I die, at one and twenty she will have the security given her, and be her own mistress. This expence has quite stripped me. I believe my Mother's death impeded the receipts; but I have given by this post fresh letters of attorney, so that there will be some money received very soon. My Father, before his death, had purchased an Estate in Chancery; he had not paid the purchase-money, but it was lodged in Child's hands. As it was deemed a purchase, it was mine; and Lady Bute, to put it out of all dispute, agreed I should have it; but, since I left England, I have not heard one word about it, though I have made enquiry in every letter to Mr. Palmer. Pray enquire about it, for it is 8000*l.*; and I hope not vanished in smoke. I am almost too much affected with your goodness for my poor little George to mention it; but it would be too much ingratitude to be silent on a subject which I am so warmly concerned in. I am well convinced how right your management of him is. I have determined him for the Navy, and have wrote to Lady Bute, to send him to the Academy at Portsmouth: whether she will or no, I cannot judge. He will there be properly qualified either for that or the India service, whichsoever I may be able to do best for him in. I beg you will give the poor babe my blessing, and hope you will not find in him any faults but such as one may impute to his age; unlucky tricks one must expect, but bad things would make me unhappy. If you have time, when in Westminster, to call on his elder brother Edward, he is at Mrs. Burgess's

Burgess's in Smith Street. I beg to hear from you, but I shall be sailed before I can possibly receive your answer; however, I hope to find it, on my arrival at Smyrna, at Mr. Frimeaux. I am sorry I shall not see Mr. Foster there; I thought myself happy in finding such an opportunity of recommending, and am greatly concerned it has proved of no service to him. If you see Neddy, pray examine him in Latin and Greek, and I beg you will let me know the true state of his learning. I seldom go out of my room above once a week. I am totally taken up with the Orientals and Astronomy, for I pique myself much on making a figure in my expedition. Pray my respects to Mrs. Belchier; and I hope I need add nothing to convince you of the sincerity of the friendship with which I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.

"EDWARD WORTLEY MONTAGU."

"DEAR SIR, *Leghorn, April* 5, 1763.

"I have nothing to add to my last, only that, as the plague is again broke out at Smyrna, I shall sail on Thursday for Alexandria: this will hinder me from receiving my Letters by way of Smyrna; therefore, if you have already wrote by way of Smyrna, please to send a copy; and, for the future, direct to Messieurs Frank and Lutyens here, who will forward my Letters; and I shall expect to hear from you by every ship that comes directly to Alexandria. I hope in God you have got the better of Miss Ashe; and that affairs (since I have sent the Letters of Attorney to Mr. Palmer) go on as well as such business can.—I wish other affairs may join us in ease and quiet, and in a better and more lucky climate.—I have wrote both to Lord and Lady Bute; but, whatever may be done in point of business, I have no hopes of any assistance in my affairs. If I could be in England, I believe, I might have what I could reasonably wish; but, as things are, the more I had, the more unhappy I should be; for every one would think he ought to be paid, so that I could not enjoy one moment's quiet; and indeed I could not as yet have any degree of satisfaction in a country where I reasonably expected to have been in a very different situation.—I have desired Lady Bute to send George to the Academy at Portsmouth, and then to recommend him to some Captain of a man of war; I doubt much whether she will or no. I hope in God he continues to deserve your kindness; nothing would give me greater concern than his losing so good a friend. Be assured, my dear Sir, my gratitude for your goodness to the poor babe is greater than my warmest expressions can shew. Mr. Palmer does receive 1600*l. per annum*, for the creditors, the expence of my children, &c. The 600*l.* devolved to me by the death of my Mother I have ordered as a reserve, that, in case of any accident, I may not be without even bread, and as a fund, if it should be wanted, for the next ensuing Election; because, if I should lose my Election, then I am absolutely banished. If it is thought I do receive my annuity, or that I have received one farthing more than was agreed to by Mr. Palmer before I left England, I beg you will either ask, or let somebody

somebody else enquire into the truth of it, from Mr. Coutts: he will tell it, as I have told him to inform any body of it who shall enquire. Pray my respects to Mrs. Belchier; and believe me, with the greatest truth, dear Sir, your most affectionate friend and humble servant, EDWARD WORTLEY MONTAGU."

P. 665. William Burrell, Esq. third son of Peter Burrell, Esq. of Beckenham, Kent, was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he studied the Civil Law, and proceeded LL. B. 1775, and LL. D. 1760. He was elected F. R. and A. SS. 1754; appointed Chancellor to the Bishop of Worcester, 1764; and Commissioner of Excise, 1774. — Mr. Cole says, "Dr. Burrell is my friend and acquaintance. He is of the Commons; and is Chancellor of some Diocese; an active, stirring man; a good Antiquary. He is rather low, and squints a little; but very ingenious, and scholar-like. The first time I was acquainted with him was meeting him at Paris, at Mr. Horace Walpole's. I often met him since, at Lord Montfort's, at Horseheath." He married, April 13, 1773, Sophia, daughter of Charles Raymond, Esq. of Valentine-house, Essex, who was created a Baronet May 3, 1774, with remainder, in default of male issue, to William Burrell, Esq. of Beckenham, and his heirs-male by Sophia his wife, by whom he left two sons and two daughters. (Her fortune was stated in Gent. Mag. XLIII. p. 202, at 100,000*l.*) Sir William represented Haslemere in 1773. In the course of five years he made the most ample Collections, for a History of the County of Sussex, arranged in complete order, by Rapes and Parishes, in XII folio Volumes, besides another of Drawings of churches, houses, &c. &c. by Lambert and Grimm, three volumes of monumental inscriptions, and four volumes of surveys and records, &c. This Work he spared no pains to bring to perfection; but declined giving it to the Publick himself, though no man was better qualified for the undertaking. Some years before his death, he very generously offered to present to me the whole of these splendid Collections, on the condition of my printing the Work, and engraving the principal Drawings, at my own risque; but having at that time been engaged deeply in the History of another County, I reluctantly declined the very handsome and obliging offer; and the whole Collection was afterwards bequeathed to the British Museum. He was seized with a paralytic stroke in August 1787, which took away his speech for a time; but, though he recovered that, he totally lost the use of his left arm, and in 1791 resigned his seat at the Board of Excise in favour of Robert Nicholas, Esq.; reserving, however, to himself a share of the appointment. He purchased a retreat at Depeden, the air of which particularly agreed with his constitution, which was, however, too much affected to hope for perfect recovery, though he seemed to have recovered enough to appear among his friends. In this pleasant retirement he died Jan. 20, 1796.

P. 721.

P. 721. Before the entrance to Bp. West's Chapel at Ely is a a slab to "Mary, wife of Bishop Keene, daughter of Launcelot Andrews, of the City of London, Esq. died March 24, 1776, aged 49. Unfeigned Piety and Humility, with the most extensive Charity towards the various distresses of her Fellow Creatures, were the distinguishing virtues of this amiable Woman."

VOLUME V.

P. 212. The annexed *fac-simile* of a Poetical Epistle from Mr. Pope, accurately copied from the Original, requires no farther illustration than to observe, that W. was Samuel Wesley; and that "Father Francis cross the Sea," was Dr. Atterbury, the then exiled Bishop of Rochester.

P. 252. Extract from the Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries: "*March* 11, 1779. The President communicated a letter from Robert Dingley, Esq. inclosing a short note from the late Mr. Ainsworth, Author of the Dictionary, to Mr. Dingley's father, remarkable for the neatness of the writing in the black letter, or old English character.

"Rev. Sir, *Lamb Abbey, Feb.* 23, 1779.

"Permit me the honour to transmit to you an original and remarkably neat written Letter from Mr. Ainsworth (who was extremely short-sighted), Author of the Latin Dictionary. I am in hopes, through your means, it may be considered not unworthy preservation by the Honourable Society in which you preside, and of which I apprehend Mr. Ainsworth was a member; an honour I once had. The Letter was an acknowledgment to my father, Robert Dingley, for a present of the curious trial crown piece by Simon, the very celebrated Artist, Engraver to Oliver Cromwell, who carried this fine Art as far as it could immortalize the head and crown of the Son, whose father had been deprived of head and crown, by the very man whom he had by his exquisite work already transmitted to be preserved to the latest posterity. I have the honour to be, &c. R. D."

"The crown piece above mentioned, in Vertue's publication, was then in the collection of the late Martin Folkes, Esq.

"Dear Sir,

"Your noble present was not half so acceptable to me as the generous air and visible kindness which attended it. But neither doth the one nor the other afford a pleasure proportionable to the pain I shall feel, till I have an opportunity to testify the grateful sense I have of your unmerited kindness. In the mean while accept my thanks and cordial respect; who am, as your goodness hath made me, dear Sir, yours, &c. R. Ainsworth."

P. 260. "My dear Friend Mr. Ingham Foster died Thursday Oct. 3, 1782, at 2 o'clock, afternoon, aged 56 years, 9 months, and 30 days, being born 4 December 1725, O. S. His Collections

To the Right Honourable
The Earl of Oxford.

Upon a piece of News in Mist, that the Rev. Mr W. refus'd to write against Mr Pope because his best Patron had a Friendship for the said P.

1

Wesley, if Wesley tis they mean,
They say, on Pope would fall
Would his best Patron let his Pen
Discharge his inward Gall.

2.

What Patron this, a doubt must be
Which none but You can clear,
Or Father Francis cross the Sea,
Or else Earl Edward here.

3.

That both were good must be confest
And much to both he owes.
But which to Him will be the best
The Lord of Oxford knows.

To ——————

The Right Hon.ble the
Earl of Oxford in
Dover Street.

Longmate fc. St. Margaret Sq.

tions were all sold by Mr. Barford, Piazza, Covent Garden, (late Langford's), *viz.* 1. Prints, eight days, 24 Feb. 1783, yielded 976*l.*—2. Fossils, ten days, 10 March 1783, 317*l.* 1*s.* [catalogued] by me.—3. Antiquities, coins, &c. three days, 361*l.* by Young, Ludgate Street.—4. Prints, remainder of Drawings and Pictures, three days, 22 May, 363*l.* by Young.—5. Shells, Corals, and Cabinets, &c. twenty-eight days, 15 May, 646*l.* by me.—Total 2663*l.* Household Furniture, China, Glass, Mathematical, Electrical, &c. &c. May 19, 1784, and therewith additional Catalogue of Shells, Fossils, and Books, as Lister's, Drury, Harris, my History of Fossils, &c. &c. 20 May, 1784, by Egerton." E. M. Da Costa, MS.

P. 285 Mr. Cole, correcting a mistake in the "Biographia Britannica," says, "The late Mr. Joseph Cock, Merchant at Cambridge, father of my cousin-german Dr. Cock, was the Patron of the Rectory of Depden; and presented his son, then of St. John's College, to it. Mr. Chiswell was, indeed, the Lord of the Manor; but had nothing to do with the Rectory, till Dr. Cock, within these five or six years, sold it to that gentleman for 4000*l*; having taken a disgust to the place, from having been robbed and gagged, and confined in his cellar, by a gang of smugglers, some 20 years ago; when he procured an exchange with Dr. Birch, Rector of Horkesley in Essex, with the consent of Lord Hardwicke, the Patron; and, upon Dr. Birch's unfortunate death, the living of Depden again reverted to its true Patron, Dr. John Cock, who is still, Feb. 23, 1780, Rector both of it and Great Horkesley; at which last he resides, and has laid out on the buildings, it is supposed, 3000*l*."—See before (and correct) p. 609.

P. 353. Mr. Joshua Blew, in a Letter to Dr. Ducarel, says, "Mr. Holmes was many years Deputy to Mr. Petyt, as he was also to his two successors, Mr. Topham and Mr. Polhill, to the time of his death; and for his diligence, skill, and good-nature in his office, well known to the learned world; as may appear by the character given of him by the learned Society of Antiquaries of London, under the print of his Head done of him by them and his old friend Mr. George Vertue, who were of the oldest members of that Society."

P. 365, l. 19, for "Malone," r. "Mortimer."

P 511. The following Letter was addressed to Sir Peter Thompson, at Poole:

"Sir, *Rolls Chapel, 31st August*, 1749.

"I am much obliged to you for the kind Letter with which you favoured me on the day of your leaving London; and hope this will find you safely arrived at your native place, dispensing to your friends and all about you that gladness and chearfulness which ever accompany your presence. I should sooner have acquainted you with the finding of the grant of the manor of Canford to Cardinal Beaufort, 17 H VI. but that I have been making an excursion or two out of town to see my two young Rookes. Mr. Hocker desires his best respects to you, and desires to know, whether you will please to have the copy on stamped paper

or

or not? which you will be so good as resolve, by a line at your leisure; and at the same time where you would have it sent, and I will take care to have it carefully prepared for you.—I believe I have abundantly more solitude in this place, than any who retire into the country for it, which I spend in attempting to improve the condition *of these perpetual Evidences of every man's Right*, which are on every side of me; and which, I have the greatest reason to be assured, have not a better friend than yourself. But I am thinking, in a week's time or so, to try your worthy friend Mr. West, in regard to my Petition to the Lords of the Treasury, for some allowance for incident charges in compiling above Ten Volumes in Folio, being Indexes made by me within these few years to above 1800 Rolls, which had not the least note whereby to refer to them before: thinking (with submission) the dispensation of that Honourable Board somewhat partial, in having paid for many years, and still doing so, above 900*l. per annum*, for regulating the Records in the Chapter-house: which I fancy, if rightly considered, may be the strongest reason that can be given, for their remaining in the same indigested heap they were when that allowance was first appointed; since, who will make dispatch to take away the pretence of receiving a salary? I hope you will excuse the trouble arising to you from the length of this; which I will nevertheless add to, by professing my sincerest wishes for a long continuance of your health and happiness; and that I am, Sir, your most obliged humble servant, HENRY ROOKE."

Sir Peter Thompson, who for many years was a Hamburgh Merchant, succeeded, in 1739, to a considerable estate at Poole, where, in 1746, he built a handsome house in Market-street; to which, in 1763, he wholly retired; and died there Oct. 30, 1770: And his sister, Mrs. Haseldine, (relict of Mr Haseldine, Master of the Royal Academy at Portsmouth), having died only four days before him, they were both interred together (as his elder brother James and Mrs. Haseldine's husband had been some years before) at the West end of the Church-yard at Poole, under a large hillock of earth. The corpse of Mr. James Thompson, was first put into a wooden coffin, pitched and filled with spirit of wine, which was wrapped in another of lead, and deposited in a handsome one of wood; on which, on a copper plate, was the inscription below. All these were put into a large stone coffin.

"Hic jacet quod mortale fuit Jacobi Thompson, in oppido Poole, agro Dorsetensi, prognati; qui Thomæ Thompson, & amatæ filiæ Johannis Edwards, de Moseley in Hantoniâ, filius fuit natu maximus; Jacobi Thompson, dicti Thomæ filii natu maximi, & Barbaræ filiæ Tho. Barne de Parkston nepos, Joannis Thompson & Eliz. filiæ Petri Peirse de Insulâ Purbeck pronepos, Gulielmi Thompson & Christianæ filiæ Joannis Halsham de Cicestriâ M. D. abnepos.—Mercator felix & generosus, amplam fortunam cum integrâ famâ acquisivit, nullis unquam litibus implicitus, fidus amicis, comitibus jucundus, patriæ, libertatis,

libertatis, fidei Reformatæ çmantissimus, vitamque tam bene actam, prudenti facultatum dispositione concludens, ob. 8 Martii, A. D. 1739, cum 52 annos, 9 menses, & 3 dies vixerat. Petrus Thompson, frater unicus superstes, testamentique curator, hanc inscriptionem amoris ergô in memoriam ejus fieri voluit."

Sir Peter Thompson bequeathed his valuable Library to his kinsman and heir Peter Thompson, Esq. who in 1782 was a Captain in the Surrey Militia; and part of it was soon after consigned to the hammer; as Mr. Tutet bought from it the famous "Spaccio della Bestia Trionfante," and Mr. Bindley several rare Tracts.—The sale of the remainder, described as "The Library of Sir Peter Thompson, Knt. F. R. S. and F. S. A. containing many curious and scarce Articles in old English Literature, MSS. and rare Books," took place at Mr. Evans's, April 29, 1815, and the four following days.

P. 514. In a Volume of Dorsetshire Pedigrees is this note by Sir P. Thompson: "Sylvanus Morgan was a skilful Herald, at least he was well skilled in Heraldry. He lived at Lambeth, in Surrey, and was the Author of some Heraldical Pieces. He died about the latter end of *King Charles* the Second, or soon after. His large collection of *MSS.* was carefully preserved by his female heir; at length, by a marriage, they came to Josiah Jones*, Herald-painter, and Painter to Drury Lane Playhouse, who lives at Lambeth aforesaid, and in 1759 sold them by public auction, by Mr. Paterson, at Essex house in the Strand."

P. 569. "Henry Coventry, Esq. Fellow of Magdalen College, was a man of good estate, part of it in the Isle of Ely. I used to be much with him at Dr. Middleton's and Mr. Horace Walpole's. I believe Mr. Coventry was somewhat disordered in his intellects before his death. He used to dress remarkably gay, with much gold lace; had a most prominent Roman nose, and was much of a gentleman.'—Mr. Francis Coventry was a Clergyman, and died young.—Mr. Colman, of Bene't, told me, April 29, 1778, that Mr. Duncombe, formerly of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Editor of Hughs's Letters, told him, that, after his decease, there was found among his papers a MS copy of *The Fragment*, full of interlineations and additions. As the Pamphlet was easy to be had, few people would have been at the pains of transcribing it: therefore, it was concluded that Mr. Coventry was the Writer of it; that it had been given to Mr. Stebbing of Catharine Hall, and Mr. Tarrant of St. John's, who had been Proctor, but was too dull a man to be supposed to be the Author of so lively a performance." *Cole's Athenæ Cantabrigienses.*

P. 575. The Rev. Richard Warner, in his entertaining "New Guide through Bath and its Environs," observes, "It is curious to remark on what trifling accidents the destinies of men frequently depend. This was strikingly exemplified in the fortunes of Warburton. Pope, being one day at dinner with Mr. Allen, had a letter put into his hand by one of the footmen. The Poet,

* I employed Mr. Jones to paint a house for me in 1721. P. T.

on reading it, shook his head. 'What occasions your perplexity?' said Allen. 'A Lincolnshire Clergyman,' said he, 'to whom I am much obliged, writes me word, that he will be with me in a few days at Twickenham.' 'If that be all, Mr. Pope, request him to come to us; my carriage shall meet him at Chippenham, and bring him hither.' Pope complied with the kind request; and the Lincolnshire Clergyman, in consequence of his visit to Prior Park, became Bishop of Gloucester, the husband of Allen's niece, and an inheritor of a large part of his property! — But Warburton, it should seem," adds Mr. Warner, "was not more indebted for his success with Mr. Allen to Pope's recommendation, than to his own knowledge of the human character. Delicate flattery, he knew, would be gratifying even to the best-regulated mind; and therefore duly poured into the ear of his friend a just and regular proportion of it. Sometimes, indeed, he went a little beyond the mark in adulation; but it was erring on the right side; a venial fault, and easily forgiven. 'Doctor,' said Mr. Allen to him one day, when conversing on the subject of the Divine Legation, 'your adversaries appear to me to advance only weak and futile arguments against you.' 'Sir,' replied Warburton, 'you have spoken more to the purpose in those few words, than all the rascals, in all their volumes, have written.' — After Mr. Allen's death, Warburton took possession of Prior Park, in right of his wife; and there produced some of those profound literary labours, which will be an ornament to the English language and nation as long as they exist. He seems to have adopted the Roman Emperor's determination, *oderint dum metuant*; he used no allurements of gentle language, but wished to compel rather than persuade. His style is copious without selection, and forcible without neatness; he took the words that presented themselves; his diction is coarse and impure, and his sentences are unmeasured. But, with all these defects of manner, his powers of reasoning are so gigantic, that his works can never fail to interest the understanding most forcibly; an assertion that will be readily assented to by every one who reads his wonderful literary labour, 'The Divine Legation of Moses;' a book which has been much abused, but never satisfactorily answered.—The Bishop's literary labours confined him a great deal to Prior Park. After a long absence from London, he appeared at Court, when the King, for the sake of saying something, observed to him that he supposed he had just left his Diocese. Warburton, considering the speech as a tacit rebuke, replied, with point and spirit, 'No, please your Majesty, I am come from Prior Park, near my Diocese, but not in it; where I have been combating the enemies of that Faith, of which your Majesty is the avowed and zealous Defender.'

In Claverton Church-yard, is the family vault of the Allens, with an handsome square freestone mausoleum over it, having a pyramidal roof, and three semicircular arches in each of the sides. Within this structure a table monument bears these inscriptions:

On

On the North side:

"Beneath this monument lieth entombed the body of RALPH ALLEN, Esq. of Prior Park, who departed this life the 29th of June, 1764, in the 71st year of his age; in full hopes of everlasting happiness in another state, through the infinite mercy and mediation of our blessed Redeemer Jesus Christ.—And of ELIZABETH HOLDER, his second wife, who died September 20th, 1766, aged 68."

At the Eastern end:

"Near this place lie the remains of RALPH-ALLEN WARBURTON, the only son of William Warburton, Lord Bishop of Glocester, and Gertrude his wife, who died July 28, 1775, aged 19 years. He was a youth eminently distinguished for goodness of heart, elegance of manners, and gracefulness of person. How transient are human endowments!—How vain are human hopes! Reader, prepare for eternity!" [See vol. V. p. 706.]

On the South side:

"In this vault are deposited the remains of GERTRUDE, wife of the Rev. M. Stafford Smith, of Prior Park, relict of William Warburton, Lord Bishop of Glocester, and niece to the late Ralph Allen, Esq. She died Sept. 1, 1796, aged 66 years. She was a firm and devout Christian; with a fine, natural, and highly-cultivated understanding; and a frank, generous, good heart."

VOLUME VI.

P. 176. "It is said the *Oxford Sausage* was published in 1764; but a second Edition in 1777; and a third in 1786.—In the same Volume, p. 210, it is observed, that Browne Willis was satirized in some lines first printed in the *Oxford Sausage* 1774; and my copy of that publication was printed in 1772. The former account cannot, therefore, be correct." JAMES DOWLAND.

P. 209. It was at a late period of Mr. Cole's life, that he became acquainted with Mr. Steevens, whom he thus describes: "I met him at dinner, with Dr. Farmer, &c. at Dr. Lort's chambers in Trinity College, Aug. 9, 1780. He is much of a gentleman, well bred, civil, and obliging; Editor of Shakespeare. He told me, he was admitted in King's College, 1754, the year after I quitted it. He is an Essex Gentleman; in the Militia; well-made, black, and tall.—See 'A Letter to George Hardinge, Esq. on the subject of a Passage in Mr. Steevens's Preface to his Impression of Shakespeare, Lond. 1777,' 4to; dedicated to Lord Dacre," p. 48; very severe on Mr. Steevens, whom he accuses of plagiarism from Mr. Capell, whom he abuses. It is said to have been written by the Rev. Mr. Collins of Hertfordshire; and was sent by the anonymous Author as a present to Dr. Turner, whom he often compliments; yet who has wrote in the first blank leaf this quotation from Dr. Johnson:

"A great gun, without powder or ball."

P. 295. The family of Sir Richard Kaye was of very high antiquity in the County of York, being descended from Sir Kaye, one of the Knights of the warlike Table of King Arthur.—Sir John, in the reign of William the Conqueror, married the daughter and heiress of Sir John Woodesham, of Woodesham, knt. an ancient Briton; from him, the twenty-seventh in lineal descent, was Sir John, the first Baronet, a Colonel of a Regiment of Horse, in the service of Charles the First, in the Civil Wars, in which he suffered much both in person and estate.—Sir Richard, the sixth and last Baronet, was son of Sir John Lester Kaye (the fourth Baronet) by his second wife Dorothy, daughter of Richard Richardson, M. D. of North Byerley, Yorkshire. He was entered of Brazenose College; and elected, by the University of Oxford, Scholar of the Laws of England, on the first establishment of the Vinerian Foundation, in 1758. Having made the tour of Europe, he was, on his return, presented to the Rectory of Kirkby in Nottinghamshire; elected F. R. S. and F. S. A. 1765; appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty in 1766; Sub-Almoner to the King 1768; Prebendary of South-Newbold, in the Cathedral Church of York, *in 1768; a Trustee of* the British Museum in 1772; Prebendary of the eighth Stall in the Cathedral of Durham 1777; Archdeacon of Nottingham 1780. In November 1783, by the influence of his great Patron, the late Duke of Portland, he succeeded Dean Cust at Lincoln; was afterwards Rector of Clayworth, Notts, on his own presentation as Dean; and in 1788, on the translation of Bp. Butler from Oxford to Hereford, the Duke of Portland, as Impropriate Rector of St. Mary-le-Bone, presented Dr. Kaye to the rich Donative Curacy of that extensive Parish. He succeeded to the title of his half-brother, Sir John Kaye, Dec. 27, 1789. In August 1791, he married Mrs. Mainwaring, relict of Thomas Mainwaring, Esq.; and daughter of William Fenton, Esq. of Glassho, Yorkshire; and died, at his Deanry-house, Dec. 25, 1809, aged 72; having on that day completed his own quarterly residence for the duties of the Cathedral, being his twenty-seventh; and, had he lived one day longer, he would have been a Baronet just 20 years. He had been confined to his room during the last four years, under the afflicting effects of a paralytic stroke. His remains were interred at the East end of his Cathedral, behind the high Altar. Leaving no issue, the title of Baronet in this family became extinct.

P. 633. My worthy old friend the Rev. Dr. John Calder was a native of Aberdeen, and a very learned Scholar. In the meridian of life he was warmly patronized by the late Duke of Northumberland; with whom he was hospitably domesticated at Alnwick Castle, and in the Metropolis, as Private Literary Secretary. He was bred to the Dissenting Ministry; had for some time the care of the Library founded by Dr. Williams in Redcross Street; and had also a Meeting-house near the Tower:

Tower: but, having long declined the office of a Teacher, he became a warm admirer of the doctrinal system in Essex Street. When the new Edition of Chambers's Cyclopædia was undertaken by the Booksellers in 1776, Dr. Calder was a candidate for the appointment of Editor and general Superintendant; which has with so much propriety and success been since filled by the very learned and indefatigable Dr. Abraham Rees. For that Work Dr. Calder had drawn up several new articles; some of which, the first of them in particular, having been deemed too voluminous by the Proprietors, an altercation ensued, and the connexion was dissolved. On this occasion the following, hitherto unpublished, Letter was addressed to Mr. Archibald Hamilton:

"DEAR SIR, *Feb.* 13, 1776.

"I am afraid that, by altering the first article of *the Dictionary* at your desire, I have given occasion to an unhappy difference between you and Dr. Calder; who has been with me, and seems to think himself in danger of losing the revision of the work. For this consequence I should be very deeply sorry. I considered the redundance which I lopped away, not as the consequence of negligence or inability, but as the * of superfluous diligence, naturally exerted on the first article. He that does too much soon learns to do less. By his own account, however, it appears that (he) has shewn, what I think, an improper degree of turbulence and impatience. I have advised him, and he has promised, to be hereafter less tenacious of his own determination, and more pliable to the direction of the Proprietors, and the opinion of those whom they may consult. I entreat, therefore, that all the past may be forgotten; that he may stand where he stood before; and be permitted to proceed with the work in which he is engaged. Do not refuse this request to Sir, your most humble servant, SAMUEL JOHNSON."

During Dr. Calder's residence at Northumberland-house, he formed an intimacy with Dr. Percy, the late venerable Bishop of Dromore; from whom he received the Notes which that learned Prelate had collected for illustrating the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian. These were afterwards used in the various Editions of those respective Works; more particularly in the Tatler, 6 vols. small 8vo. 1786, published by Mr. Nichols, in which the ANNOTATOR, wherever mentioned, designates Dr. Calder.

In 1789 he translated, from the French, Courayer's "Declaration of his last Sentiments on the different Doctrines of Religion;" to which was prefixed an account of Courayer: which furnished an article for Dr. Towers, in the Fourth Volume of the "Biographia Britannica;" and to the same volume Dr. Calder contributed the Life of William Courten. The original work of Courayer had been first published by the very learned and much esteemed Dr. Bell (now senior Prebendary of Westminster); who having taken some pains to disclaim the credit of being also

* A word is accidentally omitted here in the original.

the

the Translator, Dr. Calder replied, "The Publick undoubtedly is much obliged to the very respectable Dignitary of the Church of England, who has favoured them with the original of the following Declaration, and who was induced to the publication by a liberality of sentiment, and upright views of usefulness, that do him great honour, and have distinguished him through the course of his public life. As this gentleman seems very desirous it should be known to the Publick that he has no concern in the following Translation, the Translator takes this earliest opportunity to meet his wishes, and second his advertisement, by declaring, with the utmost sincerity, that, to the best of his knowledge, he never saw the Editor of the original, nor ever had any correspondence with him on this or any other occasion."

On the 24th of January, 1789, Dr. Calder was married to his second wife, Martha-Huddleston Green, only sister of the late John Green, Esq. of Croydon. The good sense and affectionate assiduities of this worthy lady greatly contributed to render comfortable the latter years of his life; which he passed chiefly in literary retirement; surrounded by a large and valuable collection of books, principally classical and numismatic; which he enjoyed almost to the last day of his existence, never being fatigued by reading. He had also a most capital Cabinet of Greek and Roman Coins, judiciously arranged by himself, and which to him was a perpetual source of amusement. He very lately filled the honourable situation of one of the Assessors of Marischal College, New Aberdeen, where he had received his education. Soon after his marriage, he removed from Furnival's Inn to Croydon; where he formed an intimacy with the very learned Dr. Apthorp; of whom he communicated some interesting particulars in my vol. III. p. 98. He afterwards removed to Lisson Grove, Paddington, where he died June 10, 1815, aged 82; and his remains were interred on the 17th, in his widow's family vault at Sandersted, Surrey. — Not very long before his death, he thus resignedly and affectionately addressed the Editor of these Memoirs:

"My dear Friend, *Lisson Grove, Jan.* 3, 1814.

"I thank you for your agreeable New Year's Gift. It is a heart-felt pleasure to learn that you and your family are well. God bless you all. This is perhaps the last Anniversary of Time which I shall ever see. Most heartily do I join with the partner of my life, in cordial wishes and prayers, that ye may all live to see as many happy returns of the season as ye can all enjoy; and see all blessed with health and prosperity in every way both here and hereafter. God grant we may all meet, with enlarged faculties, freed from all faultiness and imperfection, perfected in love and loveliness, in a meetness for a joyous junction with the great and good of all ages and nations, and a happy re-union with our worthy parents and friends, where there will be fullness of joy and pleasures for evermore. Amen."

VOLUME VIII.

P. 176, note, l. 3: r. "This gentleman, son of John Fletcher, Esq of Clea, Cumberland."

P. 263. The papers of the Rev. Henry Etough consisted, not only of general memoirs of his own time; but separately those of particular people; such as Frederick Prince of Wales, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Bolingbroke, Lord Hervey, the Duke of Argyle (a very different account from the Biographia), &c. &c.

P. 277, 469. Add the two following Letters.

1. To Dr. Ducarel.

"DEAR SIR, *Cheltenham, Oct.* 15, 1776.

"Mr. Small, to whom I presented your Letter, most obligingly returns the compliment, by delivering this to you. I have received from him and the Ladies many civilities. I am sensible that they are ultimately owing to you. I therefore thank you; and you no doubt, will thank them.—I rode some miles to see a piece of Antiquity, which is in most excellent preservation. I had thoughts of purchasing it, for a present to you; but I knew it would not remain long with you. Not remain *long with me?* you will say with some warmth:—*with me*—who would not, to Majesty itself, for love or money, part with an Otho? All this, my dear Doctor, I allow. But, notwithstanding this, could I put you in possession, this curiosity would not be in your collection many years. To keep you no longer in suspense. it is a MAN, in the hundred and second year of his age. This is more than '*peeping* into the next century,' which you avow to be your grand object. I was, as I rode home, running the parallel between this man of wonder, and you. He is the father of many children; but then you are the father of (what some esteem above children) many books; some of them *thumpers*. Thus your name will continue for ever; and your likeness too, by the help of the effigies prefixed. He has had two wives. This, for the sake of Mrs. Ducarel, I wish never may be your fate. He has seen twice the number of years that you have, and has not been once robbed.—I have some other things to tell you, but it must be *in the presence* of *Mr. Townshend.*—When you go to the Palace, please to make me dutiful and civil, &c.

"I am, dear Sir, your faithful friend, &c. W. BACKHOUSE."

2. To Mr. Nichols.

"SIR, *Upper Deal, April* 29, 1787.

"An answer would have been given to your letter several posts ago, had not a weakness fallen upon my *pen* hand.—Bp. Parker's letter to Abp. Sheldon relates to Eastbridge Hospital; and, if it can *slide* into your intended publication, without being *forced* into the service, it will be much at your service. It has entered into its second century, and is the worse for wear; but I shall be able to make it out distinctly. If you do not go to press before June, I shall probably see you in Town about the end of May; and, in the mean time, if you will be pleased to open

open your plan, I will look over my papers, with a view to meet with something to your purpose. I write in some pain; but, with all kindness and esteem for you, am, &c. W. BACKHOUSE."

P. 433. "In the anecdote relative to Dr. George, the two lines quoted from recollection, brought Dr. Ayscough to my mind, as justly noticed in his capacity of Preceptor, though the Doctor had been for a moment piqued by him on that subject:

"Tu destinatus imperare Liberis
"Parere prius assuesce—
"*Dum lubricæ* per semitam Puertiæ,
"Ducat volentem *leniter Mentor* tuus."

"If I had that set of Musæ Etonenses by me, I would copy the verses for you, as I think them well worthy of re-publication at this period of Heir-apparency, though so different in circumstances." *From the late Rev. E. Jones.*

P. 517. "Mr. Hall was appointed Solicitor to the Post-office in 1741. This was in the last year of Sir Robert Walpole's Administration; and Mr. Hall was recommended by his friend Sir Edward Walpole, the son of the Minister." G. HARDINGE.

VOLUME IX.

P. 134, note, l. 36. "The Rectory of Shenley was purchased, April 9, 1714, by the Rev. Peter Newcome of Hackney, in whose family it has descended to the Rev. Thomas Newcome, the present possessor and incumbent." *Clutterbuck's Herts, Vol. I. p.* 484.—l. 41. r. "1752."

P. 153. The far-famed "Bedford Missal" passed, April 11, 1815, by the magic hammer of Mr. Evans, from the possession of my worthy Friend James Edwards, Esq. of Harrow, to that of the Marquis of Blandford, for 687*l.* 15*s.* *Sic transit gloria mundi.*—It should be added, however, that, by the advice of his medical friends, Mr. Edwards at the same time sold the whole of his select and valuable Library.

P. 162. That part of the note respecting the family of *Tooke*, where the literary character of Capt. George Tooke is noticed, requires some correction. For "Prince Rupert," we should read "Gustavus Adolphus the Great King of Sweden." The whole title of the Poem referred to, runs thus: "The Eagle-trussers Elegie. A tract bewailing the losse of that incomparable Generalissimo, Gustavus Adolphus, the great King of Sweden; who, after manifold and glorious victories, left his life also triumphantly and lamented at the famous Battle of Letzen, the 6th of Novembre, anno 1632. By G. T. Esq. London, printed for Charles Webb, at the Boares Head in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1660." It is a small quarto, consisting of only 33 pages, adorned with two curious frontispieces; was marked in Mr. Stace's Catalogue at three guineas, and since sold by Longman and Co. for four guineas, to the Rev. W. Tooke, F. R. S. in whose possession it now is.

P. 184.

P. 184. Sir Egerton Brydges has given an extract of a very curious Letter from Mr. Walpole to Mr. Cole, on the subject of Dr. Kippis's Second Volume of the "Biographia Britannica;" in which the noble Critic characterizes Dr. Birch as "a worthy good-natured soul, full of industry and activity, and running about, like a young setting-dog, in quest of any thing, new or old; and with no parts, taste, or judgment." Mr. Walpole calls Dr. Blackwell "the most impertinent literary coxcomb upon earth; but," says he, "the Editor has been so just as to insert a very merited satire on his *Court of Augustus*."—Dr. John Brown he styles, "that mountebank, who for a little time made as much noise by his *Estimate*, as ever a quack did by a nostrum;" and observes, "I do not know whether I ever told you how much I was struck the only time I ever saw him. You know one object of the anathemas of his Estimate was the Italian Opera. Yet did I find him one evening in Passion Week, accompanying some of the Italian singers at a concert at Lady Carlisle's. A Clergyman, no doubt, is not obliged to be on his knees the whole week before Easter; and music and a concert are harmless amusements. But, when Cato or Calvin are out of character, *reformation* becomes ridiculous. But poor Dr. Brown was mad; and therefore might be in earnest, whether he played the Fool or the Reformer."

P. 240. The present Bishop of Chichester holds the Archdeaconry of the Diocese, and is a Residentiary in the Cathedral Church, where he was enthroned March 8, 1798.—The very improved condition of the Churches throughout the Diocese, is a striking instance of his Lordship's zealous discharge of the arduous and important duties of the sacred dignity.

P. 241. Mr. Joseph Collyer, now Master of the Stationers Company, 1815, is son of Mr. Joseph Collyer, the well-known Translator of the Messiah, and Noah, and the Death of Abel, from the German of Klopstock; also of a Dictionary of the World, a History of England, a System of Geography, and several other valuable Works; and who died Feb. 20, 1776.

P. 354. Add this Letter to Dr. Ducarel:

"Dear Sir, *London, Dec.* 31, 1766.

"I have been at Dr. Macro's; he has only three Registers. I sometime ago gave you something, I do not know what, from them. I have now carefully looked them all through; and have extracted, perhaps, more than you will find useful. There is one thing which does not concern Endowments—about the tithes of wood in Norfolk; and a definition of *silva cædua*, which I thought you might like to see. I am, &c. O. Beauvoir."

P. 359. In the Additions to *Canterbury*, in the late Edition of "Fuller's Worthies," is the following very handsome tribute of respect, by Sir Egerton Brydges: "In the School here, of Royal foundation, was educated one, who for many years of the present Reign sat on the woolsack with uncommon dignity and power. Thurlow, more remarkable as a boy for his whimsical sagacity,

sagacity, and directness and manliness of understanding, than for his application or acquirements, was, as is reported, brought hither out of Suffolk, for the purpose of annoying and thwarting the Head Master, who had offended one of the Prebendaries.—Here afterwards presided one of the most elegant and correct classical scholars of his day, the Rev. Osmund Beauvoir, afterwards D. D.; a man of real genius, who educated many men of eminence, among the first of whom must be recorded the present learned Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity* at Cambridge; and to whom the present Writer owes all that he knows, or ever has known, of the learned languages. In taste, in precision, in facility, he has never since seen his equal. And for English poetry, had he cultivated it, he had a most pure and beautiful talent; as a few existing specimens clearly evince. In his latter years a most extraordinary fortune befell him, by the accepted offer of an heiress of large property, young enough to be his daughter. The change, perhaps, came too late: and too much accustomed to the habits of nearly forty years, he seemed less to enjoy his splendid days than those of an humbler establishment. But the marriage has finally proved a noble endowment to his eldest daughter by a former marriage, which has enabled her to enrich one of the long-established and highly respectable families of the County."—Mr. Cole, in his "Athenæ Cantabrigienses," says, "Dr. Beauvoir was a cheerful companion, sung a good song, and understood music well. I have several of his father's papers, given to me 40 years ago, by Dr. Zachary Grey, containing bundles of Gazettes, &c. translated."

His tablet in the Cathedral at Bath has this plain inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of
Osmund Beauvoir, D. D. F. R. S. A. S. S.
late of Stanhope Street, May Fair,
who died July 7, 1789, aged 67."

P. 563. "Mr. Charles Jenner's Eclogues were thought to be ingenious; and his style much improved in them. *The Visionary*, not unlike Mr. Jerningham's *Nunnery*, and *Vestal*. In the Cambridge Chronicle, of Saturday, May 21, 1774, was this paragraph: 'On Wednesday sevennight died, after a short illness, at Claybrook in Leicestershire, the Rev. Charles Jenner, Rector [Vicar] of that place. He was son to the late Dr. Jenner, Archdeacon of Huntingdon; and was much esteemed as a gentleman of distinguished taste in every polite accomplishment.'—I heard at Cambridge, May 20, 1774, that he had been at London, and at Vauxhall, and, being of a consumptive constitution, caught cold, and went home ill. He was a good singer of catches, and performer at concerts, and much with Lord Sandwich. His father's imprudence, it is said, much hurt him. The Archdeacon ran into debt with every one; lived long at Cambridge; and at last, about 1770 or 1771, was forced to leave England; and died at Bologne, or thereabouts. Mr.

* Rev. Herbert Marsh, D. D.

Charles

Charles Jenner was of an opposite turn, and had hurt his fortune." Mr. Donald M'Kinnon, of Aberdeen University, a native of the Isle of Skye, succeeded him." *Cole's Athenæ Cantabrigienses.*

P. 568. Some incidental mention having been made of the late Rev. Sir James Stonhouse, in Gent. Mag. 1815, p. 311; it produced an explanation from the benevolent Mr. Benjamin Dawson of Bath; to whom the worthy Baronet addressed the following Letter a very few days only before his death:

"DEAR BEN, *Walcot, Dec.* 11, 1795.

"Enclosed I send you the *third* Edition of my *Materials;* three of which in England, and one in Scotland, have been printed since the first of January last. This is a satisfaction to me; for it appears to *me* of great importance what *early* associations of ideas are communicated and habituated to the minds of Children. The benefit of *this plan* has now been confirmed *on trial* in various places, and been recommended by several of the Clergy, and others, as a rational, intelligible, and expeditious manner of communicating Scriptural knowledge to children from four years of age to twelve and upwards.—I give little rewards from 3d to 1s. to such as make a progress in the *contents.* See pages 8, 14, and 21. People will soon be saying a *merry* Christmas, and an *happy* new year. *I* say, you ought to mean, Sir, (or Madam) a *serious* Christmas, and an *holy* new year. *Think* of this.—I was much pleased with Mrs. H. More's *second* part of the two Farmers, Worthy and Bragwell: very entertaining, and very instructive; and level to the lowest capacity.—The *sixth* edition of my *Considerations* are published; but there is not much difference between *that* and the *fifth.* Mr. Heathcote bought 500 of them, to give to his Tenants, Workmen, and Neighbours, and 100 of my *Materials*—May God give his blessing to my weak endeavours, and make all my writings tend to *his* Glory, the honour of Religion, and the Salvation of *Souls.*—A Gentleman who gives away a good deal of money in Charity says to any one, who *thanks* him, "Don't thank *me;* but thank *Christ,* who put it into my heart." This is true piety, unaffected humility, and very suitable to the character of a *real* Christian, acting on Christian principles. The *generality* give, I fear, more through *ostentation* than principle.

"So thinks J. S."

"On the late Sir James Stonhouse, Bart. Rector of Great and Little Cheverall, Wilts; written three days after his death:

"STONHOUSE no more shall charm the listening ear,
But future ages shall his Works revere;
Momentous truths adorn each pithy line,
And ev'ry precept 'breathes a strain divine!'
Mourn, mourn, ye poor; your heavy loss deplore,
Your gen'rous Benefactor is no more!
Full eighty years the pious Veteran stood
A living Monument of all that 's good!
Farewell, blest Shade! accept the grateful tear
Of one who holds thy Memory most dear! B. DAWSON."

P. 603.

P. 603. "I was acquainted with Mr. John Neilson before the beginning of 1751, and got to his acquaintance by way of Mr. Arthur Pond, the Painter, and famous collector of shells. Mr. Neilson then lived with Mr. Pond at his house, beginning of Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and at that very time was of the band of the Vauxhall musick: he lived with and at Mr. Pond's till he (Pond) died, in 1758. He was the instigator and manager of all Pond's collections; for Pond was only a virtuoso, but Neilson a scientific man; and indeed all Pond's science, and collections of shells, fossils, &c. were entirely owing to Neilson's assiduity and knowledge. However, at Pond's death, it was found that, after such a strict intimacy and friendship with Neilson, he had not even mentioned him in his will, nor desired his aid and care in disposing of his curious collections; but made demands on him, though, indeed, the elegance of them was all due to Neilson's skill and knowledge. This was supposed to be caused by a jealousy Pond had of Neilson, on account of Mrs. Knapton, who was Pond's housekeeper; and perhaps too well founded, for she afterwards lived with Neilson. However, this was a cruel behaviour to Neilson. *To return:* All Pond's Collections were sold at Langford's soon after his death, and, as reported, yielded about 1000*l.* Numbers of curious fossils, as Sheppey fish, vertebræ, and other parts, lobsters, crabs, &c. of clay-stone; most elegantly and scientifically cleaned of the clay-stone, &c. by Neilson, were sold in it, and fetched good high prices. I bought a lobster and some other fossils in claystone for Dr. Edward Wright, who bequeathed them, with his MSS. Library, &c. for the Edinburgh college (museum), where, I presume, they are now. Mr. Neilson died July 4, 1785, at Vauxhall. He dropped down in an apoplectic fit, and expired immediately. He was a performer on the kettle-drum at that place, and had belonged to the band at Vauxhall fifty years. He was said to be upwards of 80. I knew him well; he was a small, lively, and jocose man; healthy, and wore his age very well; I did not think him so old as was said, but upon recollection he must have been about that age. He was very scientific and curious, but especially fond of chemical works, and would repeat the poetical parts very readily of many of them by heart. Ashmole's 'Theatrum Chemicum' was his delight. He was also curious in all Natural History, and he cleansed his shells, &c. with great neatness: but his most surprising works were cleaning and freeing all extraneous fossils from their loads, or masses of clay-stone, lime-stone, and other stoney matters, in which they were embedded, in a most surprizing and excellent natural and scientific manner, by mere assiduity and patience, without using labour or any artifice; insomuch that any fossils cleaned by him are elegant and natural, beyond expression. He had been taken in former wars with Spain prisoner; and was kept prisoner of war at Vera Cruz, Havanna, &c. before I knew him. He was a Highlander born, but where and when is unknown;

for

for his relations, not any one yet (November 1785), have claimed kindred, so his effects remain unclaimed. He had a good collection of shells and fossils, many of which, especially the latter, are cleaned in perfection, as above said, by him, and are very elegant and valuable. Mr. Boydell administered to his effects in 1786; and his Goods, Books, and Collections of Natural History, were sold by public auction, by Hutchins, in King Street, Covent Garden (catalogued by George Humphrey), Aug. 16, 1786, and the two following days, and yielded well; Mr. Hunter, by Mr. Bell, purchasing many capital lots, and Mr. Isaac Swainson many of the Sheppey crabs." E. M. Da Costa.

P. 606. "George Scott, Esq. was a great Antiquary, not only of charters, leases, records, &c. but of matters or materials of antiquity, such as Coins, Abbey Seals, Roman Lamps, and Etruscan ware; warlike instruments, as swords, daggers, pistols, helmets, saws, and other antient instruments; Regalia Watches, Monuments, or Sarcophagi, Basaliæ, Bronzes, Idols, Apparel, Pictures, Portraits, Miniatures, and Prints, and a numerous collection it was; some trivialities, as usual in such Antiquarian collections. The reserved part of the Collections (so expressed in the Catalogue) was sold by Mr. Gerard, in Litchfield Street, Soho, on Thursday and Friday, 4 and 5 July, 1782. He was, as well as I can guess, between 60 and 70, and died about a year before the sale, a widower with no children; lived some years in Crown-court, Westminster; but retired to his seat at Woolston Hall in Essex, about 1768. A very humane and friendly gentleman, and communicative. He was nephew to the celebrated Naturalist Dr. Derham, and published Mr. Ray's Remains in 8vo."

E. M. Da Costa.

P. 663, l. 23. r. No doubt, Edward Forster, Esq.; as I am informed by the Rev. Peter Sandiford, who was one of the Pall-bearers.

P. 664, l. 31. Robert Sumner, son of Dr. John Sumner and brother to Humphrey, was elected from Eton to King's College, 1766; B. A. 1771; Vicar of Kenilworth in Warwickshire, 1773; M. A. 1774.

P. 692. On the subject of Mr. Hutchinson and his learned Correspondents, I have much more to say than can be comprehended in the narrow limits to which the conclusion of this Volume necessarily now confines me; but I hope to have elsewhere an opportunity of doing justice to his meritorious industry.

P. 707. The three following original Letters were written by that laborious Antiquary Mr. Ralph Thoresby.

1. "For the Honoured Peter Le Neve, Esq. Norroy King of Arms, at the College of Arms, near St. Paul's Church.

"Honoured Sir, *Leedes, Oct.* 27, 1711.

"'Tis an age since I heard from you. I begin to suspect that, paying for the Letters here, the post-boy destroys them for the money; so I shall for once try the other method with this; which comes to acquaint you that, having lately received a very ingenious Letter from the Lady Bland (Sir John being indisposed), I was requested to send a Country Painter to Kippax Park,

Park, to draw the Arms in the windows; but I writ to my Lady, that it would be more authentic and honourable to have it from the Heralds' Office, where I had seen the paternal coat with all the quarterings in the last Visitation; and particularly recommended you to her Ladyship, as a gentleman most obliging and most proper to be applied to, as Norroy, &c.; which I hope will be no disadvantage, she being an ingenious lady, and having a due relish of these matters. I shall be glad to know the result of the matter. Sir John (if not gone to the Bath) resides at present at Kensington. Shall I take this opportunity to renew my request for the speedy finishing my own affair, which you wrote in August was determined by the Chapter: since then I have writ twice to you (before this), and cannot prevail for an answer. Mr. Cookson, at the Golden Artichoke in Bread-street, will pay the 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; when you will be so kind as to send the parchments thither. I wish the Scocheon of Pretence might be admitted. I observe that the Report made to the Chapter calls it only *doubtful* at worst; and therefore, 'proof should be made of it before it be allowed.' If there were any hopes th[illegible] family would be at charge to obtain a formal confirmation [illegible] not urge it; but there is not an heir-male but one, and [illegible] vent, and has no children at all, and the females eithe[illegible] not such matters, or acquiesce in prescription. Affectio[illegible] dear wife prompts me to solicit it; and I would run t[illegible] of depositing a guinea or two, and getting it as I could [illegible] the women (for my own purse will not do it) to have it [illegible] determined for them. I believe in my conscience they [illegible] undoubted right to the coat, and that I could prove [illegible] the nicest Judge, partly from MSS. in your own College [illegible] cularly that in the dark closet); and I would be bound [illegible] you the ancient gold signet of my great grandfather [illegible] send you the impression of it, if that would do, with a[illegible] tions that it was used in (and has been continued by the descend ants ever since) King Charles the First's time; and I think it would be better to accept of two guineas (or perhaps I could collect three amongst them with a great deal of pains) than let the whole fall; and, if I drop, there will never be a penny got upon that accoun Pray, good Sir, oblige me with an answer; who am, dear Sir, your very humble servant, RALPH THORESBY."

2. "For the Honoured Roger Gale, Esq. at the Honourable House of Commons, Westminster.

"HONOURED SIR, *Leedes, May* 30, 1713.

"I perceive by your good Brother's Letter that both the sheets arrived safe. Be pleased, good Sir, to pardon the trouble of the enclosed, and continue your respects to yours, &c. R. THORESBY."

"To Samuel Gale, Esq.

"WORTHY SIR, *May* 30, 1713.

"I was glad to see your hand, dreading lest some indirect insinuations from one who has the opportunity of personal converse might lessen the respect you have been pleased to express

express for me; and I could not tell how to do without the kind assistance I have from the two famous books. I much question whether the Picture* will reach London before it be utterly ruined; which Mr. A.† might have prevented, by having it put up with my friend's linen, which had notice of in due time. I will endeavour to make both myself and others as easy as is possible under such treatment as I expected not, and I think is no more for his interest than mine. I hope he will send the printed sheets and my copy too, that I may collate them as far as is finished. I am sorry for what you writ, that so much of the original MS. is burnt. I was told all was safe but half a sheet. I am kept in the dark, as one not worthy to be acquainted with the matter; and have not one sheet by me but what I revised before I left London. He grudged at my importunity to have a single sheet transmitted; but, if it had not been secured by that means, the loss by the fire had been irretrievable. I returned the whole, at his request, to have re-printed. I have not one line of the *Coins*; but requested that a smaller sort of Capitals might be made use of; and that no word might be printed in that character but what was so in the original MS. Whether it has been complied with I know not; but I shall be more easy now that you are so kind as to undertake that province. My service, pray, to Mr. Dale (with thanks for his kind help), and Mr. Wanley, when you visit my Lord Treasurer's noble Library. Pray, in what forwardness is Mr. Marshal's Chronological Tables? I hope I have secured two subscribers; so that I shall but have [illegible] what I design for my own use. When they come [illegible] suppose two will be sent me in lieu of the first payment. [illegible] tedious. Pardon, good Sir, this tedious scribble, from [illegible]ged humble servant, R. THORESBY."

3. To Roger Gale, Esq.

"WORTHY SIR, *Leedes, Nov.* 14, 1722.

"I was not a little pleased with the sight of your hand, after so long an interval that I was jealous you had quite cast me off. I am glad the noble 'Registrum' is published. I would beg the additional favour of you to take care that I have not only an entire, but fair copy, because I design to place it amongst the most valuable in the Museum. I shall order a friend to call for it at Mr. Gosling's, who, if I misremember not, is the party concerned in delivering it out to Subscribers. My service, pray, to such Gentlemen of your Society as I have the honour to be known to. If I can procure a venerable old Seal that was rooted out of its nest by the late dismal flood at Rippenden, I will give you a more ample account of that affair; and give it under the Seal of the Confessor General, who, I presume was interred in these parts. In the mean time, please to pardon these empty lines, from your most humble servant, R. THORESBY."

* Mr. Thoresby's Portrait, prefixed to his "Ducatus Leodensis."

† Maurice Atkins; see vol. I. p. 57.

The

The following Letter was addressed to Mr. Ralph Thoresby:

"Sir, *March* 24, [*no year mentioned.*]

"The inclosed came to me under a cover, directed to Sir George Beaumont; and yesterday I received the Collection of Epitaphs, which am much obliged to you for sending. This is a fresh instance of your friendship, in trusting me with a work that gave you so much trouble in collecting; and, I assure you, great care shall be taken of it. I returned that you sent last, by the same person that brought it me, without keeping it any time. I have been to wait on Sir Griffith Boynton, but he was gone to Mr. W.... at Brompton Park. To-morrow, I hope to see..... I think I wrote you word I had seen Sir John Rawson; I shall see him again to-morrow, and receive the account of his family corrected; and I hope I shall get the manuscript. When I was with him, he could not give it me. If you recollect yourself, you told me a relation of Sir William Hardress had continued it, and you had mislaid it, or I should have had it when you was in town; but, if it is not be found, I must do as well as I can with him. Indeed they have not done gently by you; and I was willing to be provided of it without him, for fear of the like usage, for they owe no obligation to your affectionate friend and humble servant, Arthur Collins."

P. 740. "Dr. John Fothergill was a learned and good man. His Library and Paintings were sold in 1781, in York Street, Covent Garden. His house and choice botanic garden of rare plants were sold in the same year. His collection of Shells and Animals were sold (as by his will, on a valuation and deduction thereon), by Mr. George Humphrey on his part, and Dr. Fordyce on the other side (valued at 1500*l.* deduction 500*l.*) to Dr. William Hunter." E. M. Da Costa.

P. 747. The correspondence of Dr. Ducarel with Mr. Gostling was thus abruptly concluded: "The inclosed is an authenticated copy of the endowment of the Vicarage of Stone in Oxene, which Dr. Ducarel sends to Mr. William Gostling as a present. The Doctor desires the said Mr. Gostling would send no answer to this note, as he wants no thanks on this occasion: but likewise desires the said Mr. Gostling to *observe*, that, for the future, he shall answer none of his Letters; excepting only such as relate to his office as Commissary of Canterbury, unless they should be about unavoidable business. *Aug.* 19, 1766."

P. 750. Mr. Cole notices Mr. Manning as "an ingenious man; and a warm Petitioner against the Articles and Liturgy."

P. 756. Dr. Uvedale, the Botanist, died Aug. 17, 1722, æt. 81.

END OF THE NINTH AND LAST VOLUME.

*** *The* Index *to the* Eighth *and* Ninth Volumes *will be so printed as to form a* Second Part *of* Vol. VII.

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